

*No. 2237Com.—The 4th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. R. Simpson, officiating Chief Inspector of Mines in India, to be a member of the Mining Board for the Presidency of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. F. Adams.

A. MARR,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 208T.Medl.—The 31st May 1920.*—Major W. D. Neal, I.M.D., Assistant to the Superintendent, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for six months, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months under articles 260 and 620 (a), Civil Service Regulations, and additional privilege leave for three months under Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 1st May 1920, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

*No. 1285Medl.—The 7th June 1920.*—On return from military duty second class Military Assistant Surgeon W. G. H. Warner is appointed to be House Surgeon, Mitford Hospital, Dacca, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th May 1920.

A. MARR,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4435A.

#### APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

*No. 3728A.—The 1st June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Jatindra Nath Mukharji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Howrah, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

*No. 3730A.—The 1st June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Mati Lal Halwashia the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Howrah for a period of three years from the 6th June 1920,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.



*No. 3732A.—The 1st June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Debendragati Ray the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Dinajpur, for a period of three years from the 12th June 1920, and

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Balurghat bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

*No. 3734A.—The 1st June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Mr. John Williamson the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Titagarh bench in the said district.

*No. 3771A.—The 2nd June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Jogendra Narayan Sanyal the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Bogra, for a period of three years from the 14th July 1920, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district, and

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sherpur bench in the said district.

*No. 3773A.—The 2nd June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Mathura Nath Adhikari the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Bogra, for a period of three years from the 19th June 1920, and

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district.

*No. 3775A.—The 3rd June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon each of the gentlemen named below the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Chittagong, for a period of three years from the 25th June 1920, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district,

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language:—

Rai Upendra Lal Ray Bahadur.  
Babu Binod Lal Ray.

#### POWERS.

*No. 1350A.D.—The 3rd June 1920.*—Babu Hiran Lal Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate, Darjeeling, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 1364A.D.—The 4th June 1920.*—Babu Upendra Nath Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the headquarters station of the Khulna district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

*No. 1368A.D.—The 4th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Upendra Nath Ghosh, a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of Khulna, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (3) of the section.

*No. 1389A.D.—The 4th June 1920.*—Babu Tara Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 1391A.D.—The 4th June 1920.*—Babu Upendra Chandra Dutt, Deputy Magistrate, Bankura, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 1393A.D.—The 4th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Upendra Chandra Dutt, a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of Bankura, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (3) of the section.

*No. 1402A.D.—The 5th June 1920.*—Babu Kanti Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been transferred to the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 174, 186, 190 (1) and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

*No. 2345J.—The 2nd June 1920.*—Notification No. 1850J., dated the 26th April 1920, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, appointing Maulvi Amjad Ali as a munsif, in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, is hereby cancelled.

*No. 2348J.—The 2nd June 1920.*—Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, munsif, on leave, is appointed to be a munsif, in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

*No. 2415J.—The 7th June 1920.*—Babu Banwari Lal Banarji, Subordinate Judge, Midnapore, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Howrah in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Babu Rajendra Lal Sadhu, transferred.

*No. 2418J.—The 7th June 1920.*—Babu Nitai Charan Ghosh, Subordinate Judge, Khulna, on leave, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Midnapore.

*No. 2361J.—The 3rd June 1920.*—Sir C. H. Kesteven, Solicitor to the Government of Bengal, is appointed Public Prosecutor in the High Court.



**No. 2366J.—The 3rd June 1920.**—Mr. G. C. Gooding, offg. Solicitor to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as Public Prosecutor in the High Court, during the absence, on leave, of Sir C. H. Kesteven, or until further orders.

**Calcutta.**  
**No. 2371J.—The 3rd June 1920.**—Rai Tarak Nath Sadhu Bahadur, Vakil, High Court, is appointed Public Prosecutor in the Courts of Presidency Magistrates, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. J. T. Hume, retired.

**No. 2427J.—The 8th June 1920.**—Babu Rabindra Kumar Basu, officiating munsif of Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a munsif in the district of Bakarganj, to be ordinarily stationed at Pirojpur.

**Midnapore.**  
**Bakarganj.**  
**No. 2430J.—The 8th June 1920.**—Babu Shyam Lal Basu, munsif of Pirojpur, in the district of Bakarganj, is appointed to be a munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamluk, *vice* Babu Dinesh Chandra Chatarji, on leave.

#### LEAVE.

**No. 2420J.—The 31st May 1920.**—Babu Shashi Shekhar Ghosh, munsif of Jessore, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, viz., one day under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations, with effect from the 28th May 1920.

G. N. Roy,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal*

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### POLICE.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

**No. 2380P.J.—The 7th June 1920.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules regulating the use of motor vehicles in Calcutta (including suburbs) and the Municipality of Howrah (published under Political Department notification No. 4095P., dated the 1st April 1915, on pages 1—25 of the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the same date):—

#### Amendments.

(1) After rule 2 in Part IV of the said Rules (Motor-Cabs—"Taxis") insert the following as a new rule:—

"2A. The following measurements and requirements for a motor-cab should be adhered to:—

CHASSIS, WHEEL-BASE—Should in all cases be so proportioned that skidding or other improper movements shall be as far as possible avoided.

If it is found that a motor-cab skids unduly or cannot be held under proper control, the Commissioner may serve a notice on the proprietor not to use the vehicle, and may refuse to license the vehicle again until the defects have been remedied.

CHASSIS, SPRINGS.—The springs of the chassis must be properly hung, and must be of sufficient strength and flexibility to meet all likely contingencies. Those springs carrying the load must be attached to, or bear upon

the back axle, as near to the wheels as possible; the distance between the outsides of the rear spring shall not be less than 40 inches. The front springs must be as wide apart as possible, but not less than 26 inches from outside to outside.

**Body—**

*Height.*—Inside, from the top of the seat cushions to the hood at the lowest part, or, where the wind-screens are attached to the hood frame, must not be less than 40 inches.

*Width.*—Inside at any point must not be less than 40 inches.

**BODY, LANDAUETTE OR OPEN TOURING PATTERN.—**

*Height.*—Inside from the top of the seat cushions to the hood at the lowest part must not be less than 40 inches.

*Width.*—Minimum must not be less than 40 inches.

*Width of doorway* must not be less than 21 inches and the door must be so constructed that it opens to the fullest extent and causes no inconvenience to passengers.

*Width.*—Where the cab is provided with front and back seats the measurement between the front edges of the cushions must not be less than 19 inches.

*Width of front seat.*—Not less than 14 inches, and of back seat not less than 16 inches.

The total overall length of the chassis and body must in no case exceed 14 feet, nor the extreme breadth be greater than 5 feet 9 inches.

*Horse power.*—Maximum 20 horse power.

*Cushions.*—All cushions must be provided with clean cushion covers.

*Paint.*—The paint must be clean and of a uniform colour and must be properly varnished.

*Hood.*—The hood must be of the 'one-man' pattern."

(2) For rule 6A in Part IV of the said Rules (Motor-Cabs—"Taxis") substitute the following:—

"6A. No person other than the actual driver shall be employed on a taxi-cab as an attendant or otherwise."

*No. 2402 P.J.—The 8th June 1920.*—Whereas the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the members of a gang of dacoits, ordinarily residing in the jurisdiction of police-stations Contai and Bahiri in the district of Midnapore, and commonly known as Reazuddin Rohoman's gang, are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences:

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares the said gang to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of that Act.

*No. 2403 P.J.—The 8th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), the Governor in Council hereby directs that every registered member of Reazuddin Rohoman's gang, which has been declared by notification No. 2402 P.J., dated the 8th June 1920, to be a criminal tribe, shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence, any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

*No. 2406 P.J.—The 8th June 1920.*—Whereas the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the members of a gang of dacoits and burglars, ordinarily residing in the jurisdiction of police-station Gobindaganj, in the district of Rangpur, and commonly known as the Kamdia gang, are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences:

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares the said gang to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of that Act.



**No. 2407P.J.—The 8th June 1920.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), the Governor in Council hereby directs that every registered member of the Kamdia gang, which has been declared to be a criminal tribe by notification No. 2406P.J., dated the 8th June 1920, shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence, any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

**Rangpur.**

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### JAILS.

#### NOTIFICATION.

**No. 2395P.J.—The 8th June 1920.**—The gentlemen named below are appointed to be visitors of the Juvenile Jail, Alipore, and of the New Central Jail, Alipore:—

**24-Parganas.**

Mr. F. Roddis, officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

„ J. S. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

This cancels notification No. 12536P., dated the 13th November 1915, published at page 1903, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

##### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 3rd June 1920.*

**No. 18T.**—Mr. F. H. Hogshaw, Assistant Engineer, is, on release from military duty, posted to the Darjeeling Division.

C. P. WALSH,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

##### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 3rd June 1920.*

**No. 19T.**—Mr. E. Bose is appointed a temporary Engineer and attached to the Duars Road Division.

F. A. A. COWLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

*The 8th June 1920.*

**No. 3R.**—The following notification, issued by the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), is republished for general information.

C. P. WALSH,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**No. 731P.**—16, dated Simla, the 28th May 1920.

**NOTIFICATION**—By the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board).

WITH reference to the Railway Board's notifications No. 498P.—16, dated the 16th May 1916, and No. 898P.—16, dated the 16th September 1918, it is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a traffic reconnaissance survey being carried out by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway of the proposed Magrahat-Kulpi-Kharee and Magrahat-Kakdwip Railways on the broad gauge.

*The 8th June 1920.*

No. 4R.—The following notification, issued by the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), is republished for general information.

C. P. WALSH,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 445P.—16, dated Simla, the 27th May 1920.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board).

It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a traffic reconnaissance survey being carried out by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the broad gauge from Faridpur, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, *via* Bhanga to Barisal, a distance of about 84 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Faridpur-Bhanga-Barisal reconnaissance survey.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*The 10th May 1920.*

No. 55 Marine.—The following draft amendments which, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor in Council proposes to make in the rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by collision, published under notification No. 148 Marine, dated the 23rd August 1900, as subsequently amended by notification No. 116 Marine, dated the 19th November 1910, and No. 88 Marine, dated the 23rd June 1913, are published as required by sub-section (1) of section 74 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 12th June 1920, and any suggestion or objection with regard thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered:—

#### *Draft Amendments.*

1. *After* article 3 *insert* the following:—  
 “Article 3 (a).—A steam-vessel when towing other vessels astern shall, in addition to her side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than 3 feet apart in the forepart of the vessel. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character as the light prescribed in article 2 (a).”
2. In line 2 of article 4, *after* the word “stream” *add* the words “and being towed.”

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The 7th June 1920.*

No. 59 Marine.—Mr. A. J. R. Coachafer, acting branch pilot, is granted combined leave for eight months from the afternoon of the 10th May 1920 under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, viz., ordinary privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days and additional privilege leave for one month and seventeen days under article 676 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with furlough on average salary for the remaining period under Government of India, Finance Department, resolution No. 1514C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919, and



the Secretary of State's despatch No. 38Rev., dated the 15th April 1920. together with furlough on half average salary for four months in continuation under article 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The 7th June 1920.*

*No. 60 Marine.*—Mr. A. F. Paull, Acting Branch Pilot, is granted, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for eight months with effect from the 3rd May 1920, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months and additional privilege leave for three months under article 676 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with furlough on average salary for two months under article 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1514C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919, and the Secretary of State's despatch No. 38Rev., dated the 15th April 1920.

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The 7th June 1920.*

*No. 61 Marine.*—Mr. C. T. Park, Senior Master Pilot, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Branch Pilot with effect from the date on which Mr. A. J. R. Cochafer avails himself of the leave granted to him.

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The 7th June 1920.*

*No. 62 Marine.*—Mr. F. Lungley, Senior Master Pilot, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Branch Pilot with effect from the date on which Mr. Paull avails himself of the leave granted to him.

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The 7th June 1920.*

*No. 63 Marine.*—Mr. W. H. D. Allison, branch pilot, is granted, under article 676 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st June 1920 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

2. This notification is subject to modification, if necessary.

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The 8th June 1920.*

*No. 64 Marine.*—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, that Babu Woomesh Chunder Banerjee, of Messrs. W. C. Banerjee and Company, has been elected, by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Babu Nibaran Chandra Sircar, whose term of office expired on the 3rd June 1920.

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The 8th June 1920.*

**No. 65 Marine.**—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, that Mr. J. Campbell, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, has been elected, by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. W. McA. Houstoun, resigned.

C. B. BAYLEY,

*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 7th June 1920.*

**No. 38.**—Babu Rasick Chandra Mukharji, Overseer, Nadia Rivers Division, is granted, under Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 18 C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, additional privilege leave for three weeks in extension of the leave previously granted.

F. A. A. COWLEY,

*Chief Engineer, Bengal.*

## SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4436A.

**No. 1331A.D.**—*The 2nd June 1920.*—Maulvi Muhammad Yahya, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, viz., privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the Regulations.

**Chittagong.**

**No. 1340A.D.**—*The 2nd June 1920.*—So much of the orders of the 25th May 1920, as relates to the transfer of Maulvi Saiyid Abbas Ali, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, to the Burdwan Division, is cancelled.

**Murshidabad.  
Burdwan Divn.**

**No. 1409A.D.**—*The 7th June 1920.*—Babu Surendra Chandra Acharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Presidency Division.

**Presy. Divn.**

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

**No. 242.**—*The 4th June 1920.*—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Hasan, sub-registrar of Ratua, in the district of Malda, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

**Malda.**



No. 243.—*The 4th June 1920.*—Babu Manmatha Krishna Ray, sub-registrar, under orders of transfer to Kandi in the district of Murshidabad, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 164, dated the 12th April 1920.

A. ISLAM,

*Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal*

#### CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 9187, dated Calcutta, the 28th May 1920.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dhruba Mohan Chatarji is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 18th May 1920, until further orders.

No. 9189, dated Calcutta, the 28th May 1920.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Jatindra Nath Ray, officiating Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred from Paksey to Parbatipur, with effect from the 12th May 1920.

No. 9191, dated Calcutta, the 28th May 1920.—Temporary assistant surgeon Jatindra Sankar Ray did supernumerary duty at the General Hospital, Howrah, from the 1st May 1920 to the 18th May 1920, both days inclusive.

No. 9193, dated Calcutta, the 28th May 1920.—Temporary assistant surgeon Sita Nath Ghosh did supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, from the 19th May 1920 to the 21st May 1920, both days inclusive.

No. 9276, dated Calcutta, the 1st June 1920.—Temporary assistant surgeon Hem Chandra Chakrabatti is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 18th March 1920, until further orders.

No. 788-D., dated Darjeeling, the 4th June 1920.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Satish Chandra Das is allowed privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th May 1920.

No. 790-D., dated Darjeeling, the 4th June 1920.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Pashupati Mitra, Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, Khulna, is appointed to be Teacher of Anatomy, Medical School, Dacca, *vice* second grade Assistant Surgeon Satish Chandra Das.

No. 794-D., dated Darjeeling, the 4th June 1920.—Temporary Assistant Surgeon Dhruba Mohan Chatarji is appointed temporarily to be Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, Khulna, *vice* third grade Assistant Surgeon Pashupati Mitra.

W. H. B. ROBINSON,

*Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### HIGH COURT NOTICES.

##### CIVIL.

*The 1st June 1920.*

No. 3883A.—Babu Netai Charan Ghosh, Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial, of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Sadar munsifi of Midnapore.

*The 3rd June 1920.*

*No. 4000A.*—Babu Surendra Nath Mitra and Babu Indu Sekhar Basu, munsifs of Burdwan, are vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar munsifi of Burdwan.

*No. 4032A.*—Babu Shyam Lal Basu, munsif of Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Tamluk munsifi.

*The 7th June 1920.*

*No. 4073A.*—Babu Prabodh Chandra Basu, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Asansol, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be a District Delegate, under section 235A of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), and section 52 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881), within the local limits of the Asansol munsifi. He is also authorised, under the provisions of section 23, sub-section 1 of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (Act XII of 1887), to take cognizance of proceedings arising within the local limits of the Asansol munsifi under the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) and the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881) which cannot be disposed of by the District Delegate.

*No. 4068A.*—Under the provisions of section 21, sub-section 4 of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (Act XII of 1887), the High Court, with the previous sanction of the Government of Bengal, directs that appeals from the decrees and orders of the munsif or munsifs of Asansol, lying to the District Judge of Burdwan, under section 21(2) of the said Act, shall be preferred to the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

By order of the High Court,

N. G. A. EDGLEY,

*Registrar.*

#### SHERIFF'S OFFICE, THE 19th MAY 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that the third Criminal Sessions of the year 1920 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the fourteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said Sessions be over and it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

A. D. PICKFORD,

*Sheriff.*

সরিফ অফিস, সন ১৯২০ সাল তারিখ ১৯শে, মে।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়াম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতার ও অন্তর্গত স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্ত আগামী সন ১৯২০ সালের ১৪ই, জুন সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯২০ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক, এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

এ, ডি, পিকফোর্ড,  
সরিফ।



**SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given under section VII, Act IX of 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Court Act), for the months of July, August and September 1920 or until further orders, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Serampore, Howrah, and First Subordinate Judge of Hooghly will hold his sitting as detailed below :—

1920.				
	July.	August.	September.	
Hooghly	... 1st to 11th	1st to 10th	1st to 9th	
Serampore	... 12th to 21st	11th to 20th	10th to 19th	
Howrah	... 22nd to 31st	21st to 31st	20th to 30th	

[Sundays and holidays excepted.]

SARAT CHANDRA BASU, *Judge.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT, SERAMPORE, *the 17th May 1920.*

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.****SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.**

*The 1st\* June 1920.*

No. 577A.—In this office notification No. 229A., dated the 11th March 1920, sanctioning the promotion to the Subordinate Educational Service of certain teachers in the Government high schools in Bengal who were previously outside the graded service or in the Lower Subordinate Educational Service under the heading "*Nawab Bahadur's Institution, Murshidabad.*" read "*Maulvi Syed Abul Bazl Ansar Ali*" for "*Maulvi Syed Abul Bazal Nasar Ali.*"

No. 578A.—The following arrangements are sanctioned :—

(1) Maulvi Abdul Halim (class III of the Subordinate Educational Service) is confirmed in his appointment as District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dacca, with effect from the date he joined the appointment, *vice* Babu Akshoy Kumar Mukherji, confirmed in the Provincial Educational Service.

(2) Maulvi Bakta Jamal, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Faridpur, Sadar, and now officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kishoreganj, Mymensingh (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Brahmanberia, Tippera, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Halim, transferred.

He is, however, allowed to continue in his officiating appointment as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kishoreganj, Mymensingh, until further orders.

(3) Babu Rajani Kanta Chakrabarty, II, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Begunganj, Noakhali, and now officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Brahmanberia, Tippera (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is permitted to continue in his latter appointment during the absence, on deputation of Maulvi Bakta Jamal.

No. 579A.—The following arrangements are sanctioned :—

(1) Maulvi Quazi Momtazuddin Ahmed (class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service) is confirmed in his present appointment as District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mymensingh, with effect from the 9th December 1918, *vice* Babu Matilal Das, confirmed in the Provincial Educational Service.

(2) Maulvi Muhammad Burkatullah (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service) is confirmed in his appointment as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Singpur, Hooghly, with effect from the date he joined the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Quazi Momtazuddin Ahmed, transferred.

(3) Babu Debendra Nath Das Gupta (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service) is confirmed in his present appointment as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the date he joined the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Burkatullah, transferred.

No. 580A.—Miss Hiranbala De is appointed to act as assistant mistress; Dr. Khastagir's High School for Girls, Chittagong, and in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date she joins the appointment against one of the posts created in terms of Government order No. 364, dated the 16th February 1920.

No. 580A.—The following arrangements are temporarily sanctioned:—

(1) Babu Kamada Charan Chakravarti, Demonstrator of Chemistry, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur (class I of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Foreman-Instructor of the same College, on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the 12th May 1920, or until further orders.

(2) Babu Tarak Das Ghosh is allowed to continue to act as Demonstrator of Chemistry in the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, *vice* Babu Kamada Charan Chakravarti, on deputation, until further orders.

#### *The 2nd June 1920.*

No. 582 A.—Subject to the production of medical certificate in terms of article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations, Babu Indu Bhusan De, son of late Babu Pran Krishna De, is appointed, on probation for one year, to be special teacher for the guru-training class, attached to the Rangamati High School and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Jitendra Nath Talukdar, deceased.

Babu Indu Bhusan De was found at the time of his appointment to be in point of efficiency manifestly superior to other candidates.

No. 583 A.—In partial modification of the order, dated the 22nd August 1919, from the Principal, Dacca Training College, Maulvi Serajuddin Ahmed is appointed to act as assistant master, Armenitola Government High School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service with effect from 21st September 1919, *vice* Babu Girindra Nath Mukherjee, on deputation to the Dacca Training College.

No. 584A.—The following arrangements are sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1920:—

1. Maulvi Md. Wazir, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta (class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Babu Narendra Nath Ganguli, on deputation, or until further orders.

2. Babu Satindra Nath Sarkar, B.A., B.T., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Calcutta (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Maulvi Md. Wazir, on deputation, or until further orders.

3. Babu Kedar Nath Ghosh, B.A., is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 1st April 1920, *vice* Babu Satindra Nath Sarkar, on deputation, or until further orders.

#### *The 3rd June 1920.*

No. 585 A.—Maulvi Abdus Subhan, assistant master, Noakhali Zilla School, on probation (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), now officiating assistant master, Chittagong Government Moslem High School, in the same class and of the same service, is allowed to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant master, Noakhali Zilla School, with effect from the date he rejoins the school.



No. 586A.—Maulvi Mir Tafazzal Ali, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Mehendiganj, Bakarganj (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is allowed privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-one days with effect from the 2nd June 1920, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 587A.—Babu Bepin Behary Das is declared to have acted as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Binpur circle, in the district of Midnapore, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, from 11th April 1920 to 30th April 1920, *vice* Babu Phanindra Nath Mukherjee, on deputation.

No. 588A.—Maulvi Abdul Hakim Choudhury, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kishoreganj, Mymensingh (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is allowed privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from the 7th May 1920, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 589A.—Maulvi Hafizul Haque is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kishoreganj, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Hakim Choudhury, on leave.

No. 590A.—Maulvi Reazuddin Bhuiya, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Pirganj, Dinajpur (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three months with effect from 1st June 1920.

No. 591A.—Maulvi Basiruddin Ahmed is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Pirganj, Dinajpur, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service during the absence on leave of Maulvi Reazuddin Bhuiya or until further orders.

No. 592A.—Babu Charu Chandra Roy, Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Hooghly (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools in the district of Hooghly on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Burkatullah, on deputation.

*The 7th June 1920.*

No. 593A.—Babu Radha Kinkar Banerji, assistant, Bengal Library, on Rs. 50 a month outside the graded service, is appointed to act as head clerk, Bengal Library, and in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service, on the usual acting allowance admissible under the rules, with effect from the 24th May 1920, *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Sen, on deputation.

No. 594A.—Babu Surendra Nath Sen, assistant master, Jaipauri Zilla School (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as assistant master, Dinajpur Zilla School, on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Ansar Ali, on deputation.

No. 595A.—Babu Bhupendra Nath Sarkar is appointed to act as assistant master, Jalpaiguri Zilla School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date he joins his appointment, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Sen, on deputation.

No. 596A.—Babu Birendra Nath Bhattacharyya, officiating assistant master, Dinajpur Zilla School, is appointed to act as assistant master, Rangpur Zilla School, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Nibaran Chandra De, on deputation.

W. W. HORNELL,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

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**PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.**

*The 31st May 1920.*

*No. 58P.*—Babu Nagendra Nath Majumdar, Assistant Superintendent of the Rangpur Normal School, now officiating Professor at the Dacca Training College (class III of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed on probation for one year to be head master of the Mymensingh Zilla School and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from 1st July 1920, or such subsequent date as he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Hara Mohan De, about to retire.

*The 3rd June 1920.*

*No. 59P.*—Mr. Hiran Kumar Banerjee, Professor of English, Rajshahi College, in class VII of the Provincial Educational Service, is granted, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for one year and six months, with effect from the 30th August 1920, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months, and additional privilege leave for three months, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with furlough for one year under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations.

\* *No. 60P.*—In partial modification of this office notification No. 50P., dated the 14th May 1920, Babu Harish Chandra Dutta, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division (Jessore and Khulna), in class III of the Provincial Educational Service, is granted privilege leave for four months, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months and additional privilege leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 26th February 1920.

W. W. HORNELL,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

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**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE AND SALT,  
BENGAL.**


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**NOTIFICATION.**

*No. 9Exc.—The 2nd June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 24 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), as amended by the Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Bengal Act VII of 1914) read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), the Commissioner of Excise hereby directs that the following amendments be made in notification No. 1Exc., dated the 12th March 1915 as subsequently amended, namely:—

In clauses (b) and (c) of the notification *substitute* a comma for “and” before “Calcutta” and for the full stop after the word “Calcutta” and *add* the names of the districts “Burdwan, Dacca, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Darjeeling.”

S. C. MUKHERJEE,

*Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.*



## BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION—No. 2878 Misc.

*Calcutta, the 7th June 1920.*

THE price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st January to 31st March 1920, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, Bengal,

F. D. ASCOLI,

*Secretary.*

**Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from January to March 1920.**

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in sers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1920.
					January.	February.	March.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan.	Subdivision—							
	Sadar ...	Burdwan Nutun-ganj.	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	5 4	5 5	5 8	5 6
	Asansol ...	Raniganj ...	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	5 14	6 3	6 4	6 2
	Katwa ...	Katwa ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	5 4	5 9	6 3	5 5
Bir- bhum.	Kalna ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 12	5 19	5 10	5 11
	Sadar ...	Suri ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 12	6 0	7 0	6 9
	Rampur Hât ...	Rampur Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	5 12	6 8	6 8	6 4
Ban- kura.	Sadar ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 3
	Vishnupur ...	Vishnupur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	6 8	6 6	6 4	6 6
Midnapore.	Sadar ...	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	6 0	6 5	6 4	6 3
	Ghatal ...	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	5 8	6 4	6 4	6 0
	Tamluk ...	Tamluk Bazar ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	5 14	5 14	6 1	6 12
	Contai ...	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ...	Last market day, i.e., last Sunday or Thursday, which ever is nearer to the last day of every month.	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 10
Hooghly.	Sadar ...	Hooghly ...	Do. ...	Last Thursday of every month	4 8	5 0	5 1	4 14
	Serampore ...	Serampore ...	Do. ...	First or last Saturday of every month.	5 4	5 8	5 12	5 2
	Arambagh ...	Arambagh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	6 2	5 11	6 3	5 13
	Howrah ...	Ramkristopur ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 0	6 7	6 6	6 4
	Uluberia ...	Uluberia ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday of every month.	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 0

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
24-Parganas.	Subdivision—	Chetla Hât ...	Rice ...	Last Wednesday of every month.	5 5	5 5	5 12	5 7
	Sadar ...	Barasat ...	Do. ...	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	5 5	5 5	5 8	5 6
	Barasat and Barrackpore.	Magrahat ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5 11	5 15	5 15	5 14
	Diamond Har- bour.	Baduria ...	Do. ...	Second Tuesday of every month.	5 7	5 5	5 9	5 7

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1920.
					January.	February.	March.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Nadia	Subdivision—							
	Sadar ...	Goari ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	5 10	5 8	5 14	5 10
	Ranaghat ...	Ranaghat ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 4
	Meherpur ...	Meherpur Kali-bazar.	Do. ...	Last Monday of every month	6 4	6 8	5 13	5 15
	Chuadanga ...	Chuadanga ...	Do. ...	Saturday immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	6 2	5 6	6 3	5 11
Murshidabad.	Kushtia ...	Bahadurkhali ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
	Sadar ...	Berhampore Khagra.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	6 0	6 9	6 2	6 4
	Lalbagh ...	Jiaganj ...	Do. ...	First Monday of every month	6 0	6 8	5 12	6 1
	Kandi ...	Kandi ...	Do. ...	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	6 0	6 8	6 12	5 2
	Jangipur ...	Raghunathganj	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	6 8	6 7	7 0	6 10
Jessore.	Sadar ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the last day of every month.	5 12	5 12	6 0	5 13
	Narail ...	Rupganj ...	Do. ...	Sunday or Thursday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	5 11	5 11	5 8	5 10
	Magura ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Thursday or Sunday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Thursday falling on or next before the 26th.	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 3
	Jhenida ...	Jhenida ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Bongaon ...	Bongaon ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	5 5	5 8	5 14	5 9
Khulna.	Sadar ...	Khulna Bazar (alias Saheberhat).	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 15	5 8	6 8	5 15
	Satkhira ...	Satkhira Bazar (alias Pranshire).	Do. ...	28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the 26th.	5 5	5 1	5 9	5 8
	Bagerhat ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Sunday falling on or before the 28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the Sunday falling on or before the 26th.	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0

## DACCA DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca.	Subdivision—							
	Narayanganj ...	Narayanganj Bazar.	Rice ...	Last market day before the 13th of every month.	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 5
	Sadar ...	Dacca Town Imamganj Bazar.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 1	5 14	5 5	5 6
	Manikganj ...	Dasora Bazar ...	Do. ...	Market day falling on or immediately before the 28th of every month.	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 4
	Munshiganj ...	Munshirhat ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month	5 4	6 0	5 4	5 8



## DACCA DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1920.
					January.	February.	March.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Mymensingh.	Subdivision—							
	Jamalur ...	Raniganj ...	Rice ...	Last market day of the 3rd week of every month.	4 15	5 1	5 4	4 13
	Tangail ...	Kagmari ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	3 15	5 4	5 7	4 13
	Netrakona ...	Netrakona ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5 8	5 5	5 8	3 11
	Sadar ...	Nasirabad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 13
Faridpur.	Kishorganj ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 2
	Sadar ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 4	5 2	5 4	5 3
	Madaripur ...	Madaripur ...	Do. ...	On the market day preceding the 28th of every month.	5 12	6 4	5 10	5 14
	Goalundo ...	Rajbari ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5 5	5 5	6 0	5 8
Bakarganj.	Gopalganj ...	Gopalganj ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 4	6 0	5 4	5 8
	Patuakhali ...	Patuakhali ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	5 10	6 6	6 0	6 0
	Pirojpur ...	Pirojpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5 10	6 0	5 8	5 13
	Sadar ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	5 12	6 12	5 8	6 0
	Dakhin Shahbazpur.	Bhola Hât ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	5 7	6 1	5 10	5 11

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Chittagong.	Subdivision—							
	Brahmanbaria ...	Brahmanbaria ...	Rice ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	6 0	6 0	5 5	5 10
	Sadar ...	Rajganja Bazar, Comilla.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 9	5 6	5 3	5 6
	Chandpur ...	Chandpur Old Bazar.	Do. ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	5 7	6 6	5 8	5 12
	Sadar ...	Kalitara Hât ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 10
Nonkhali.	Feni ...	Feni Bazar ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 13
	Sadar ...	Buxy Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday of every month	6 0	5 5	5 8	5 10
	Cox's Bazar ...	Cox's Bazar ...	Do. ...	Friday immediately preceding the 26th, or the 26th if that day happens to be a Friday.	6 8	5 0	5 8	5 10

## RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Rajshahi.	Subdivision—							
	Sadar ...	Saheb Bazar ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	6 0	6 3	6 6	6 3
	Noagaon ...	Noagaon ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 7
	Nator ...	Nator ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	6 0	5 13	6 6	6 1
Dinajpur.	Sadar ...	Railway Bazar Hât.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	6 3	6 3	6 14	6 6
	Thaurgaon ...	Lahirihat ...	Do. ...	.....	5 13	6 13	7 0	6 9
	Balurghat ...	Balurghat ...	Do. ...	.....	6 5	7 8	6 10	6 13
Jalpai-guri.	Alipur Duar ...	Alipur Duar ...	Do. ...	.....	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 5
	Sadar ...	Dinbazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	4 8	5 6	5 8	5 2

## RAJSHAHİ DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1920.
					January.	February.	March.	
Rangpur.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Nawabganj Chaliaamad, Rangpur.	Rice ...	Last Wednesday or Saturday, whichever may be next to the last day of every month.	S. c. 5 11	S. c. 6 0	S. c. 5 6	S. c. 5 11
	Nilphamari ...	Sagarmacha ...	Do. ...	Last Wednesday or Sunday, whichever may be close to the 28th of every month.	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11
	Kurigram ...	Kurigram ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday or Tuesday next to the 28th of every month.	6 0	5 8	5 12	5 12
	Gaibandha ...	Gaibandha Bazar	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	5 9	5 12	5 10	5 10
Bogra	District of Bogra	Kalitola Hat ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month.	6 0	6 8	6 3	6 4
Pabna.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Pabna Bazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	6 1	5 11	5 15	5 11
	Serajganj ...	Fariapati at Serajganj.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Malda	District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ...	Second Wednesday of every month.	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14

## ORDERS BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 229 J.C.T.—Maulvi Azizur Rahman, No. II, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi Division, is posted to the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHİ DIVN., DARJEELING, the 31st May 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power conferred on me in Government order No. 168 P.D., dated the 22nd April 1913, I appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official visitors of the District Jail and the Sub-jails in the district of Khulna, for a period of two years, with effect from the date of this notification:—

Khulna Jail	...	Rai Amrita Lal Raha Bahadur.
		Babu Kunja Vehari Mukherji.
		Maulvi Kazi Saifuddin.
Bagerhat Sub-jail	...	Babu Sirish Chandra Mukherji.
		Maulvi Kazi Saffiuddin.
Satkhira Sub-jail	...	Babu Hari Nath Majumdar.
		Maulvi Sabeluddin Ahmed.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 2nd June 1920.

## CORRIGENDUM.

No. 148 M.C.T.—In line 3 of this office notification No 113 M.C.T., dated the 15th May 1920, published at page 1069, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th May 1920, for "Babu Lalit Mohan Mitra" read "Babu Lalit Mohan Maitra."

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHİ DIVN., DARJEELING, the 30th May 1920.



## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2744G.—The substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collectors named below transferred to the Chittagong Division by Government notification No. 787A.D., dated the 25th May 1920, are posted to the stations mentioned opposite their names:—

Maulvi Khundkar Muazzam Hussain	...	Chittagong.
Babu Jyotirindra Nath Nandi	...	Noakhali.

K. C. DE, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG, *the 1st June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2749G.—The Sub-Deputy Collectors named below are transferred to the stations mentioned opposite their names, for appointment as Chaukidari Circle Officers:—

Babu Jatindra Mohan Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakhali	...	Chandpur, district Tippera.
Maulvi Salamatulla Choudhury, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong	...	Brahmanbaria, district Tippera.

K. C. DE, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG, *the 1st June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2942J.—Maulvi Chaudhuri Abid Ali, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted temporarily to the Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 2nd June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2965J.—Babu Bimala Charan Guha, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Madaripur, Faridpur, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Bakarganj district on general duty.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 3rd June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2971J.—Babu Upendra Nath Das Gupta, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Faridpur Sadar, is transferred to the Madaripur subdivision of that district.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 3rd June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the powers vested in me under Government order No. 168P.D., dated the 22nd April 1913, I re-appoint Maulvi Syed Hossain Ali and appoint Babus Khitish Chandra Mitter and Janoki Nath Mukherji to be non-official visitors of the Suri Jail in the district of Birbhum for a period of two years.

J. N. GUPTA, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, the 4th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 9 L.S-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, as the registered voters of thana Bongaon, within the Bongaon local board, in the district of Jessore, failed to elect a member of the local board within the prescribed time in the place of M. Golam Robbani Khan, deceased, I, in exercise of the power conferred on me by section 19(1) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended, appoint Babu Manindra Nath Chatarji to be a member of the said local board in the place of the deceased.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 3rd June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2849J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the Manikganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

Saturia	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Girish Chandra Mitra.</li> <li>2. Md. Alimaddin Mallik.</li> <li>3. Munshi Armanali Sarcar.</li> <li>4. Babu Birendra Kumar Ray.</li> <li>5. Md. Jameruddin Sarkar.</li> <li>6. Babu Keshab Lal Saha.</li> </ol>
Chakmirpur	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Munshi Ismail Sarcar.</li> <li>2. " Bandeali Ahmed.</li> <li>3. Babu Surendra Nath Guha.</li> <li>4. " Girija Charan Guha Baksi.</li> <li>5. " Hemanta Kumar Sarcar.</li> <li>6. " Uma Sankur Sarcar.</li> </ol>
Balara	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wazuddin Ahmed.</li> <li>2. Babu Kali Kumar Sarcar.</li> <li>3. Md. Roshamuddin.</li> <li>4. Babu Rajendra Lal Saha.</li> <li>5. " Bidyanidhi Saha.</li> <li>6. " Beni Madhab Saha.</li> </ol>
Poyla	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Md. Attapali Khandaker.</li> <li>2. Babu Amar Nath Sarcar.</li> <li>3. Md. Nasimuddin Jamadar.</li> <li>4. Babu Batuk Lal Sen.</li> <li>5. " Braja Sundar Mitter.</li> <li>6. Md. Abdul Hakim.</li> </ol>



Baratia	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Manindra Chandra Bose.</li> <li>2. Rai Sahib Dwaraka Nath Das.</li> <li>3. Babu Atul Prasanna Bose Majumdar.</li> <li>4. „ Surendra Nath Majumdar.</li> <li>5. Maulvi Montazaddin Ahmed.</li> <li>6. Babu Bama Charan Das Gupta.</li> </ol>
Bhararia	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Sasi Bhusan Choudhury.</li> <li>2. „ Rajani Kanta Bhowmick.</li> <li>3. „ Uddhab Chandra Biswas.</li> <li>4. „ Ganesh Chandra Mandal.</li> <li>5. „ Balai Chand Mandal.</li> <li>6. „ Prem Chand Mahatna.</li> </ol>
Hatipara	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Sudhanya Mohan Saha.</li> <li>2. „ Radhika Mohan Bhadra.</li> <li>3. „ Sarabananda Neogi.</li> <li>4. „ Prabhasb Chandra Ray.</li> <li>5. Munshi Sahazaddin Biswas.</li> <li>6. Babu Rajani Kanta Ray.</li> </ol>
Gheor	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Md. Arip.</li> <li>2. Munshi Tasiruddin Ahmed.</li> <li>3. Babu Raj Coomer Sarcar.</li> <li>4. „ Gangadhar Saha.</li> <li>5. „ Ishwar Chandra Sarcar.</li> <li>6. „ Umesh Chandra Ray.</li> </ol>

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the aforesaid union boards as noted below :—

Saturia	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Tripura Nath Chakravarty.</li> <li>2. „ Iswar Chandra Saha.</li> <li>3. Md. Pachu Sarcar.</li> </ol>
Chakmirpur	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Pryanath Sarcar.</li> <li>2. Kalam Prodhan.</li> <li>3. Munshi Talebar Ali.</li> </ol>
Balara	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Munshi Safiuddin Ahmed.</li> <li>2. Babu Jamini Kanta Ghose.</li> <li>3. „ Pran-Ballav Saha Ray.</li> </ol>
Poyla	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Hara Lal Sen.</li> <li>2. „ Prasanna Kumar Pal.</li> <li>3. „ Ranglal Saha.</li> </ol>
Baratia	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Girija Nanda Ray.</li> <li>2. „ Surendra Nath Basu.</li> <li>3. Munshi Rahimuddin Mollah.</li> </ol>
Bhararia	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Ramani Mohan Basu.</li> <li>2. Munshi Faizuddin Bhuian.</li> <li>3. Babu Guru Charan Podder.</li> </ol>
Hatipara	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Munshi Maijuddin Biswas.</li> <li>2. Babu Umesh Chandra Mazumdar.</li> <li>3. Asgur Hossein.</li> </ol>
Gheor	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Khandakar Jafforali.</li> <li>2. Babu Tarak Nath Raha.</li> <li>3. „ Beni Madhab Bose.</li> </ol>

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 29th May 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 2916J.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the Manikganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

Mahadebpur	...	{	1.	Babu Mahesh Chandra Pal.
			2.	" Jadab Chandra Sarker.
			3.	" Sarat Chandra Banerjee.
			4.	" Umasankar Bhattacharjee.
			5.	" Anukul Chandra Choudhury.
			6.	" Madhab Chandra Basak.

Baliati	...	{	1.	Babu Syam Lal Saha.
			2.	" Hari Ballav Basak.
			3.	" Radha Kanta Chakraborty.
			4.	" Mohini Mohan Goswami.
			5.	" Jogendra Lal Roy Choudhury.
			6.	" Nalini Nath Roy Choudhury.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union boards as noted below:—

Mahadebpur	...	{	1.	Babu Jogendra Prasad Basu.
			2.	" Atul Chandra Mukherjee.
			3.	Munshi Rahimuddin.

Baliati	...	{	1.	Babu Amulya Kumar Roy Choudhury.
			2.	" Akur Chandra Karmakar.
			3.	Maulvi Momtazuddin Ahmed.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 2nd June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 2852J.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Jinjira Union Board, in the South Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

1. Munshi Emdad Ali.
2. " Abdul Mannan.
3. " Wahed Ali.
4. " Munsar Ali.
5. " Abdul Hadi.
6. Babu Sasi Kumar Roy.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union board:—

1. Khan Saheb Hafiz Muhammad Hossain.
2. Munshi Salimuddin.
3. Babu Heramba Nath Sen.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 29th May 1920.



## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2899J.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that under rule 20 (b) of the Manual of Rules for the management of charitable hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the committees for the management of the charitable dispensaries noted below, in the district of Mymensingh:—

Dhalla	...	1.	The Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
		2.	The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar South.	
		3.	The Head Master of Dhalla H. E. School.	
		4.	Rai Prasanna Kumar Chakrabarty Bahadur.	}
		5.	Babu Jogesh Chandra Chakrabarty.	
		6.	„ Digendra Nath Chakrabarty.	
		7.	„ Satish Chandra Chakrabarty.	
		8.	„ Jnaneswar Chakrabarty.	
		9.	„ Bejoy Krishna Bhattacharjee.	
		10.	„ Hem Chandra Chakrabarty.	
		11.	Moulvi Habibulla.	

Fulpur	...	1.	The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar North.	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
		2.	The Sub-Registrar of Fulpur	
		3.	The Senior Sub-Inspector of Police, Fulpur.	
		4.	The Marriage Registrar, Fulpur	
		5.	The Head Master, M. E. School, Fulpur.	
		6.	Babu Rajkumar Choudhury.	
		7.	„ Kashi Nath Chaha.	
		8.	Munshi Keramatali Khan.	
		9.	Babu Jadu Nath Guha.	

Halurghat	...	1.	The Subdivisional Officer, Sadar North.	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
		2.	The Sub-Inspector of Police, Halurghat.	
		3.	Father Chakrabarty.	
		4.	Babu Sashi Bhusan Ghose.	
		5.	„ Jogesh Chandra Ray.	
		6.	„ Jamini Mohan Majumdar.	
		7.	„ Bankim Chandra Dutt.	
		8.	„ Kailash Chandra Dutt.	
		9.	„ Mahesh Chandra De.	
		10.	Moulvi Md. Ibrahim.	
		11.	„ Faizuddin Khan.	

Khaliajuri	..	1.	The Subdivisional Officer, Netrakona.	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
		2.	The Sub-Inspector of Police Khaliajuri.	
		3.	The Naib of Babu Hem Chandra Chaudhury of Dhankura.	
		4.	The Naib of Karatia Court of Ward's estate, Kaliajuri.	
		5.	The Naib of Mr. W. Pani of Karatia.	
		6.	Babu Dinesh Chandra Choudhury.	
		7.	„ Rajendra Kishore Bhattacharjee.	
		8.	„ Sarat Chandra Chaudhuri.	
		9.	Munshi Muhammad Arshad Choudhury.	

Kendua	...	1. The Subdivisional Officer, Netra-	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
		kona.	
		2. The Sub-Registrar, Kendua.	
		3. The Senior Sub-Inspector of	
		Police, Kendua.	
		4. The Muhammadan Marriage Re-	}
		gistrar, Kendua.	
		5. The Assistant Head Master, Spry	
		Institution, Kendua.	
Banagram	...	6. Babu Janaki Nath Chanda.	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
		7. „ Kedar Nath Majumdar.	
		8. Munshi Abdul Ali Khan.	}
		9. „ Sariat Ahmed.	
		1. The Subdivisional Officer,	
		Kishorganj. ...	
		2. Babu Gagan Chandra Chakra-	
		barty, B.L.	
Banagram	...	3. „ Sarat Chandra Chakrabarty,	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
		B.L.	
		4. The Head Master, Banagram H.E,	}
		School ...	
		5. Babu Mathura Narayan Choudhury.	
		6. „ Ananda Kishore Ray.	
		7. Moulvi Md. Raisuddin Khan.	
		8. „ Abdul Gaffur Bhuian.	

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 1st June 1920.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 225 J.C.T.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the supervision of the Government of Bengal, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Raja P. N. Ray Charitable Hospital at Rampur Boalia in the district of Rajshahi:—

- |   |     |                      |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| 1. The District Magistrate of Rajshahi        | ... | } <i>ex officio.</i> |
| 2. The Sadar Subdivisional Officer, Rajshahi  | ... |                      |
| 3. The Civil Surgeon, Rajshahi                | ... |                      |
| 4. The District Engineer, Rajshahi            | ... |                      |
| 5. The Chairman, Rampur Boalia Municipality   | ... |                      |
| 6. The Vice-Chairman, ditto                   | ... |                      |
| 7. Dr. Birendra Mohan Chaudhuri.              |     |                      |
| 8. Babu Surendra Nath Bhaya.                  |     |                      |
| 9. „ Surendra Mohan Maitra.                   |     |                      |
| 10. „ Hira Lal Ghose.                         |     |                      |
| 11. The Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri. |     |                      |
| 12. Maulvi Wazihuddin Ahmad.                  |     |                      |
| 13. „ Emaduddin Ahmad.                        |     |                      |
| 14. „ Abdur Rahaman.                          |     |                      |
| 15. „ Mobarak Ali Khan.                       |     |                      |
| 16. Babu Devendra Nath Das Gupta.             |     |                      |
| 17. Maulvi Abdul Hakim.                       |     |                      |
| 18. Babu Jatindra Chandra Guha.               |     |                      |
| 19. „ Krishna Bandhu Sanyal.                  |     |                      |
| 20. Munshi Mirza Muhammad Manikulla.          |     |                      |

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., DARJEELING, *the 31st May 1920.*



**Statement showing the quantity of Salt In Bonded Warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 31st day of May 1920 and transactions during the half-month from the 16th to the 31st May 1920.**

Description of salt.	In Sulkea Government golas.	Quantity afloat.	Total.	TRANSACTIONS DURING HALF-MONTH FROM THE 16TH TO THE 31ST MAY 1920, INCLUSIVE.			
				Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from ship-board for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
	Mds.	N ds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom—							
Liverpool and other Panga salt.	104,649	10,831	115,480	50,900	47,007	31,622	39,342
Other European countries—							
Spanish salt ...	149,842	..	149,842	118,510	6,860	62,050	22,310
Hamburg and Bremen Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Said salt ...	703,249	...	703,249	325,960	...	26,700	70,980
Aden and Red Sea—							
Aden salt ...	261,298	...	261,298	88,070	2,544	101,360	106,272
Salif salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sajil rock salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawayah salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maesawah salt...	54,818	...	54,818	24,780	...	...	18,970
Muscat and Persian Gulf—							
Muscat, Lingah and Hanjam salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India—							
Bombay salt ...	381,622	7,459	389,081	...	58,399	...	17,400
Madras salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,654,968	18,290	1,673,258	617,420	114,310	224,732	275,274

Written off during the half month—

		Mds.
Wastage in Sulkea golas	...	1,327
Abandoned and destroyed	...	272
In transit—		
Liverpool and other panga	...	8,800
Bombay	...	3,960

O. B. McMANUS,

*Asst. Collector of Customs for Imports.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 7th June 1920.



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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Tour Programme of  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,  
during June and July 1920.

Date and day.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
June.	HOURS.		
25th, Friday ...	10-15	Leave Darjeeling ...	By special train.
	14-15	Arrive Siliguri.	Trolly from Ghoom to Sukna.
	15-0	Leave Siliguri.	
	20-0	Arrive Santahar.	
	21-10	Leave Santahar.	



Date and day.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
<b>June.</b>	<b>HOURS.</b>		
26th, Saturday ...	7-0	Arrive Calcutta.	
27th, Sunday ...	....	Halt at Calcutta.	
28th, Monday ...	10-51	Leave Calcutta (Ahiretola Ghat).	By the <i>Rhotas</i> .
	14-51	Arrive Hooghly.	
29th, Tuesday ...	.....	Halt at Hooghly.	
30th, Wednesday ...	3-36	Leave Hooghly.	
	7-36	Arrive Kalna.	
	10-6	Leave Kalna.	
	15-6	Arrive Calcutta (Ahiretola Ghat).	
<b>July.</b>			
1st, Thursday to 4th, Sunday.	.....	Halt at Calcutta.	
5th, Monday ...	14-36	Leave Calcutta ...	By special train.
	16-36	Arrive Krishnagar.	
6th, Tuesday ...	22-6	Leave Krishnagar.	
7th, Wednesday ...	5-33	Arrive Goalundo.	
	7-0	Leave Goalundo ...	By the <i>Rhotas</i> .
	16-0	Arrive Dacca.	

NOTE.—(1) The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay (Darjeeling to Calcutta only).

Miss de Bathe (Darjeeling to Calcutta only).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary (Calcutta to Dacca *via* Krishnagar).

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary.\*

Captain E. A. Haskett-Smith, Aide-de-Camp.†

Captain C. B. Lyon, Aide-de-Camp.‡

Captain W. J. W. C. Barrow, Aide-de-Camp (Darjeeling to Calcutta only).

Military Assistant Surgeon J. C. Chalke, Officiating Surgeon.\*

(2) Letters and telegrams for the party should be addressed to Governor's Camp, Bengal, *without the addition of the name of any post town*.

(3) The arrivals at Hooghly and Krishnagar will be public. All other arrivals and departures will be private.

(4) The timings for the river portion of the tour are approximate.

\* Will not go to Hooghly, Kalna and Krishnagar.

† Will not go to Krishnagar.

‡ Will not go to Hooghly and Kalna.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

DARJEELING :

14th June 1920.

H. G. VAUX, MAJOR,

Military Secretary to H. E.

the Governor of Bengal.

## ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 4647A.

## APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

- Chittagong Hill Tracts.** *GENERAL.—No. 1290 A.D.—The 1st June 1920.*—Mr. J. Younie, I.C.S., is appointed to act, until further orders, as Superintendent of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- Murshidabad. Bakarganj.** *No. 1309 A.D.—The 2nd June 1920.*—Mr. Rajendra Lal Sadhu, officiating District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, Bakarganj.
- Bakarganj. Jessore.** *No. 1312 A.D.—The 2nd June 1920.*—Mr. Birendra Kumar Basu, I.C.S., officiating Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, Bakarganj, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge, Jessore.
- Jessore. Midnapore.** *No. 1315 A.D.—The 2nd June 1920.*—Mr. Krishna Kumar Sen, officiating District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore.
- Darjeeling. Murshidabad.** *No. 1326 A.D.—The 2nd June 1920.*—Mr. J. A. Ross, I.C.S., officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Darjeeling, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad.
- Faridpur.** *No. 1444 A.D.—The 8th June 1920.*—Mr. Nirmal Shankar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripur, Faridpur, is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo subdivision of that district.
- Mymensingh. Faridpur.** *No. 1446 A.D.—The 8th June 1920.*—Maulvi Abu 'Ali Muhammad Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district.
- Mymensingh. Midnapore.** *No. 1448 A.D.—The 8th June 1920.*—The orders of the 28th April 1920, transferring temporarily Babu Madhu Sudan Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, to the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district, are cancelled.
- Dacca.** *No. 1470 A.D.—The 10th June 1920.*—Mr. Amrita Lal Mukharji, officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is appointed temporarily to act as District and Sessions Judge of that district.
- Dacca. Nadia.** *No. 1474 A.D.—The 11th June 1920.*—Mr. Amrita Lal Mukharji, officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge, Nadia.
- No. 1487 A.D.—The 12th June 1920.*—The services of Mr. L. B. Burrows, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th May 1920.



**Mymensingh.**  
**Calcutta.**  
POLICE.—No. 1463A.D.—*The 10th June 1920.*—Mr. S. H. H. Mills, officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Special Assistant, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. M. F. Cleary, or until further orders.

**Rajshahi.**  
**Dinajpur.**  
**Mymensingh.**  
No. 1465A.D.—*The 10th June 1920.*—Mr. S. G. Taylor is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, on being relieved of his present appointments as officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Rajshahi and Dinajpur, and officiating Superintendent of Police, Rajshahi.

**Burdwan.**  
**Rajshahi.**  
**Dinajpur.**  
No. 1467A.D.—*The 10th June 1920.*—Mr. G. R. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police, Rajshahi and Dinajpur.

#### LEAVE.

**Nadia.**  
GENERAL.—No. 1472A.D.—*The 11th June 1920.*—Mr. R. E. Jack, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Nadia, is allowed combined leave from the 6th June 1920 to the 16th November 1920, inclusive, viz., privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months and eighteen days, and furlough on average salary for the remaining period under article 308 (b) of the Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, resolution No. 1514C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919.

No. 1480A.D.—*The 11th June 1920.*—Mr. J. C. French, I.C.S., is allowed an extension of furlough for one day, viz., the 16th May 1920, under articles 308 (b) and 237 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 4433A.—*The 8th June 1920.*—In pursuance of rule 6 (2) in Schedule II to the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, read with the notification of the Government of Bengal, No. 738 A.D., dated the 20th May 1920, published at pages 1028 and 1029 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th May 1920, it is hereby notified that the following duly nominated candidates will stand for election by the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General caused by the death of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur :—

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari, Kt., C.I.E., 20, Suri Lane, Sealdah, Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al—Mamun Suhrawardy, Bar Library, High Court, Calcutta.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal*

*(Returning Officer).*

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*No. 5110 For.—The 14th June 1920.*—Babu Surendra Kumar Datta, M.Sc., having passed the final examination of the Provincial Forest Service course at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is appointed to be a probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal, with effect from the 12th April 1920.

*No. 1128 T.R.—The 11th June 1920.*—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Mumin, Settlement Officer, Jessore, is allowed leave for four months and four days, viz. privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months and four days, with effect from the 15th June 1920, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved and additional privilege leave for the remaining period under the Government of India, Finance Department order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919.

*No. 5060.—The 12th June 1920.*—Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Lady Adviser to the Court of Wards, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, was on combined leave for six months, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, viz.: ordinary privilege leave for three months under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 3rd October 1918, additional privilege leave for ten days under the Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. This cancels Government notification No. 1299T.R., dated the 30th September 1918.

*No. 5159 L.R.—The 15th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 103B, sub-section (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that a record-of-rights has been finally published under section 103A, sub-section (2) of the said Act, in respect of every village included in police-station Mahisadal, in the district of Midnapore.

*No. 5055 L.A.—The 12th June 1920.*—Mr. Suresh Chandra Ghatak, Sadar Subdivisional Officer in the district of Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that subdivision.

*No. 5056 L.A.—The 12th June 1920.*—Babu Radha Prasad Mukharji, Additional Sadar Subdivisional Officer in the district of Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that subdivision.

*No. 5057 L.A.—The 12th June 1920.*—Babu Sushil Kumar Ghosh, Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar, in the district of Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that subdivision.

*No. 5073 L.A.—The 12th June 1920.*—Babu Anadi Ranjan Basu, Subdivisional Officer of Satkhira, in the district of Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that subdivision.



*No. 1142T.R.—The 12th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Indian Census Act, 1920 (IV of 1920), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following expenses incurred under that Act in any municipality may be charged to the Municipal Fund constituted by the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), for that municipality, namely :—

- (1) the payment of agents for making the enumeration (except officers lent by the Government to act as Census Officers);
- (2) contingent expenses (except the cost of schedules and enumeration books, which will be supplied by the Government), and
- (3) a contribution towards the cost of tabulation, by Government officers, of the results of the census, at the rate of the three months' salary, one tabulating clerk for every ten thousand of the population dealt with, the amount payable in each case being fixed by the Provincial Superintendent on the basis of the salaries paid in the office where the tabulation is made.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5059L.A.—The 12th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for police buildings at Muksudpur, in the villages of Tangrakhola No. 121, Kamalapur No. 128, Gopinathpur No. 119 and Dakhinchandibordi No. 120, parganas Naldi and Amirabad, zilla Faridpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, being cadastral survey plot No. 1 and part of cadastral survey plot No. 3 of mauza Tengrakhola, part of cadastral survey plot No. 1547 of mauza Kamalapur, part of cadastral survey plot No. 1 of mauza Gopinathpur and parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 1058, 1067 to 1071 of mauza Dakhinchandibordi, and measuring, more or less, 1.44 acres, bounded on the—

*North*—By the lands of Ramananda Kundu, Amir Khan and Asiraddin Sardar and the thana compound,

*East*—By the Local Board road and thana compound,

*South*—By the lands of Mangal Sundari Dasya, Azahar Sardar and thana compound,

*West*—By the lands of Azahar Sardar, Abdul Rasid Sardar, Amir Khan, Asiruddin Sardar and *halat*,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Tengrakhola No. 121, Kamalapur No. 128, Gopinathpur No. 119 and Dakhinchandibordi No. 120.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Gopalganj.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5064L.A.—The 12th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Khulna for a public purpose, viz., for Bhatpara station road, in the village of Dakhindihi, pargana Chengutia, zilla Khulna, it is hereby declared that for

the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '085 of an acre, bounded on the—

*North*—By the lands of Kader Shaikh and Gopi Nath Banerjee and Bhatpara station road,

*East and West*—By the lands of Rati Kanta Das and Bhuban Mohan Das,

*South*—By the land of Indu Bhushon De and Bhatpara station road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Dakhindihi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Khulna.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5067 L.A.—The 12th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Rangpur Municipality for pail depôt at Nawabgunge, in the village of Radhaballav, pargana Manthana, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, '275 of an acre, bounded on the—

##### PLOT I:

*North*—By plot No. II, (land of Suresh Chandra Roy),

*East*—By the land of Pratap Chandra Roy,

*South*—By Garoanpara Road,

*West*—By the land of Prafulla Chandra Chakravartty and others,

##### PLOT II:

*North*—By the land of Suresh Chandra Roy,

*East*—By the land of Mabaruck Mia,

*South*—By plot No. I, land of Pratap Chandra Roy,

*West*—By the land of Profulla Chandra Chakravartty and others,

are required within the aforesaid village of Radhaballav.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5070 L.A.—The 12th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Barisal Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for new burial ground for Indian Roman Catholic Christians at Barisal, in the village of Bagura-Alekanda, pargana Chandradwip, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '99 of an acre, bounded on the—

*North*—By Bund road drain,

*East*—By remaining portions of settlement plots Nos. 4411 and 4409 (lands of Saros Hazi and others, and Anojidi and others, respectively),

*South*—By remaining portion of settlement plot No. 4409 (land of Anojidi and others,)

*West*—By road leading to Isolation Hospital,

is required within the aforesaid village of Bagura-Alekanda



This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5097 L.A.—The 14th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a brick-field, in the 1st mile of Balurghat-Hilli road, to be known as Balurghat brick-field, for metalling the road, in the village of Naranpur, pargana Santosh, zilla Dinajpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '97 of an acre, bounded on the—

*North*—By Balurghat-Hilli road and the land of Banamali Shah,

*East*—By the lands of Habil Peon and Saber Mahammad Patwari,

*South*—By the land of Saber Mahammad Patwari and Basir Kha's *basha*,

*West*—By Basant's house and the land of Rati Mahammad Mandal.

is required within the aforesaid village of Naranpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Balurghat.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5098 L.A.—The 14th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a brick-field, in the 2nd mile of Balurghat-Hilli road, to be known as Mangalpur brick-field, for metalling the road, in the village of Mangalpur, pargana Santosh, zilla Dinajpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1'51 acres, bounded on the—

*North*—By borrowpits,

*West*—By the land of Dharendra Nath Choudhury,

*South and East*—By the land of Pratap Chandra Mandal,

is required within the aforesaid village of Mangalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Balurghat.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5099 L.A.—The 14th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a brick field in the 3rd mile of Balurghat-Hilli road, to be known as Rainagar brick-field, for metalling the road, in the village of Rainagar, pargana

Santosh, zilla Dinajpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·09 acres, bounded on the—

*North and East*—By *khari*,

*South*—By borrowpits,

*West*—By the land of Protap Mandal,

is required within the aforesaid village of Rainagar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Balurghat.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5100 L.A.—The 14th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a brick-field, in the 4th mile of Balurghat-Hilli road, to be known as Malancha brick-field, for metalling the road, in the village of Amritakhand, pargana Santosh, zilla Dinajpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·81 of an acre, bounded on the—

*North and East*—By the lands of Manik Kundu and Rajani Koch,

*South*—By the land of Manik Kundu and tank,

*West*—By the land of Manik Kundu,

is required within the aforesaid village of Amritakhand.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Balurghat.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5101 L.A.—The 14th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a brick field, in the 5th mile of Balurghat-Hilli road, to be known as Boira brick field, for metalling the road, in the village of Amritakhand Boira, pargana Santosh, zilla Dinajpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·76 acres, bounded on the—

*North, East and West*—By the land of Rajani Mandal,

*South*—By borrow pits,

is required within the aforesaid village of Amritakhand Boira.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Balurghat.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



## DECLARATION.

*No. 5104L A.—The 14th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz., for a surface drain connecting Diamond Harbour road and Jala lane, in the village of Maminpore, pargana Magura, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, .239 of an acre, bounded on the—

*North*—By the remaining portions of premises No. 31, Maminpore lane and No. 45, Diamond Harbour road,

*East*—By Diamond Harbour road,

*South*—By the Commissioner's quarters,

*West*—By premises No. 30, Maminpore road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Maminpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector at Nos. 2 & 3, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION.

*No. 5107L.A.—The 14th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Chittagong for a public purpose, viz., for diversion of a chera under bridge Nos. 14 and 15 on Kadalpur road in villages of Kadalpur and Keotia, thana Raozau, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose four pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, .31 of an acre, bounded on the—

## BLOCK I (IN MAUZA KADALPUR):

*North and South*—By remaining portion of cadastral survey plot No. 2533,

*East*—By Kadalpur road,

*West*—By a chera (cadastral survey plot No. 2026);

## BLOCK II (IN MAUZA KADALPUR):

*North, East and West*—By a chera (cadastral survey plot No. 2026),

*South*—By remaining portion of cadastral survey plot No. 2533;

## BLOCK III (IN MAUZA KEOTIA):

*North and East*—By remaining portions of cadastral survey plots Nos. 913, 912, 911, 852 and 851;

*South*—By a chera (cadastral survey plot No. 2026) and remaining portion of cadastral survey plot No. 852,

*West*—By remaining portion of cadastral survey plot No. 851;

## BLOCK IV (IN MAUZA KEOTIA):

*North*—By remaining portions of cadastral survey plots Nos. 103, 836, 838, 839, 847, 850, 848, 849 and 852,

*East*—By a chera (cadastral survey plot No. 2026),

*South*—By remaining portions of cadastral survey plots Nos. 849, 848, 847 and 837,

*West*—By Kadalpur road;

are required within the aforesaid villages of Kadalpur and Keotia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION.

*No. 5113 Agri.—The 14th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Bankura Agricultural Farm, in the village of Khudsole, pargana Vishnupur, zilla Bankura, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 86 bighas 10 cottas and 14 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 28.61 acres bounded on the—

**Bankura.**

*North*—By Akshoy Pal and Rajaram Kundu's land and Srikantha Raut's bandh and Ishan Shit and Rakhal Shit's land and ejmali khas patit land of Bonwari Lal Banerjee and others,

*South*—By road side land of Bankura-Raghunathpur road,

*East*—By veterinary dispensary and ejmali khas patit land of Bonwari Lal Banerjee and others and ejmali land of Sew Bukhs Rathi and others and ejmali land of Jagannath Rathi and others and the road to Muhammedan burial ground and culvert,

*West*—By Srikantha Raut's bandh and Rakhal Shit's land and ejmali khas patit land of Bonwari Lal Banerjee and others,

is required within the aforesaid village of Khudsole.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bankura.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION.

*No. 5124 L.A.—The 14th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a Muhammedan burial ground at Fulchhari, in the village of Gajaria, pargana Patiladaha, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, .524 of an acre, bounded on the—

**Rangpur.**

*North*—By the railway land,

*South and East*—By the land of Ramkrishto Das,

*West*—By the Bhadoi river,

is required within the aforesaid village of Gajaria.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DECLARATION.

*No. 5127 L.A.—The 14th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz., for widening Watgunj Street in the village of Kidderpur, pargana Magura, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose eleven pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, .2272 of an acre, bounded on the—

**24-Parganas.**

## PLOT No. 1:

*North*—By Watgunj Street,

*East*—By Circular Garden Reach road,

*South and West*—By remaining portion of premises Nos. 139 and 140, Circular Garden Reach road, and the remaining portion of premises Nos. 54A and 54B, Watgunj Street,



## PLOT No. 2:

*North*—By the remaining portion of premises No. 4, Watgunj Street,  
*East*—By the remaining portion of premises Nos. 4 and 3, Watgunj Street,  
*South and West*—By Watgunj Street,

## PLOT No. 3:

*North*—By the remaining portion of premises No. 7, Watgunj Street,  
*East*—By the remaining portion of premises No. 7, Watgunj Street, and premises No. 6, Watgunj Street,  
*South*—By Watgunj Street,  
*West*—By Watgunj Street and Nritya Gopal Ghose Lane,

## PLOT No. 4:

*North*—By the remaining portion of premises No. 8, Watgunj Street,  
*East*—By Nritya Gopal Ghose Lane,  
*South*—By Watgunj Street,  
*West*—By premises No. 9, Watgunj Street,

## PLOT No. 5:

*North and East*—By the remaining portion of premises Nos. 11A to 11L, 12 and 12-1, Watgunj Street,  
*South and West*—By Watgunj Street,

## PLOT No. 6:

*North and East*—By Watgunj Street,  
*South*—By the remaining portion of premises No. 38, Watgunj Street,  
*West*—By a public passage and the remaining portion of premises No. 38, Watgunj Street.

## PLOT No. 7:

*North*—By Watgunj Street,  
*East*—By a public passage,  
*South and West*—By the remaining portion of premises No. 37-5, Watgunj Street,

## PLOT No. 8:

*North and East*—By Watgunj Street,  
*South and West*—By the remaining portion of premises Nos. 35, 36, 37-1, 37-2, 37-3 and 37-4, Watgunj Street,

## PLOT No. 9:

*North and East*—By the remaining portion of premises Nos. 14-1, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Watgunj Street,  
*South and West*—By Watgunj Street,

## PLOT No. 10:

*North*—By Watgunj Street,  
*East*—By Watgunj Street and the remaining portion of premises No. 32, Watgunj Street,  
*South*—By the remaining portion of premises Nos. 32, 33, 34, 34-1 and 34-2, Watgunj Street,  
*West*—By Puddapukur Street and the remaining portion of premises Nos. 32, 33, 34, 34-1 and 34-2, Watgunj Street,

## PLOT No. 11:

*North*—By Watgunj Street,  
*East*—By Watgunj Street and Puddapukur Street,  
*South*—By the remaining portion of premises Nos. 28, 29, 29-1 and 30, Watgunj Street,  
*West*—By Garden Reach Road and the remaining portion of premises Nos. 28, 29, 29-1 and 30, Watgunj Street,  
are required within the aforesaid village of Kidderpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, at Nos. 2 and 3, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5161 L.A.—The 15th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for staff quarters at Kayotkhali on the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railway, in the villages of Kayotkhali and Balashpur, pargana Alapsingh, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 29·63 acres, bounded on the—

##### PLOT A:

*North*—By the Assam-Bengal Railway line,  
*East*—By the District Board road,  
*South*—By a Local Board road,  
*West*—By the Eastern Bengal Railway line;

##### PLOT B:

*North*—By the acquired land of the Assam Bengal Railway,  
*East*—By the river Brahmaputra,  
*South*—By a *khali*,  
*West*—By the District Board road,

are required within the aforesaid villages of Kayotkhali and Balashpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5164 L.A.—The 15th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a high level platform at Kalikapur, in the village of Oorrah Moordan *alias* Beniabow—Mirzapore, pargana Medanmolla, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·144 of an acre, bounded on the—

*North*—By the land of the Eastern Bengal Railway,  
*East and West*—By the lands of Eastern Bengal Railway and Sir Kailash Chandra Bose, Kt., C.I.E.,  
*South*—By the land of Sir Kailash Chandra Bose, Kt., C.I.E.,

is required within the aforesaid village of Oorrah Moordan *alias* Beniabow Mirzapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Calcutta district, Eastern Bengal Railway.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



## REGISTRATION.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*No. 5130 Regn.—The 14th June 1920.*—Notification No. 543T.-G., dated the 17th May 1904, appointing Babu Basanta Kumar Choudhury as Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 for the town of Baranagar, is cancelled, with effect from the date of this notification.

*No. 5075 Regn.—The 12th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Quddus temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within police-station Muksudpur, in the district of Faridpur, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdus Samad, or until further orders.

*No. 5076 Regn.—The 12th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Quddus temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-station Muksudpur, in the district of Faridpur, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdus Samad, or until further orders.

*No. 5114 Regn.—The 14th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Alauddin Ahmad to be a Muhammadan Registrar within police-station Chauhali, in the district of Pabna, *vice* Maulvi Syed Abu Yusuf Ahmad, transferred.

*No. 5115 Regn.—The 14th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Alauddin Ahmad to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-station Chauhali in the district of Pabna, *vice* Maulvi Syed Abu Yusuf Ahmad, transferred.

*No. 5118 Regn.—The 14th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Syed Abu Yusuf Ahmad to be a Muhammadan Registrar within police-stations Shahzadpur and Belkuchi, in the district of Pabna, *vice* Maulvi Alauddin Ahmad, transferred.

*No. 5119 Regn.—The 14th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Syed Abu Yusuf Ahmad to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-stations Shahzadpur and Belkuchi, in the district of Pabna, *vice* Maulvi Alauddin Ahmad, transferred.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

**No. 303T.-Edn.**—*The 8th June 1920.*—Maulvi Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, officiating Additional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, in class V of the Provincial Educational Service, is appointed to be a Second Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, *vice* Rai Pramada Kumar Basu Bahadur, transferred, but will continue to act as an Additional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.

**Presy. Divn.  
Dacca Divn.**

**No. 304T.-Edn.**—*The 8th June 1920.*—Maulvi A. S. H. Hussain, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, in class VI of the Provincial Educational Service, is appointed to act as an Additional Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, *vice* Mr. H. A. Stark, on deputation.

**Presy. Divn.  
Burdwan Divn.**

**No. 311T.-Edn.**—*The 9th June 1920.*—Mr. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanabis, Professor, Dacca College, now acting as a professor in the Presidency College, Calcutta, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 1st July 1920, *vice* Mr. D. B. Meek, transferred.

**Dacca.  
Calcutta.**

**No. 312T.-Edn.**—*The 9th June 1920.*—Babu Hriday Chandra Banarji, Demonstrator in Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta, now acting in the Indian Educational Service as a professor in that college, will, from the 1st July 1920, continue to act in that service, *vice* Dr. E. P. Harrison, on leave.

**Calcutta.**

**No. 1197Edn.**—*The 14th June 1920.*—Rai Sahib Bidhu Bhusan Mazumdar, Inspector of Residences of Students, Dacca, is allowed leave on medical certificate, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, up to the 7th May 1920 (inclusive), in extension of the leave already granted to him.

**Dacca.**

**No. 606San.**—*The 12th June 1920.*—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. H. M. Crake and Dr. Miss M. V. Webb to be members of the Committee for the Promotion of Child Welfare in Bengal constituted under this Government resolution No. 72T.-San., dated the 28th May 1919, *vice* Dr. W. J. Lubeck and Dr. Miss G. Iles, respectively.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 9512F., dated the 12th June 1920.

*Copy of a letter No. 9513F., dated the 12th June 1920, to the Accountant-General, Bengal.*

IN continuation of Government order No. 8269F., dated the 18th May 1920, I am directed to convey the sanction of Government to the grant of grain compensation allowance of Re. 1 a month, for the month of May 1920, to all whole-time servants under this Government on the civil establishment drawing Rs. 12 or less per month. These orders will apply to all the districts of Bengal (including the Chittagong Hill Tracts) in which the cheapest common rice was dearer than 8 seers the rupee during the month.



*No. 9661 Mis.—The 14th June 1920.*—With reference to rules 7 and 8 of the rules published with this Department Notification No. 13603 Mis., dated the 14th November 1919, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat clerical service of this Government and attached offices, mentioned in rule 20 thereof, will be held at Calcutta and Dacca (if sufficient candidates desiring to be examined at Dacca come forward) in August next. The place of examination and the dates and hours of the same will be notified hereafter.

The probable number of vacancies to be competed for is seven, of which three are specially reserved for Muhammadans.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10) into the nearest

## FORM.

To The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,  
Finance and Commerce Department, Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of the candidates for appointment in the clerical service of the Secretariat to the Government of Bengal.

2. A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

3. I wish to be examined at Calcutta.  
Dacca.

I am, etc.

*Particulars and documents prescribed in rule 10 of the rules published with Notification No. 13603 Mis., dated the 14th November 1919.*

(i) The candidate's evidence that he has been through a complete secondary school course, and in the case of Europeans and Anglo-Indians that he has obtained the elementary school certificate and taken the supplementary commercial course prescribed by the European Schools code.

(ii) Evidence that the candidate, at the date of making the application, is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(iii) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, and in case a year has not elapsed since he left school, an extract from the register relating to the candidate for the last year of his attendance at school, certified by the head master. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character is required from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Subdivisional Magistrate, or to the head of some Government office, the last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

(iv) If the candidate is employed under Government, a certificate by the head of the office or department to the effect that in his opinion there is no objection to the candidate appearing at the ensuing clerkship examination.

(v) A statement whether the candidate has appeared at any previous clerkship examination, and, if so, in what year.

The attention of intending candidates is called to rule 10 of the rules published with this Department Notification No. 13603 Mis., dated the 14th November 1919, prescribing the particulars and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

*No. 103 T.S.R.—The 12th June 1920.*—Mr. A. W. Eagleton, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Jalpaiguri, is transferred to Midnapore, *vice* Mr. A. E. Smith, or until further orders.

**Jalpaiguri.**  
**Midnapore.**

*No. 104 T.S.R.—The 12th June 1920.*—Mr. Kersang Shempa, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Rangpur, is transferred to Jalpaiguri, *vice* Mr. A. W. Eagleton, or until further orders.

**Rangpur.**  
**Jalpaiguri.**

*No. 105 T.S.R.—The 12th June 1920.*—Mr. A. E. Smith, Inspector of Excise and Salt, now officiating as Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Excise and Salt and is posted to Rangpur, *vice* Mr. Kersang Shempa, or until further orders.

**Midnapore.**  
**Rangpur.**

*No. 106 T.S.R.—The 12th June 1920.*—Mr. J. P. Deefholts, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Khulna, is transferred to Bakarganj, *vice* Babu Hem Chandra De, or until further orders.

**Khulna.**  
**Bakarganj.**

treasury and forward the treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance and Commerce Department, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be in the form given in the margin, and should be made to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance and Commerce Department, Calcutta, between the date of this Notification and the 15th July next (inclusive).

**No. 107 T.S.R.—The 12th June 1920.**—Babu Hem Chandra De, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Bakarganj, is transferred to Bankura, *vice* Mr. J. C. Platts, or until further orders.

**No. 108 T.S.R.—The 12th June 1920.**—Mr. J. C. Platts, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Bankura, is transferred to Calcutta as Superintendent in charge of the Excise Intelligence Bureau and the establishment attached thereto, *vice* Babu Jogendra Lal Khastgir, or until further orders.

**No. 109 T.S.R.—The 12th June 1920.**—Maulvi Sultan Muhammad, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Dinajpur, is transferred to Nadia, *vice* Maulvi Rafique-uddin Ahmad, or until further orders.

**No. 110 T.S.R.—The 12th June 1920.**—Maulvi Rafique-uddin Ahmad, now officiating as Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Nadia, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Excise and Salt and is posted to Khulna, *vice* Mr. J. P. Deolholts, or until further orders.

**No. 111 T.S.R.—The 12th June 1920.**—Mr. M. R. Cox, Inspector of Excise and Salt, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Excise and Salt and is posted to Dinajpur, *vice* Maulvi Sultan Muhammad, or until further orders.

A. MARR,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**No. 230 T.—Medl.—The 7th June 1920.**—The undermentioned passed students of the Medical College, Calcutta, are recruited into the service of Government as Civil Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates noted against their names, viz :—

1. Babu Jitendra Kumar Banerji, M.B., from 16th August 1917.
2. „ Harish Chandra Sen, M.B., from 5th February 1918.
3. „ Keshab Chandra Sen Gupta, M.B., from 3rd April 1918.
4. „ Sahil Nath Bhattacharji, M.B., from 19th April 1918.
5. „ Jagadispada Datta, M.B., from 27th July 1918.
6. „ Rash Behari Datta, L.M.S., from 19th August 1918.
7. „ Bama Charan Munshi, M.B., from 24th August 1918.
8. „ Khagendra Mohan Bose, M.B., from 8th December 1918.
9. „ Sita Nath Ghosh, M.B., from 16th January 1919.
10. „ Profulla Ranjan Das Gupta, M.B., from 17th March 1919.
11. „ Srish Chandra Sarkar, M.B., from 6th April 1919.
12. „ Lal Gopal Banerji, M.B., from 8th June 1919.
13. „ Bankim Chandra Banerji, M.B., from 16th June 1919.
14. „ Premankur De, M.B., from 20th June 1919.
15. „ Harendra Nath Basu, M.B., from 1st July 1919.

**No. 233 T.—Medl.—The 7th June 1920.**—Senior grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tarak Chandra Datta is promoted to the rank of Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 1st July 1919.

**No. 237 T.—Medl.—The 8th June 1920.**—Major V. B. Green Armytage, I.M.S., Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for six months, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months, under article 26), Civil Service Regulations, and additional privilege leave for three months, under Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168 C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 4th June 1920.



*No. 251T.-Medl.—The 10th June 1920.*—First grade Assistant Surgeon Upendra Nath Roy Chaudhury, attached to the Sadar Hospital, Rajshahi, acted as Civil Surgeon of Rajshahi from the 3rd February to the 19th March 1920, both days inclusive.  
2. This Government notification No. 830Medl., dated the 21st April 1920, is hereby cancelled.

A. MARR,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4648A

### APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

*No. 4437A.—The 9th June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Bhupendra Nath Khan the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of **Rajshahi.** Rajshahi, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Nator bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

*No. 4439A.—The 9th June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Gopendra Mohan Tagore the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of **24-Parganas.** 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Kamarhati bench in the said district.

*No. 4441A.—The 9th June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Kedar Nath Singh the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of **24-Parganas.** 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Kamarhati bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

*No. 4621A.—The 14th June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Annada Prasad Banarji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of **Burdwan.** Burdwan, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district,
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

**POWERS.**

*No. 1290 A.D.—The 1st June 1920.*—Mr. J. Younie, I.C.S., who has, under the orders of this date, been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 1292 A.D.—The 12th June 1920.*—Maulvi Adiluzzaman Khan, Deputy Magistrate, Faridpur, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

*No. 1420 A.D.—The 7th June 1920.*—Khan Bahadur Naziruddin Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**APPOINTMENTS.**

*No. 2461 J.—The 9th June 1920.*—Nawabzada Abu Sharf Muhammad Latif-ur-Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, temporary Additional Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed Seventh Judge of the Court. He will continue to act as Fifth Judge of the Court.

*No. 2507 J.—The 11th June 1920.*—Babu Harendra Krishna Mukharji, B.L., is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Ghatal, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Rash Bihari Mukharji, or until further orders.

*No. 2518 J.—The 14th June 1920.*—Babu Manmatha Nath Chaudhuri, munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is appointed to be a munsif in the district of Bakarganj, to be ordinarily stationed at Pirojpur. He is vested with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Pirojpur munsifi. He is also vested with powers to exercise final jurisdiction in the trial of suits for the recovery of rent, under section 153 (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.

*No. 2521 J.—The 14th June 1920.*—Babu Hira Lal Das Gupta, munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Comilla.

*No. 2524 J.—The 14th June 1920.*—Babu Abinash Chandra Ghosh Hazra, munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Bakarganj, is appointed to be a munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai.

*No. 2527 J.—The 14th June 1920.*—Babu Gopal Chandra Biswas, munsif of Pirojpur, in the district of Bakarganj, is appointed to be a munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Patuakhali. He is vested with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Patuakhali munsifi.

**LEAVE.**

*No. 2509 J.—The 3rd June 1920.*—Babu Rash Bihari Mukharji, munsif of Ghatal, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave for forty days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th May 1920.



*No. 2510J.—The 7th June 1920.*—Babu Satish Chandra Banarji, munsif of Dacca, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th March 1920, in modification of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 25th March and the 12th April 1920.

**Dacca.**

#### POWERS.

*No. 2502J.—The 11th June 1920.*—Babu Prabodh Chandra Basu, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Asansol, in the district of Burdwan, is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26 sub-section (1) of Act VII, 1889, within the local limits of the Asansol munsifi.

**Burdwan.**

G. N. ROY.

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### POLICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 2526P.J.—The 15th June 1920.*—The following draft of amendments which, in exercise of the power conferred by section II of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor in Council proposes to make in the rules regulating the use of motor vehicles in Calcutta (including suburbs) and the Municipality of Howrah (published under Political Department notification No. 4095P., dated the 1st April 1915, on pages 1—25 of the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the same date), is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 16th July 1920, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned with regard thereto before that date will be duly considered:—

#### *Draft amendments.*

1. After clause (14) of rule 1 in Part I of the said rules (Preliminary) *insert* the following:—

“(15) ‘Owner’ or ‘proprietor’ means the person registered as such by the Commissioner.”

“(16) ‘Attendant’ or ‘conductor’ means every person, except the driver, who is authorised to attend upon the passengers or vehicle.”

2. After the word “dealer” in sub-rule (3) of rule 7 in Part II of the said rules (All Motor Vehicles) *insert* the following:—

“and every owner of a public motor vehicle”.

3. To sub-rule (4) of rule 7 in Part II of the said rules (All Motor Vehicles) *add* the following:—

“or any other competent authority.”

4. After sub-rule (9) of rule 15 in Part II of the said rules (All Motor Vehicles) *insert* the following:—

“(10) The driver of a motor vehicle shall drive vehicles of such type and class only as are specified in his license, or in the endorsements made thereon by the Commissioner. For each fresh test a further fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid.

5. *Omit* sub-rule (7) of rule 5 in Part IV of the said rules (Motor Cabs—“Taxis”).

H. L. STEPHENSON.

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, CALCUTTA.****NOTIFICATION.**

IN exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section 2 of section 62A of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and clause (i) of sub-section 2 of section 39A of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866, I hereby prohibit any person from carrying any dagger, sword, spear, bludgeon, lathi, gun or other offensive weapon in any public place in the town or suburbs of Calcutta between the 23rd May 1920 and the 22nd May 1921 provided that the prohibition shall not extend to persons exempted under Schedule I of the Arms Act Rules, 1920, or to weapons covered by a license under the Arms Act.

F. RODDIS,

*Offg. Commissioner of Police.*

CALCUTTA, the 4th June 1920.

**IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.**

*The 15th June 1920.*

No. 6.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Bose, temporary engineer, Public Works Department, a member of the embankment committee for the district of Jalpaiuri, in addition to those appointed under notification No. 7, dated the 5th November 1917 (published at page 1741, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th *idem*), as modified by notification No 5, dated the 26th February 1920 (published at page 429, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd March 1920).

F. A. A. COWLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

*The 14th June 1920.*

No. 66 *Marine*.—The following draft of amendments which, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council proposes to make in the rules under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for regulating the importation, possession and transport of carbide of calcium in Bengal, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th July 1920 and any objections or suggestions with regard thereto, which are received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered:—

*Draft amendments.*

1. In part II of the said rules, after rule 7, the following rule shall be added, namely:—

“7A. If any carbide of calcium becomes wetted while being stored, it shall be destroyed by immersion in deep water under instructions from the licensing authority. If, however, deep water is not available, the wet carbide of calcium shall be spread out in the open in an isolated position, all precautions being taken to prevent lights being brought near until the material has given off all its gas.

*Note.*—The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum, and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.”



2. In part III of the said rules, for rule 5, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“5. If any carbide of calcium becomes wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport it shall be disposed of as laid down in rule 7A of part II of these rules”.

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*The 15th June 1920.*

*No. 67 Marine.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of section 8 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Monahan, I.C.S., is appointed to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta with effect from the 7th May 1920, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir C. J. Stevenson-Moore, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monahan is also appointed to be the Chairman of the Commissioners with effect from that date.

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*The 15th June 1920.*

*No. 68 Marine.*—The following notification by the Government of India in the Marine Department is published for information:—

*Simla, the 14th May 1920.*

*No. 45.*—The services of Captain A. E. Harold, D.S.O., R.I.M., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 23rd April 1920, for employment as officiating Port Officer, Calcutta, up to the 11th August 1920, and hereafter as Port Officer, Calcutta, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Captain E. Stocken, R.I.M.

C. B. BAYLEY,  
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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### SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

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No. 4649A.

*No. 1439 A.D.—The 8th June 1920.*—Babu Satkari Lal De, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Dacca Division.  
**Dacca Divn.**

*No. 1462 A.D.—The 10th June 1920.*—Maulvi Mafizuddin Fakir, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

**No. 244.—***The 10th June 1920.*—Maulvi Amir Ali, Sub-Registrar of Sundip in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to be joint sub-registrar of Barhanuddin Havi'dar's Hât at Tazumuddin in the district of Bakarganj.

**Noakhali.  
Bakarganj.**

**No. 245.—***The 10th June 1920.*—Babu Durga Kanta Rai Chaudhuri, sub-registrar of Rajapur in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed privilege leave for two days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and additional privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under Government of India, Financial Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 215, dated the 18th May 1920.

**Bakarganj.**

**No. 246.—***The 10th June 1920.*—Babu Sudhir Chandra Mitra, sub-registrar, grade V, attached to the Sadar Registration Office at Suri in the district of Birbhum, is allowed leave on medical certificate, for one month, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 125, dated the 15th March 1920.

**Birbhum.**

**No. 247.—***The 10th June 1920.*—Maulvi Syed Dilawar Ali Meerza, a probationer attached to the Registrar's office in Calcutta, is posted to the Sadar Registration Office at Berhampore in the district of Murshidabad, with effect from the date on which he joins.

**Calcutta.  
Murshidabad.**

**No. 248.—***The 14th June 1920.*—Babu Prakash Nath Basu, sub-registrar, grade II, is allowed extraordinary leave without allowances from the 29th February 1920 to the 2nd May 1920 (both days inclusive), in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 376, dated the 23rd August 1919.

**No. 249.—***The 15th June 1920.*—Maulvi Abdul Khaleq Khan, sub-registrar of Madaripur, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed privilege leave for fourteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

**Faridpur.**

**No. 250.—***The 15th June 1920.*—Maulvi Syed Abdul Wahab, sub-registrar of Raipura, in the district of Dacca, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for one month and two days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th May 1920, additional privilege leave for three months, under the Government of India, Finance Department order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, and leave on medical certificate, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for the remaining period.

**Dacca.**

**No. 251.—***The 15th June 1920.*—Maulvi Safiur Rahman, probationer of Tippera, acted as sub-registrar of Raipura, in the district of Dacca, from the 19th May 1920 to the 30th May 1920 (both days inclusive).

**Tippera.  
Dacca.**

**No. 252.—***The 15th June 1920.*—Babu Surendra Chandra Khan, sub-registrar of Saltora, in the district of Bankura, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and extraordinary leave without allowances for one day only, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave for one month granted to him in Notification No. 147, dated the 26th March 1920.

**Bankura.**

A. ISLAM,

*Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.*



### CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 9444, dated Calcutta, the 4th June 1920.*—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Bidyananda Datta is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th March 1920.

*No. 9446, dated Calcutta, the 4th June 1920.*—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Bidyananda Datta, on return from leave, is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 28th May 1920, until further orders.

*No. 852-D., dated Darjeeling, the 9th June 1920.*—In this department notification No. 322-D., dated the 13th May 1920, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 26th May 1920. for “Bidhu Bhusan Roy” please read “Bibhu Bhusan Roy.”

*No. 910-D., dated Darjeeling, the 11th June 1920.*—Temporary assistant surgeon Gokulananda De is granted privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 24th May 1920.

W. H. B. ROBINSON,  
*Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of Bengal.*

### CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL, CALCUTTA.

#### SESSION 1920-21.

THE school session will commence this year from 1st July next. Applications for admission into the first year class should be made in the prescribed form (obtainable from the Superintendent's office) and should reach the Superintendent complete in all respects between the 1st May and 10th June 1920. Candidates should have matriculated. Those who have sat for this examination held in March 1920 may apply provisionally together with a letter from the Head Master of the school in support of their applications. No candidate need apply who has not passed the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University or its equivalent, except as above specified. (A certificate showing the marks obtained should be produced.)

A. LEVENTON, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,  
*Supdt., Campbell Medical School and Hospital.*

CALCUTTA, the 10th April 1920.

### DACCA MEDICAL SCHOOL, DACCA.

#### Session 1920-21.

THE school session will commence this year from 1st July next. Applications for admission should be made in the prescribed form (obtainable from the Superintendent's office), addressed to the Superintendent, Dacca Medical School, and not by name, and should reach the Superintendent complete in all respects with all necessary certificates not later than 24th June 1920. Candidates should have matriculated. No candidate need apply who has not passed the Matriculation examination of the Calcutta University or its equivalent and a certificate showing the marks obtained should be produced. All candidates must appear on June 28th for final selection at the school not later than 9 A.M.

E. A. R. NEWMAN, M.D., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,  
*Superintendent, Medical School.*

DACCA, the 24th April 1920.

**HIGH COURT NOTICES.****Dates of the 4th and 5th Criminal Sessions for the year 1920.**

Number of Sessions.	Day of the week.	Date.
Fourth Sessions	... Monday	... August, 2nd.
Fifth Sessions	... Monday	... November, 29th.

By order,

O. MOSES,  
*Offg. Clerk of the Crown.*HIGH COURT, CROWN OFFICE, *the 7th June 1920.***CIVIL.***The 9th June 1920.*

*No. 4142A.*—Babu Kumud Bandhu Sen, munsif of Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Vishnupur Munsifi.

*No. 4152A.*—Babu Manmatha Nath Chaudhuri, munsif of Pirojpur, in the district of Bakarganj, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Pirojpur Munsifi.

*No. 4153A.*—Babu Hiralal Das Gupta, munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Comilla Munsifi.

*No. 4154A.*—Babu Abinash Chandra Ghosh Hazra, munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Contai Munsifi.

*No. 4161A.*—Babu Gopal Chandra Biswas, munsif of Patuakhali, in the district of Bakarganj, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of the Patuakhali Munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

N. G. A. EDGLEY,  
*Registrar.***ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—CIVIL***The 11th June 1920.*

*No. 4239E.*—The undermentioned mukhtar having withdrawn the security deposited by him under the rules of the Court has ceased to be a mukhtar of the High Court on its Appellate Side. His certificate has been cancelled and his name removed from the roll:—

Name.	Number in Register.
Mahmudul Islam	... 6 of 1903.

By order of the High Court,

N. G. A. EDGLEY,  
*Registrar.*



**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.****SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.**

*The 7th June 1920.*

No. 597A.—In supersession of this office notification No. 340A., dated the 20th April 1920, the following arrangements are sanctioned :—

(1) Babu Anukul Chandra Basu, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Alipore, 24-Parganas (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to be Sub-Inspector of Schools, Narail, Jessore, *vice* Maulvi Anisuddin Ahmed, transferred.

(2) Babu Sailendra Nath Banerjee, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Magrahat, 24-Parganas (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to be Sub-Inspector of Schools, Alipore, in the same district, *vice* Babu Anukul Chandra Basu, transferred.

(3) Maulvi Syed Makram Ali, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Mathurapur, 24-Parganas (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to be Sub-Inspector Schools, Barasat, in the same district, *vice* Maulvi Bazlur Rahman, transferred.

(4) Babu Bepin Behari Mutsuddi (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), under orders of transfer from Chittagong is appointed to be Sub-Inspector of Schools, Muthurapur, 24-Parganas, *vice* Maulvi Syed Makram Ali, transferred.

(5) Babu Annada Charan Maitra, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kulpi, 24-Parganas (class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to be Sub-Inspector of Schools, Magrahat, in the same district, *vice* Babu Sailendra Nath Banerjee, transferred.

(6) Maulvi Bazlur Rahman, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Barasat, 24-Parganas (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to be Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kulpi, in the same district, *vice* Babu Annada Charan Maitra, transferred.

(7) Maulvi Anisuddin Ahmed, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Narail, Jessore, is appointed to be Sub-Inspector of Schools, Basirhat, 24-Parganas, *vice* Maulvi Bazlur Rahman, transferred.

*The 8th June 1920.*

No. 598A.—Maulvi Mahtabuddin Ahmed, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Tala circle, in the district of Khulna (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted combined leave, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and fifteen days, viz., privilege leave for twenty-four days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the same Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him under this office notification No. 196A., dated the 24th February 1920.

No. 599A.—Babu Rasa Ranjan Sen Mazumdar is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Tala circle, in the district of Khulna and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1920, *vice* Maulvi Mahtabuddin Ahmed, on leave.

*The 9th June 1920.*

No. 600A.—In supersession of this office notification No. 438A., dated 1st May 1920, the following arrangements are sanctioned :—

(1) Babu Abinash Chandra Banerji, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bankura, and now officiating District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Faridpur (class III of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Birbhum, on the pay of his own grade with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Rajendra Chandra Ghosh, on deputation.

(2) Maulvi Mazharul Haque, I, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Patiya, Chittagong (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed substantively *pro tempore* as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Birbhum, on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Daliluddin Ahmed, I, on deputation.

(3) Babu Adhar Chandra Chatterji, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Asansol, Burdwan (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tangail, Mymensingh, on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Pramatha Nath Das Gupta, on deputation.

This cancels his officiating appointment as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Birbhum, *vice* Maulvi Daliluddin Ahmed, I.

No. 601A.—Babu Sashi Kumar Basu, assistant master, Rajshahi Collegiate School (class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted, under article 272 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three days, in extension of the leave granted to him under this office notification No. 523A., dated the 19th May 1920.

The arrangement already sanctioned for the conduct of the absentee's duties will continue until further orders.

No. 602A.—Babu Sarat Chandra Choudhuri, assistant master, Pabna Zilla School (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted, under article 272 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 19th April 1920.

No. 603A.—Babu Jatindra Mohan Lahiri, B.Sc., is appointed to act as assistant master, Pabna Zilla School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sarat Chandra Choudhuri, or until further orders.

No. 604A.—Pandit Siva Nandan Tripathi, assistant master, Hare School (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 26th of April to the 4th of May 1920, both days inclusive.

No. 605A.—Babu Charu Chandra Banerjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools in the district of Midnapore (class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from the 1st May 1920.

No. 606A.—Babu Piyari Lall Das, Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Midnapore (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as a Deputy Inspector of Schools in the same district and on the pay of his own grade with effect from 1st May 1920, *vice* Babu Charu Chandra Banerjee, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 607A.—Babu Apurba Mitra is declared to have acted as a Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Midnapore, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, from 1st to 4th May 1920, *vice* Babu Piyari Lall Das, on deputation.

No. 608A.—Babu Bepin Behari Das, is appointed to act as a Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Midnapore, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 5th May 1920, *vice* Piyari Lall Das, on deputation, or until further orders.

No. 609A.—Mr. E. V. Saldanha is confirmed in his present appointment as assistant master, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, and in class II of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 17th March 1919.

No. 610A.—Babu Tarak Das Sil, Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Hooghly, on probation (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted medical leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, with effect from the 7th May 1920, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.



*No. 611A.*—Babu Lakshinarayan Goswami is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Hooghly, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Tarak Das Sil, on leave, or until further orders, without prejudice to the usual leave allowance of the absentee under article 147 (iii) of the Civil Service Regulations.

*The 11th June 1920.*

*No. 612A.*—Babu Ram Narain Das, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be assistant foreman instructor in the Dacca School of Engineering and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Arunendra Nath Das Gupta, on deputation.

This cancels this office notification No. 451A., dated the 3rd May 1920.

*No. 613A.*—Babu Narendra Kumar Bhattacharyya, B.A., is appointed to act as assistant master, Dacca Collegiate School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 14th April 1920, *vice* Babu Satish Chandra Das Gupta, on deputation.

*No. 614A.*—Babu Rajani Kanta Chakravartty, District Deputy Inspector of Schools in the district of Howrah (class III, Subordinate Educational Service) is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three days, in extension of that already granted by this office notification No. 423A., dated the 30th April 1920.

The existing arrangements for the conduct of the absentee's duties are allowed to continue.

*No. 615A.*—Maulvi Izad Baksh, District Deputy Inspector of Schools in the district of Midnapur (class IV, Subordinate Educational Service) is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for fifteen days, with effect from the 16th June 1920, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 616A.*—Babu Durga Charan Sarkar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapur (class IV, Subordinate Educational Service) is appointed to act as District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapur, in addition to his own duties, and on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Izad Baksh, on leave, or until further orders.

*No. 617A.*—Babu Bepin Behari Mutsuddi, Sub-Inspector of Schools Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, under orders of transfer to Mathurapur, in the district of 24-Parganas, is granted, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him, under this office notification No. 506A., dated the 12th May 1920.

*The 14th June 1920.*

*No. 618A.*—Babu Suresh Chandra Chakravartty, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Katwa, class VI, Subordinate Educational Service, who was granted an extension of leave for three months by this office notification No. 355A., dated the 23rd April 1920, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 24th April 1920, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

*No. 619A.*—Babu Satyendra Nath Mukherjee, B.Sc., officiating assistant master, Khulna Zilla School, in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is allowed to act in the same appointment and in the same service, with effect from the 12th February 1920, *vice* Babu Shibendra Nath Bhadra, on deputation, or until further orders.

*No. 620A.*—Maulvi Md. Manickulla, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Manirampur circle, in the district of Jessore (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), having not availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him, this office notifications Nos. 497A. and 498A. dated the 12th May 1920 are hereby cancelled.

*No. 621A.*—Babu Basanta Kumar Chakraverty, drawing master and clerk, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is declared to have been granted, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave from the 13th April to the 6th May 1920.

*No. 622A.*—Maulvi Daliluddin Ahmed, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gaibandha, Rangpur (class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-five days, with effect from the 24th May 1920, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 623A.*—Babu Tejendra Chandra Sen, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Gaibandha circle (class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service), is permitted to remain in charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gaibandha, in addition to his own duties during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Daliluddin Ahmed, or until further orders.

W. W. HORNELL,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

#### PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

*The 8th June 1920.*

*No. 61P.*—Maulvi Abul Hashem Khan Chowdhury, officiating Second Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, in class VII of the Provincial Educational Service, is granted, under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for nine months, in extension of the leave already granted to him under this office notification No. 2, dated the 13th January 1920.

*The 10th June 1920.*

*No. 62F.*—The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

(1) Maulvi Muhammed Mowla Buksh, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Presidency Division, now officiating Additional Inspector of Schools in that division (class VII of the Provincial Educational Service), is appointed to be Second Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, *vice* Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmed, confirmed as Second Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.

(2) Maulvi Khabiruddin Ahmed, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division (class VII of the Provincial Educational Service), is appointed to act as Second Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, *vice* Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmed, on deputation.

(3) Babu Ram Charan Banerjea, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division (class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service), is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, *vice* Maulvi A. S. H. Hossain, on deputation.

*No. 63P.*—Babu Akshay Kumar Datta Gupta, Lecturer in Sanskrit and Bengali, Dacca College (class I of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed on probation for one year to be Librarian, Bengal Library, and in class VII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the 16th August 1920, or any subsequent date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Manmatha Nath Rudra about to retire.

W. W. HORNELL,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*



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**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE AND SALT,  
BENGAL.**

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**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*No. 10 Exc.—The 10th June 1920.*—Maulvi S. M. Tafazzal Hossain, Inspector of Excise and Salt, is allowed one month and sixteen days' extension of medical leave, in continuation of the leave already granted to him in this office notification No. 54 Exc., dated the 29th January 1920.

*No. 11 Exc.—The 11th June 1920.*—Mr. P. M. Pogose, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th May 1920.

*No. 12 Exc.—The 14th June 1920.*—The order transferring Maulvi Muhammad Golam Mustapha, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Midnapore, to Mymensingh, is cancelled for the present.

2. Babu Anukul Chandra Bose, Inspector of Excise and Salt, 24-Parganas, under orders of transfer to Midnapore, is transferred to the Excise Intelligence Bureau instead.

3. Babu Haridas Sen, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Excise Intelligence Bureau, is transferred to the Asansol distillery, in the district of Burdwan.

4. Babu Sushil Chandra Gupta, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Asansol distillery, in the district of Burdwan, is transferred to Calcutta.

S. C. MUKERJEE,

*Commr. of Excise and Salt, Bengal.*

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**ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.****NOTIFICATION.**

*No. 86 R.G.—Babu Nripendra Kumar Sen*, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Bangaon subdivision of the district of Jessore.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 8th June 1920.*

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**NOTIFICATION.**

*No. 2840 G.—Maulvi Salamatulla Choudhuri*, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under article 242 (a), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th May 1920.

K. C. DE, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG, *the 4th June 1920.*

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**NOTIFICATION.**

*No. 3111 J.—Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Khaliq*, sub-Deputy Collector and Chaukidari Circle Officer of Narainganj, in the district of Dacca, is transferred to the Perojpur Subdivision of the Bakarganj district on general duty.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 10th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3104J.—Maulvi Muhammad Abul Bashar, substantive *pro tempore* sub-Deputy Collector, Faridpur Sadar, is transferred to the Narainganj subdivision of the Dacca district.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, the 10th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 15M.—It is hereby notified for general information that Saturday, the 30th October 1920, has been fixed as the date for holding the next general election of Commissioners of Chakdah Municipality, in the district of Nadia, in place of those, who having been elected at the last general election of Commissioners held on 30th October 1917 or subsequently thereto, will complete their term of office under sections 21 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 7th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that at the by-election held on the 19th May 1920 in Ward No. II of the Kharar Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, Babu Kalidas Burdhan was duly elected a Commissioner of that municipality in the place of Babu Rakhal Raj Ghose, deceased.

J. N. GUPTA, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, the 1st June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 14M.—It is hereby notified for general information that Friday, the 1st October 1920, has been fixed as the date for holding by-elections in wards Nos. I and II of the Murshidabad Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, to elect Commissioners for those wards in places of Syud Abbas Hossain and Babu Makshada Prosad Lala, respectively, deceased.

A. Z. KHAN, for *Commissioner (on tour)*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 7th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 16M.—No bye-election having been held on the 31st May 1920, in Ward No. V of the Jangipur Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, as notified in notification No. 10M., dated the 8th May 1920, published at page 949, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 12th May 1920, it is hereby notified for general information that Wednesday, the 28th July 1920, is fixed for holding a fresh bye-election in Ward No. V of the Jangipur Municipality to elect a Commissioner for that ward in place of Babu Indra Chandra Mukharji, deceased.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 9th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 17M.—It is hereby notified for general information that Saturday, the 7th August 1920, is fixed as the date for holding a by-election in Ward No. II of the Chakdah Municipality, in the district of Nadia, to elect a Commissioner for that ward in place of Babu Ashutosh Dutt, B.A., resigned.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Offg. Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 14th June 1920.



## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 176 M.C.T.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 112 read with section 159 of the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, as amended by Act IV (B.C.) of 1910, I appoint Mr. George Scott Gall to be a member of the Terai Branch Road Committee, in the district of Darjeeling, in place of Mr. G. E. B. Peacock, resigned.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., DARJEELING, *the 8th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 179 M.C.T.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 112 read with section 159 of the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, as amended by Act IV (B.C.) of 1910, I reappoint Babu Saradindu Basu to be a member of the Terai Branch Road Committee in the district of Darjeeling.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., DARJEELING, *the 8th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 163 M.C.T.*—It is hereby notified, for general information that, under section 19(I) of the Bengal Local-Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended by Act V (B.C.) of 1908, Mr. H. E. B. Earwaker has been duly elected by the Alipur Duars Local Board to be a member of the Jalpaiguri District Board, *vice* Mr. W. P. Thomas, deceased.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., DARJEELING, *the 6th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 19 (2) of the Local Self-Government Act, Munshi Pahar Khan is appointed to be a member of the Tamluk Local Board in place of Munshi Syed Khadem, deceased.

J. N. GUPTA, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN. CHINSURA, *the 10th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3035 J.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the Narayanganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

Aminpur	...	{	1. Babu Syama Charan Bhoumik.
			2. Munshi Mohammed Torabali.
			3. " Abdul Latif Miah.
			4. Babu Rajani Kanta Dey.
			5. " Ashutosh Sen.
			6. " Kshitindra Kishore Das Gupta.
Duptara	...	{	1. Babu Jayindra Chandra Sen Roy.
			2. " Barada Kanta Sen Gupta.
			3. Maulvi Abdul Latif.
			4. Babu Syama Charan Deb Gupta.
			5. " Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta.
			6. Munshi Taizuddin.

Lebutala	...	1.	Mohammad Ibrahim.
		2.	Sheikh Khoda Newaz.
		3.	Babu Jogendra Chandra Chakraberty.
		4.	Isak Majhi.
		5.	Babu Mohesh Chandra Das.
		6.	Mohammad Serajuddin Mridha.
Daulatpur	...	1.	Munshi Sahebali.
		2.	" Aftabuddin Ahmed
		3.	" Salimuddin Sarkar.
		4.	" Abbasali Sarkar.
		5.	Babu Suresh Chandra Roy.
		6.	Munshi Abdul Hakim Sarkar.
Dulalpur	...	1.	Mahammed Ebadullah.
		2.	Babu Nalini Kishore Roy.
		3.	Mahammed Dadoo Bhuia.
		4.	Jaharali Bhuia.
		5.	Babu Jodu Nath Das.
		6.	Mahammed Mokhabali Mirdha.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the aforesaid union boards as noted below:—

Aminpur	..	1.	Babu Lalit Mohan Sen.
		2.	Munshi Abdus Satter Miah.
		3.	Babu Krishna Chandra Karmakar.
Duptara	...	1.	Babu Harendra Chandra Datta.
		2.	Maulvi Mafizuddin Ahmed.
		3.	Munshi Kamaruddi Ahmed.
Lebutala	...	1.	Babu Rajendra Kumar Roy.
		2.	Mohammed Abdul Hamid.
		3.	Babu Hara Nath Goswami.
Daulatpur	...	1.	Babu Kailash Chandra Chakraberty.
		2.	Munshi Jahiruddin Sarkar.
		3.	Babu Purna Chandra Pal.
Dulalpur	...	1.	Maulvi Abu Yusuff Khan.
		2.	Babu Dina Bandhu Bose.
		3.	Moulvi Sahabuddin Ahmed.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 8th June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3079J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards, in the Manikganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

Arua	...	1.	Babu Prasanna Kumar Das.
		2.	" Pratap Chandra Bagchi.
		3.	" Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar.
		4.	" Kedar Nath Datta.
		5.	" Harendra Mohan Neogi.
		6.	Rai Priya Nath Basu Choudhury.
Balla	...	1.	Babu Jadunath Das.
		2.	" Sasanka Bhusan Roy.
		3.	" Surja Kumar Datta.
		4.	" Hemanta Kumar Guha.
		5.	" Ramani Kanta Pal.
		6.	" Jojneshwar Paddar.
Garpara	...	1.	Munshi Nachhiruddin Ahmed.
		2.	Babu Modan Mohan Das.
		3.	Munshi Sadaruddin Ahmed.
		4.	Babu Nishi Mohan Ghosh.
		5.	Maulvi Joadal Islam.
		6.	Babu Abinash Chandra Ghosh.



Baniajuri	...	1.	Babu Digindra Nath Das.
		2.	" Satish Chandra Mozumder.
		3.	" Amar Nath Mazumdar.
		4.	Mir Masumali.
		5.	Ahmad Ali Khandaker.
		6.	Munshi Eakubuddin Ahmed.
Naogaon	...	1.	Munshi Joynal Mirdha.
		2.	Babu Rajani Kanta Guha.
		3.	Mohammad Momin Bepari.
		4.	Babu Nepal Krishna Roy.
		5.	" Jnanendra Nath Bhattacharjee.
		6.	Mohammad Bandu Khan.
Gala	...	1.	Munshi Rokanuddin Mollah.
		2.	Babu Kulada Kinkar Bhowmik.
		3.	" Debendra Nath Dhar.
		4.	Munshi Abdul Majit Biswas.
		5.	" Abdul Habib Biswas.
		6.	Babu Ganga Charan Saha.
Baliakhora	...	1.	Babu Tarini Prasad Bhoumik.
		2.	" Jogendra Nath Guha Muzumdar, B.A.
		3.	Munshi Azaharali Sikdar.
		4.	Babu Kalidas Bosu.
		5.	" Narendro Prasad Dhar.
		6.	" Chandra Mohan Mullik.
Dharagram	...	1.	Mohammad Raizuddin Munshi.
		2.	Mohammad Aku Sarker.
		3.	Babu Modan Gopal Mondal.
		4.	" Trailakyanath Sanyal.
		5.	Munshi Khodabux.
		6.	Babu Lalit Chandra Basak.
Simulia	...	1.	Babu Anath Bandhu Shome.
		2.	Choudhury Zahirul Haque.
		3.	Babu Purna Chandra Karmaker.
		4.	" Surendra Kishore Chakraborty.
		5.	Kazi Abdul Hakim.
		6.	Babu Surendra Prasad Guha.
Singjuri	...	1.	Mohammad Raizuddin Sarker.
		2.	Munshi Mohammad Kachimuddin.
		3.	Babu Hem Chandra Kaiberta.
		4.	Mohammad Eranuddin Sarker.
		5.	Mohammad Maizuddin.
		6.	Mohammad Ajgarali Sarker.
Dhankora	...	1.	Munshi Mohabatulla.
		2.	Babu Naresh Chandra Banerjee.
		3.	" Haribandhu Bhattacharjee.
		4.	Mohammad Isharali Munshi.
		5.	Munshi Kazimuddin Ahmed.
		6.	Babu Brajendra Kumar Neogi.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the aforesaid union boards as noted below:—

Arua	...	1.	Babu Nabadwip Chandra Mondal.
		2.	Moulvi Rakibuddin Ahmed.
		3.	Babu Pyari Mohan Mondal.
Balla	...	1.	Babu Durganoth Ghosh.
		2.	Munshi Wazuddin Mia.
		3.	Babu Digendra Nath Sarkar.
Garpara	...	1.	Mohammad Ataor Rahman.
		2.	Babu Jagabandhu Saha.
		3.	" Anath Bandhu Das.

Baniajuri	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Trailakya Nath Mazumdar.</li> <li>2. „ Bijoy Gobinda Guha.</li> <li>3. „ Jogesh Chandra Ganguli.</li> </ol>
Naogaon	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Amulya Bhusan Sen.</li> <li>2. Munshi Abdul Aziz Khandaker.</li> <li>3. Babu Sakhi Charan Mondal.</li> </ol>
Gala	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Munshi Najimuddin Sikdar.</li> <li>2. Babu Jogesh Chandra Sarker.</li> <li>3. Munshi Shamuddin Biswas.</li> </ol>
Baliakhora	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Kishor Mohan Mazumdar.</li> <li>2. Munshi Maizuddin Ahmed.</li> <li>3. Babu Tarini Charan Rakshit.</li> </ol>
Daragram	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Jogendra Kumar Saha.</li> <li>2. „ Purna Chandra Bhattacharjee.</li> <li>3. Hazi Hajari Munshi.</li> </ol>
Simulia	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Dakhina Ranjan Roy.</li> <li>2. Maulvi Mohammad Yakub.</li> <li>3. „ Mozibuddin Ahmed.</li> </ol>
Siugjuri	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Umesh Chandra Sarker.</li> <li>2. „ Monomohan Sarker.</li> <li>3. Mohammad Nawabali Khan.</li> </ol>
Dhankora	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Mathura Kanta Banerjee.</li> <li>2. „ Umesh Chandra Mukherjee.</li> <li>3. Munshi Nazimuddin Biswas.</li> </ol>

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 10th June 1920.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 1355M.*—In exercise of the power conferred on me by section 19 (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B. C.) of 1885, as amended by Act V (B. C.) of 1908, I appoint Quazi Mir Mansurali to be a member of the Rajshahi District Board, *vice* Maulvi Mirza Mahammad Yusuf Ali, deceased.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 14th June 1920.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) and 23 of the Manual of Rules for the management of charitable hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, Babu Akshaya Kumar Chakravarty Vidhyabinode has been appointed a member of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Tamluk in the district of Midnapore in place of Babu Lalit Mohan Basu, transferred.

J. N. GUPTA, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 3rd June 1920.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 10L.S.-G.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Dispensary Manual, Revd. G. W. Shaw has been appointed a member of the Committee for the management of the Stevenson-Moore Charitable Dispensary at Bistupur, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 10th June 1920.*



## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2711.C.T.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the manual of Rules for the management of hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of the Government of Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the managing committee of the dispensary at Gurudaspur in the district of Rajshahi:—

1. Babu Hriday Nath Sarkar.
  2. „ Jogendra Nath Sen.
  3. „ Ramani Bhusan Ray.
  4. „ Harendra Nath Maitra.
  5. „ Rasaraj Kundu.
  6. „ Krishna Lal Kundu.
  7. Munshi Jan Muhammad Talukdar.
  8. „ Miajan Sarkar.
  9. „ Umiruddin Molla.
  10. „ Ananda Sarkar.
  11. Sub-Inspector of Police, Gurudaspur ...
  12. Headmaster, M. E. School, Gurudaspur ...
- } *ex officio.*

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., CAMP KURSEONG, the 11th June 1920.

### OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BENGAL.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7598.—*The 12th June 1920.*—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Sangsey Rural Co-operative Credit Society (registered No. 430 of 1909), in the district of Darjeeling, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Kalimpong circle, to be liquidator of the said society.

No. 7600.—*The 12th June 1920.*—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Basari Co-operative Society (registered No. 447 of 1914) in the district of Rajshahi, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the Society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said Society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Rajshahi circle, to be Liquidator of the said Society.

No. 7702.—*The 14th June 1920.*—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Siliguri Benjamin Co-operative Bank, Limited (registered No. 511 of 1914), in the district of Darjeeling, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint the Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Kurseong, to be liquidator of the said society.

M. THORP,

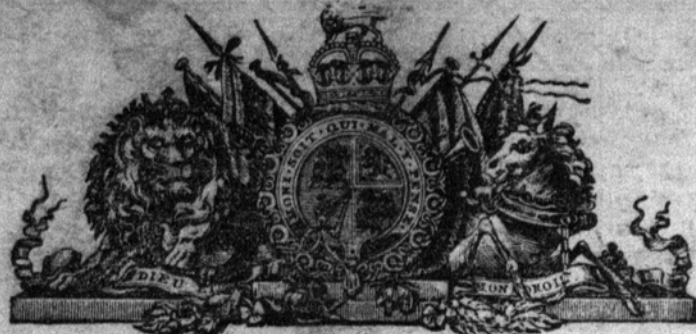
*Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.*



22 JUN 1920

REGISTERED No. C207.

No. 25 of 1920.



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## PART I.

**Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.**

### ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

**Tour Programme of  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,  
during June and July 1920.**

Date and day.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
<b>June.</b>	<b>HOURS.</b>		
25th, Friday ...	10-15	Leave Darjeeling ...	By special train.
	14-15	Arrive Siliguri.	Trolley from Ghoom to Sukna.
	15-0	Leave Siliguri.	
	20-0	Arrive Santahar.	
	21-10	Leave Santahar.	



Date and day.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
<b>June.</b>		<b>HOURS.</b>	
26th, Saturday ...	7-0	Arrive Calcutta.	
27th, Sunday ...	....	Halt at Calcutta.	
28th, Monday ...	10-51	Leave Calcutta (Ahiretola Ghat).	By the <i>Rhotas</i> .
	14-51	Arrive Hooghly.	
29th, Tuesday ...	.....	Halt at Hooghly.	
30th, Wednesday ...	3-36	Leave Hooghly.	
	7-36	Arrive Kalna.	
	10-6	Leave Kalna.	
	15-6	Arrive Calcutta (Ahiretola Ghat).	
<b>July.</b>			
1st, Thursday to 4th, Sunday.	.....	Halt at Calcutta.	
5th, Monday ...	14-36	Leave Calcutta ...	By special train.
	16-36	Arrive Krishnagar.	
6th, Tuesday ...	22-6	Leave Krishnagar.	
7th, Wednesday ...	5-33	Arrive Goalundo.	
	7-0	Leave Goalundo ...	By the <i>Rhotas</i> .
	16-0	Arrive Dacca.	

NOTE.—(1) The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay (Darjeeling to Calcutta only).

Miss de Bathe (Darjeeling to Calcutta only).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary (Calcutta to Dacca *via* Krishnagar).

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary.\*

Captain E. A. Haskett-Smith, Aide-de-Camp.†

Captain C. B. Lyon, Aide-de-Camp.‡

Captain W. J. W. C. Barrow, Aide-de-Camp (Darjeeling to Calcutta only).

Military Assistant Surgeon J. C. Chalke, Officiating Surgeon.\*

(2) Letters and telegrams for the party should be addressed to Governor's Camp, Bengal, *without the addition of the name of any post town*.

(3) The arrivals at Hooghly and Krishnagar will be public. All other arrivals and departures will be private.

(4) The timings for the river portion of the tour are approximate.

\* Will not go to Hooghly, Kalna and Krishnagar.

† Will not go to Hooghly and Kalna.

‡ Will not go to Krishnagar.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
DARJEELING :  
14th June 1920.

H. G. VAUX, MAJOR,  
*Military Secretary to H. E.*  
*the Governor of Bengal.*

**ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.**

No. 5121A.

**APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.**

**POLICE.**—No. 1546 A.D.—*The 17th June 1920.*—Mr. E. Hodson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tippera, is appointed to act as  
**Tippera.** Additional Superintendent of Police of that district, with effect from the 9th June 1920.

**LEAVE.**

**GENERAL.**—No. 1509 A.D.—*The 14th June 1920.*—In modification of the orders of the 3rd April 1919, Mr. R. N. Reid, I.C.S., is allowed combined leave for twelve months, viz., privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-seven days with effect from the 12th April 1919, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308(b) of the Regulations.

No. 1528 A.D.—*The 17th June 1920.*—Babu Jitendra Nath Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant  
**Rajshahi Divn.** to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd June 1920 or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

No. 1544 A.D.—*The 17th June 1920.*—Mr. G. B. Mumford, I.C.S., is allowed an extension of furlough for one day, viz., the 16th May 1920, under articles 308(b) and 237(c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.***NOTIFICATION.**

No. 1645 A.D.—*The 21st June 1920.*—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that for clause (6) of the orders issued in notification No. 738 A.D., dated the 20th May 1920, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th *idem* the following shall be substituted:—

“(6) *Rule 8.*—The electors shall meet on the 2nd July 1920, at 10-30 A.M., at the Government House, Calcutta, for the purpose of electing a member.”

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.***REVENUE DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

No. 5260 For.—*The 22nd June 1919.*—In modification of the orders of the 26th August 1919, Mr. J. L. Baker, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, is allowed combined leave for seven months and fourteen days, viz., privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th August 1919, or any subsequent date on which he availed himself of it, additional privilege leave for three months, under Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168 C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, and furlough on average salary for the remaining period under article 308(b) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, resolution No. 1514 C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919, read with that Government resolution No. 50 C.S.R., dated the 9th January 1920.



*No. 5251 For.—The 22nd June 1920.*—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), the Governor in Council declares that it is proposed to constitute as reserved forest the land situated within the boundaries described below :—

District	...	...	...	Darjeeling.
Subdivision	...	...	...	Dumsong.
Name of Forest	...	...	...	Pankhasari.
Approximate area	...	...	...	638 acres.

#### BOUNDARIES.

##### PLOT No. I.

*North*—From pillar No. 48 on the eastern bank of Git khola to pillar No. 66 of the southern boundary of Labha block.

*East*—A line running from pillar No. 66 southwards to a distance of about 4 chains.

*South*—A line running more or less parallel to the existing forest boundary line from pillar No. 48 to pillar No. 66 being situated at an average distance of 5 chains from it, till it meets the Git khola.

*West*—The Git khola.

##### PLOT No. II.

*North*—The existing forest boundary line from pillar No. 70 of Labha block to pillar No. 22 of Pankhasari block.

*North-East*—A line from pillar No. 22 at an angle of  $145^{\circ}$  and 31 chains in length and thence at an angle of  $77^{\circ}$  to a distance of 10 chains.

*East and South-East*—A line from the terminating point of the north-east boundary at an angle of  $209^{\circ}$  and 1 mile 26 chains in length, and thence at an angle of  $232^{\circ}$  to a distance of 9 chains and thence at an angle of  $209^{\circ}$  to a distance of 5 chains.

*North-West*—A line from pillar No. 70 of Labha block at an angle of  $132^{\circ}$  to a distance of 7 chains, thence at an angle of  $97^{\circ}$  to a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains, thence at an angle of  $135^{\circ}$  to a distance of 12 chains, thence at an angle of  $175^{\circ}$  to a distance of 21 chains, thence at an angle of  $136^{\circ}$  to a distance of 3 chains, thence at an angle of  $85^{\circ}$  to a distance of 3 chains, thence at an angle of  $134^{\circ}$  to a distance of 5 chains, thence at an angle of  $228^{\circ}$  to a distance of 1 chain.

*West and South-West*—A line from the terminating point of the north-east boundary at an angle of  $158^{\circ}$  to a distance of 15 chains, thence at an angle of  $149^{\circ}$  to a distance of 70 chains, when it meets the extreme point of the south-east boundary line.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling to be the Forest Settlement Officer, who will, under the provisions of chapter II of the Indian Forest Act, enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within the boundaries specified above.

The Governor in Council is also, pleased under section 16 of the Indian Forest Act to appoint the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division to hear appeals from the decisions of the Forest Settlement Officer as above appointed.

*No. 5201 L.A.—The 17th June 1920.*—Babu Satish Chandra Ghose, Additional Sadar Subdivisional Officer in the district of Bakarganj, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that district.

**No. 5230 L.A.—The 21st June 1920.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, '16 of an acre and bounded as described below, which was included in the area covered by declaration No. 6312 L.A., dated the 4th August 1919, published at pages 1210-11, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th idem, and required by the District Board of Dacca for obtaining earth for repairs to the 1st mile of Munshiganj-Srinagar road, in mauza Bagmanudali, No. 74, in the village of Bagmanudali, pargana Bikrampur, zilla Dacca :

**Dacca.**

#### BOUNDARIES.

##### *Block II (plot No 2).*

*North*—By the ditch of Nishi Kanta Gupta,

*East*—By the District Board road,

*South*—By the ditch and *nal* land of Sudhanya Bhuimali and others,

*West*—By the remaining portion of the homestead land of Brajabashi Banikya and others.

**No. 5249 L.R.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Under the provisions of section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), Babu Purnendu Nath Guha, settlement kanungo, is appointed to discharge, in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Hooghly, the functions of a revenue officer under Chapter X of that Act so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of records-of-rights.

**No. 5244 Agri.—The 21st June 1920.**—Babu Muralidhar Das, chief auditor of the Co-operative Department, is temporarily appointed as an officer-in-charge of the co-operative societies in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions for six months with effect from the 23rd April 1920.

**No. 1237 T.R.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Mr. Dwijadas Datta, Superintendent of Agriculture, is appointed to act as Economic Botanist, Bengal, *vice* Mr. G. P. Hector, on deputation.

**No. 5225 Fis.—The 21st June 1920.**—Mr. T. Southwell, late Director of Fisheries, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, was on combined leave for fifteen months, with effect from the 25th December 1918, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, additional privilege leave for three months, under Government of India, Finance Department order No. 168 C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, furlough on medical certificate on average salary for four months, under Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution Nos. 1514 C.S.R. and 79 C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919 and 23rd January 1920, respectively, and furlough on medical certificate on half average salary for five months, under article 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations. This cancels notification No. 9437 Agri., dated the 13th December 1918.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5224 L.A.—The 21st June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the mistress' quarters of the Munsifpur Girls' School, in the village of

**Dacca.**



Munsifpur, pargana Bhowal, zilla Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '19 of an acre, bounded on the—

*North and West*—By the girls' school-compound land,

*South*—By the homestead land of Umesh Chandra Barari and Satya Ranjan Mitra,

*East*—By the Union Committee road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Munsifpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dacca.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5266 L.A.—The 22nd June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor

**Dinajpur.**

in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for repairs to the bridge at mile 164-19 between Raiganj and Kachna on the Katihar branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the village of Hatmoni, pargana Tajpur, district Dinajpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·847 of an acre bounded on the—

*North*—By the land of Rash Behari Das, Amrita Dasi and Amtu Dasi,

*East*—By the B class land of Eastern Bengal Railway and land of Radhu Dasi,

*South*—By the B class land of Eastern Bengal Railway,

*West*—By the B class land of Eastern Bengal Railway and land of Amtu Dasi,

is required within the aforesaid village of Hatmoni.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dinajpur.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy to the Govt. of Bengal*

#### ERRATA.

*No. 5263 Agri.—The 22nd June 1920.*—In declaration No. 9136 Agri.,

**Pabna.**

dated the 2nd December 1919, published at page 1879, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd idem, in respect of the acquisition of the land required by the District Board of Pabna for the district agricultural farm at Gobinda, in the district of Pabna—

(1) in line 5 *for* the words “in the village of Gobinda, pargana Bajuchappa” *read* “in the villages of chak Gobinda and Koalia Poilanpur (Kohonia Poilanpur), parganas Bajuchappa and Bajurash Nazirpur respectively.”

(2) in line 7 *for* the words “21 acres” *read* “18·907 acres,” and

(3) in line 16 *for* the words “village of Gobinda” *read* “villages of chak Gobinda and Koalia Poilanpur (Kohonia Poilanpur).”

**No. 5212 L.A.—***The 17th June 1920.*—In line 7 of declaration No. 5202 L.A. of 24th June 1919, published at page 1014, part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 25th June 1919, for the acquisition of land required by the Corporation of Calcutta for widening a portion of Tarak Chatterjee Lane, opposite premises Nos. 22 and 23, in ward No. 3, in the town of Calcutta, in place of '0047 of an acre read '0032.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### REGISTRATION.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

**No. 5274 Regn.—***The 22nd June 1920.*—In pursuance of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

- (a) police-stations Muladi and Badartuni, in the district of Bakarganj, shall be formed into a registration sub-district to be called the Muladi sub-district, and

- (b) the registration sub-district of Gaurnadi in the same district shall comprise police-stations Patarhat and Uzirpur, while Patarhat office will comprise police-station Mahendiganj only.

2. In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the establishment of an office at Muladi, to be styled the office of the sub-registrar of Muladi.

This notification shall continue in force for one year from the 1st July 1920.

**No. 5275 Regn.—***The 22nd June 1920.*—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to establish an office at Rangpur, to be styled the office of the joint sub-registrar of Rangpur, having concurrent jurisdiction with Sadar registration office, as an experimental measure for one year with effect from the 1st July 1920.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

**No. 1222 Edn.—***The 18th June 1920.*—Mr. Percy Brown, Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta, has been granted, by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

**No. 403 T.-Edn.—***The 17th June 1920.*—Khan Bahadur Absanullah Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is allowed combined leave for four months, with effect from the 15th June 1920, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, viz., privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and furlough for the remaining period under article 338 of the Regulations.



*No. 395T-Edn.—The 17th June 1920*—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (j), (j1), (j2), (q) and (t) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), and in supersession of the rules published with notification No. 3373, dated the 25th September 1895, at pages 976-990 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd October 1895, as amended by notification No. 1550Edn., dated the 18th December 1917, published at pages 1917-1918 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th December 1917, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

## EDUCATIONAL RULES UNDER THE LOCAL SELF-

### GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1885.

#### Part I.—Preliminary.

1. In these rules—

- (1) "Board School" means a school under the direct management of the "District Board," hereinafter called "the Board";
- (2) "The Department" means the Department of Public Instruction; and
- (3) "Inspector" means the divisional inspector of schools or the inspector authorized to act on his behalf, and includes the inspectress in cases where she exercises the powers of an inspector.

#### Part II.—Board Schools.

2. (1) Subject to the general control of the department the Board shall have the following powers with regard to primary schools:—

- (a) of undertaking the direct management of any such schools,
- (b) of deciding where new schools shall be opened and the manner in which accommodation for them shall be provided,
- (c) of transferring or closing existing schools.

(2) The Board shall not undertake the direct management of middle vernacular schools not already under its management without the sanction of the inspector, who shall satisfy himself before granting sanction that the Board has already made adequate provision for primary education.

(3) The Board shall not undertake the direct management of any other school not already under its management without the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, who shall similarly satisfy himself that the Board has made adequate provision for primary education.

3. The status of a Board middle or primary school shall not be altered without the sanction of the inspector.

4. When it is proposed to change the status of a Board middle or primary school or to undertake the direct management of any school other than a primary school the proposals of the Board under rules 2 and 3 shall be accompanied by a detailed description of the school and by definite suggestions regarding its future maintenance and management. Plans of the school building shall be forwarded for approval by the department (inspector in the case of middle and primary schools).

5. Every Board school with all its account books and other records shall at all times be open to inspection by the Divisional Commissioner, the district and subdivisional officers, the members of the Board and the inspecting officers of the department.

6. The departmental curriculum shall be followed in Board schools, but the local authority shall have full discretion in the adoption of optional subjects included in the curriculum. The departmental rules regarding the admission and withdrawal of pupils shall be observed in Board schools. In all other matters the management of Board schools shall be entirely in the hands of the local authority.

7. Strict religious neutrality shall be maintained in all Board schools.

8. Fees for tuition shall be levied from pupils in all Board schools except from such pupils as may be exempted by the District Board, and in the case of middle schools, by the managing committees under rule 12 (2).

9. Teachers in Board schools shall be appointed by the District Board, provided that they have such qualifications as may be prescribed by the department. All proposals to appoint teachers not possessing such qualifications shall require the sanction of the inspector.

10. (1) There shall be a managing committee for each Board middle school which shall be composed of the following members:—

(a) The president, to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

(b) The head <sup>master</sup><sub>mistress</sub>.

(c) An elected representative of the teaching staff other than the head <sup>master</sup><sub>mistress</sub>.

(d) Two representatives of the parents and guardians of the pupils of the school to be elected by the parents and guardians.

(e) A member of the District Board or other person nominated by the Board.

(2) The members of the committee shall elect a vice-president and a secretary from amongst themselves.

(3) The members of a committee who are not appointed *ex officio* shall hold office for three years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment at the end of that period. Members appointed during the three-year period shall ordinarily hold office till the end of that period.

11. The business of the committee shall be conducted in the following manner:—

(a) The committee shall meet at least three times a year, viz., at the commencement of the session, after the summer vacation and after the Puja vacation.

(b) Due notice of each meeting and of the business to be transacted shall be given by the secretary at least one week before the meeting.

(c) Three members shall form a quorum.

(d) The president shall have a casting vote.

(e) Ordinarily no business, other than that of which notice has been given, shall be transacted. Should any other business be transacted an opportunity shall be given to the absent members, if any, of reopening the subject at a subsequent meeting to be held within such period, not being less than a week, as the president may determine.

(f) The secretary shall record the proceedings of the committee in a proceedings book. The record of each meeting shall be confirmed at the subsequent meeting.

12. (1) The committee shall be mainly an advisory body and shall deal with all schemes of development, specially those involving additional expenditure, leaving to the head <sup>master</sup><sub>mistress</sub> the conduct, in accordance with the rules of the Education Department, of the current business of the school, such as the arrangement of classes, the settlement of routine, the annual examinations, the award of class promotions, and all minor matters relating to school discipline and teaching. The head <sup>master</sup><sub>mistress</sub> shall bring important matters to the notice of the president, who will decide whether they should be brought before a meeting of the committee. In particular, no pupil shall be rusticated or expelled except under an order of the committee. Hostel and conveyance arrangements shall ordinarily be discussed by the committee.

(2) The committee shall control the award of free studentships.

(3) The members of the committee shall be required to take an active interest in the welfare of the school. Each member shall ordinarily visit the school at least three times a year. Such visits shall be informal so as not to interfere with the working of the school. A visitors' book shall be kept in which members may record their opinions on the management of the school.

(4) The annual report of the school shall be considered and approved by the committee before submission to the Chairman of the Board.



### Part III.—Grants.

#### I.—Grant-in-aid Schools.

##### A.—General Rules.

13. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this part the Board may make grants-in-aid to educational institutions of the following types only :—

- (a) Primary schools for boys and girls, *maktabs* for boys and girls and *tols*.
- (b) Middle schools for boys and girls, *i.e.*, middle English, middle vernacular and junior madrasahs.
- (c) Technical schools.
- (d) High English schools and senior madrasahs.

(2) Such grants may take the following forms :—

Recurring	...	...	{ Stipends paid to teachers.
		...	{ Monthly sums paid to the school.
Capital	...	...	{ Building grant.
		...	{ Equipment grant.

14. The Board shall interfere as little as possible with the local management of a school in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Board.

15. No grant shall be made to a school which has not been in existence for at least six months in the case of primary schools, and for at least one year in the case of other schools, or to a school which does not fulfil the following conditions :—

- (a) The curricula prescribed by the department are adopted.
- (b) The teachers are as far as possible trained and efficient men.
- (c) The casual leave granted to teachers shall be limited to 10 days a year.
- (d) The departmental rules regarding the admission and withdrawal of pupils are observed.
- (e) The school is open to inspection by the Divisional Commissioner, district and subdivisional officers, members of the Board and the inspecting officers of the department.

##### B.—Special Rules.

#### Primary Schools, *Tols* and *Maktabs*.

16. (1) Recurring grants-in-aid to primary schools, *tols* and *maktabs* shall ordinarily take the form of stipendiary grants payable quarterly to the teachers direct.

(2) The stipends payable to a school, *tol* or *maktab* in any year shall be determined on a consideration of the inspection reports for the previous year. The following points shall be taken into consideration :—

- (a) Average percentage of attendance.
- (b) Qualifications of teachers.
- (c) Amount of income from private sources, including fees.
- (d) Efficiency of teaching and state of discipline.
- (e) State of school building, furniture and apparatus.

(3) Stipendiary grants shall be paid within a fortnight after they become due.

17. No grant shall be paid to a primary school, *tol* or *maktab* unless the following conditions, in addition to those mentioned in rule 15, are fulfilled :—

- (a) The school, *tol* or *maktab* shows a regular attendance sufficient to ensure continuity and stability.
- (b) The staff employed is adequate to the number of pupils reading in the school.

(c) The head teacher submits quarterly to the local sub-inspector of schools a statement showing the number of pupils on the rolls, the average daily attendance and the amount of income from private sources (including the fees) for each month of the quarter within a week of the commencement of each following quarter.

(d) The following registers are maintained:—

- (1) An attendance register.
- (2) An admission register.
- (3) An account book.
- (4) A visitors' book.

#### **Middle Vernacular Schools, Junior Madrasahs and Technical Schools.**

18. (1) The Board shall not make any grant to a middle vernacular or technical school or to a junior madrasah which has not been brought under the departmental grant-in-aid rules.

(2) The grant-in-aid to a middle vernacular or technical school or to a junior madrasah shall take the form of a monthly grant. Small non-recurring grants for furniture and equipment may also be made.

19. The Secretary of the managing committee of a school or madrasah shall be the recognized corresponding agent of the school with the Board.

20. The Board shall dispose of applications for new grants-in-aid in consultation with the inspector.

21. The Board shall notify to the inspector all grants suspended, or reduced, or increased, or renewed, or newly sanctioned. If the inspector makes any definite recommendation in such matters to the Board, the Board shall take such recommendations into consideration.

#### **High English and Middle English Schools.**

22. The Board shall not make any grant to a high or middle English school not in receipt of a grant from the Board except with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction or inspector, respectively, who shall satisfy themselves before granting sanction that the Board has already made adequate provision for primary education.

#### **II.—Hostel Grants.**

23. Hostel grants, both recurring and non-recurring, may be made to schools other than primary schools, *tols* and *maktabs*.

24. The rules for recurring grants-in-aid and capital grants to aided middle vernacular and technical schools shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to hostels.

#### **Part IV.—Union Committees.**

25. Subject to any general or special order made by the District Board in this behalf, the union committee shall be responsible for any Board primary school in the union of which the maintenance and management may be made over to it by the Board.

26. Every primary school for the maintenance and management of which a union committee has been made responsible shall be called a union school.

27. Subject to any general or special order that may be made by the District Board in this behalf, every union committee shall have the power, within the union, of—

- (a) determining the places at which union schools shall be opened;
- (b) transferring existing union schools within the union;
- (c) fixing the rates of school fees payable by the pupils of union schools;
- (d) repairing the buildings of union schools;
- (e) fixing holidays for union schools with due regard to local conditions and to the agricultural requirements of the people; and
- (f) sanctioning casual leave to teachers of union schools.



28. Every union school shall be open to inspection and examination by the Commissioner, district officer and subdivisional officer, inspecting officers of the Education Department, and members of the District Board.

29. Except with the previous general or special sanction of the District Board, a union committee shall not make any grant to primary schools which are under private management within the union, nor shall it exercise any control over such schools.

#### Part V.--Finance.

30. The detailed educational budget estimates of the Board shall be prepared by the district deputy inspector of schools in form A appended to these rules. The deputy inspector shall submit the estimates for approval to the education committee of the Board by the 1st November each year, and they shall be laid before the Board at a meeting to be held not later than the 15th December in each year. A copy of the education portion of the budget estimates shall be forwarded by the Board not later than the 2nd January each year to the inspector, who shall send his observations thereon, if any, to the Divisional Commissioner by the 15th January at the latest. The Commissioner and the inspector in examining this portion of the budget estimates shall satisfy themselves that the grants made to the Board for education are allotted to the objects for which they are given and that the provision for primary education is adequate. A copy of the education portion of the budget estimates as finally sanctioned shall be forwarded by the Board to the inspector.

31. The procedure laid down in the preceding rule shall be observed in every case when the education portion of the budget estimates is amended or revised at any time by the Board under section 49\* of the Act.

32. At the close of every financial year, on such date as may be prescribed by the department, the Board shall furnish the inspector with a return showing the educational expenditure for the past year under the same detailed heads as those in form A. The Board shall also furnish the department with such educational returns as may be called for from time to time.

33. Bills for grants to primary schools, *maktabs* or *tols* shall be prepared by the sub-inspector of schools and submitted to the Board through the deputy inspector of schools. Bills for grants to middle schools (including junior madrasahs) shall be prepared by the secretary to the managing committee and shall be countersigned by the deputy inspector of schools. Bills for grants to schools other than primary or middle schools, *tols* or *maktabs* shall be countersigned by the inspector.

#### Part VI.--Miscellaneous.

34. The Board shall forward copies of all its educational proceedings to the inspector and the inspector shall make such observations thereon as he may think necessary for the consideration of the Board.

35. The Board shall consider the inspection reports of the deputy inspector of schools and may call on the deputy inspector to submit regular or special reports regarding schools over which the Board has any control.

36. Should any difference of opinion arise between the Board and the inspector, in cases not provided for in these rules, on any question connected with schools and officers under the Board, the question shall be referred by the inspector or by the Board, through the Magistrate, to the Divisional Commissioner. The Commissioner's orders on such reference shall be final as between the inspector and the Board, unless a question of principle be involved, in which case, if either the Board or the inspector be dissatisfied with the Commissioner's orders, the matter may be referred to Government through the Director of Public Instruction.

37. Correspondence between the Board and the Director of Public Instruction shall pass through the inspector, except in cases otherwise provided for.

\* Section 49.—“Any estimate prepared and approved as hereinbefore provided may, with the approval of the Commissioner, be amended or revised at any time by the District Board.”

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## FORM A.

(See rules 30 and 32, Part V, of the Rules under the Local Self Government Act of 1885.)

for the year ending 31st March 19 .

## Detailed Educational Budget Estimate of the District Board of

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.					
Detailed heads.	Previous year.		Current year.	Estimate for ensuing year.	Previous year.		Current year.		Resulting year.
					Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	
I.—Fees from Board Schools :— (1) Training and Special Schools ... .. (2) High Schools ... .. (3) Middle Vernacular Schools ... .. (4) Do. English Schools (including Middle Madrasahs), ... .. (5) Primary Schools ... .. Total ... ..									
II.—Contributions :— (1) From Provincial Revenues ... .. (2) From other Local Funds ... .. (3) From other sources ... .. (Contributions shall be shown under separate sub-heads according to the objects for which the contributions are made.) Total ... ..									
III.—Income from endowments ... .. Total ... ..									
IV.—Other receipts :— (1) Sale-proceeds of books ... .. (2) Miscellaneous ... .. (Receipts under this head will be shown under appropriate heads.)									
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\* The details of expenditure shall be shown under appropriate sub-heads.



*No. 220 Eccl.—The 18th June 1920.*—The Revd. Harold W. Masters of the Australian Baptist Mission, Mymensingh, is authorized, under section 6 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons, one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians, and under section 9 of the same Act, to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

He is also appointed, under section 12 of Act VI of 1886, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district of Mymensingh.

*No. 629 San.—The 21st June 1920.*—In modification of the orders of the 16th April 1920, Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Sufi, B.A., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glasgow). D.P.H. (Edin.), is allowed ordinary privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th May 1920, and additional privilege leave for six days under the Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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##### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 151T.-S.R.—The 21st June 1920.*—Babu Tarini Charan Sarkar, Sub-Inspector of Excise and Salt, Midnapore, acted as an Inspector of Excise and Salt from the 18th May 1920 to the 17th June 1920, *vice* Mr. P. M. Pogose, on leave.

A. MARR,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 1342 Medl.—The 22nd June 1920.*—Military Assistant Surgeon Lieutenant W. A. C. Netscher, I.M.D., is appointed to be medical officer at Kanchrapara with effect from the 10th March 1920.

A. MARR,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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##### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 268T.-Medl.—The 15th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by article 3 of the Statutes of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. Kedar Nath Das, M.D., C.I.E., to be a member of the Governing Body of the said Faculty, *vice* Rai Bahadur Sir Kailas Chandra Bose, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., resigned.

A. MARR,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

No. 5122A

**APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.**

*No. 5116A.—The 21st June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon each of the gentlemen named below the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Garulia bench in the said district.

Mr. Hugh Workman.  
Babu Mulk Raj Chahda.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**APPOINTMENTS.**

*No. 2581J.—The 21st June 1920.*—Babu Nagendra Nath Ghosh, Subordinate Judge, Bakarganj, is allowed leave for five months, with effect from the 21st April, 1920, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, viz., ordinary privilege leave for one month and seven days, and additional privilege leave for three months, under article 271 of the same Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

**LEAVE.**

*No. 2578J.—The 7th June 1920.*—Babu Jadu Nath Mazumdar, munsif of Dacca, is allowed leave till the 12th June 1920, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 19th April 1920.

*No. 2579J.—The 9th June 1920.*—Babu Birendra Kumar Datta, munsif of Ranaghat, in the district of Nadia, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 29th April 1920.

*No. 2580J.—The 9th June 1920.*—Babu Atul Chandra Gangali, munsif of Rangpur, is allowed leave for nineteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 30th April 1920.

**POWERS.**

*No. 2648J.—The 22nd June 1920.*—Babu Prabodh Chandra Basu, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Asansol, in the district of Burdwan, is vested with powers under subsection (1) of section 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920), to try all cases cognizable under this Act, arising within the local limits of the Asansol munsifi.

G. N. ROY,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



**POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.****POLICE.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

**No. 2601 P.J.—The 17th June 1920.**—Babu Radharaman Singh, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to be a chaukidari circle officer and is posted to the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district.

**Burdwan.  
Hooghly.**

This cancels the order of the 30th April 1920, appointing Babu Surendra Nath Banarji (No. III), Sub-Deputy Collector, Ghatal, Midnapore, to be a chaukidari circle officer and posting him to the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district.

**No. 2605 P.J.—The 17th June 1920.**—Babu Karuna Nidhan Ghosh, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to be a chaukidari circle officer and is posted to the Serampore subdivision of that district, to be stationed for the present at the Haripal circle.

**Hooghly.**

This cancels the order of the 30th April 1920, appointing Babu Prakash Chandra Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Asansol, Burdwan, to be a chaukidari circle officer and posting him to the Serampore subdivision of the Hooghly district.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****ESTABLISHMENT.**

*The 16th June 1920.*

**No. 20 T.**—Babu Anadi Nath Banerjee, temporary engineer, is transferred in the interest of public service from the Circular and Eastern Canals Division to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

F. A. A. COWLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

*The 17th June 1920.*

**No. 69 Marine.**—Engineer Lieutenant Commander W. A. Williams, R.I.M., Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Chittagong, is granted, under articles 229 and 187 of the Marine Regulations, India, volume I, privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 17th May 1920.

C. B. BAYLEY,

*Deputy Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## [Second publication.]

*The 14th June 1920.*

*No. 66 Marine.*—The following draft of amendments which, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council proposes to make in the rules under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for regulating the importation, possession and transport of carbide of calcium in Bengal, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th July 1920 and any objections or suggestions with regard thereto, which are received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered:—

*Draft amendments.*

1. In part II of the said rules, after rule 7, the following rule shall be added, namely:—

“7A. If any carbide of calcium becomes wetted while being stored, it shall be destroyed by immersion in deep water under instructions from the licensing authority. If, however, deep water is not available, the wet carbide of calcium shall be spread out in the open in an isolated position, all precautions being taken to prevent lights being brought near until the material has given off all its gas.

*Note.*—The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum, and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.”

2. In part III of the said rules, for rule 5, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“5. If any carbide of calcium becomes wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport it shall be disposed of as laid down in rule 7A of part II of these rules”.

C. B. BAYLEY,

*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****ESTABLISHMENT.***The 19th June 1920.*

*No. 21T.*—Babu Ramani Mohan Sinha, overseer, Cossye Division, is granted additional privilege leave for one month, under Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168 C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, in extension of the privilege leave previously granted.

F. A. A. COWLEY,

*Chief Engineer, Bengal.*

**ESTABLISHMENT.***The 19th June 1920.*

*No. 22T.*—In modification of this department notification No. 31, dated the 17th May 1920, Babu Dwijendra Kumar Dutta, overseer, Darjeeling Division, is granted, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for one month and fourteen days, viz., privilege leave for one month under article 260 and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd May 1920.

C. P. WALSH,

*Chief Engineer, Bengal.*



**SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.**

No. 5123A.

**No. 1503A.D.—The 14th June 1920.**—Maulvi Jamiluddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Dacca Division on being relieved of his settlement duties.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

**No. 253.—The 21st June 1920.**—Maulvi Mir Muhammad Ismail, sub-registrar of Bhola in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

**No. 254.—The 21st June 1920.**—Babu Sudhangsu Bhusan Ray, probationer of Calcutta, at present attached to the Sadar Registration office at Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, by this department notification No. 211, dated the 13th May 1920, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Mymensingh.

**No. 255.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Babu Surendra Lal Dutta, sub-registrar of Kasba, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave on medical certificate for ten days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May 1920.

**No. 256.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Maulvi Shariful Islam, sub-registrar of Bancharampur, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave on medical certificate for three days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 198, dated the 7th May 1920.

**No. 257.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Maulvi Farid Bakht Mazumdar, sub-registrar, grade IV, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 132, dated the 16th March 1920.

**No. 258.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Babu Anis Chandra Mitra, sub-registrar, grade III, under orders of transfer to Kaliganj, in the district of Khulna, is allowed leave for one month and nine days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 133, dated the 16th March 1920.

**No. 259.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Maulvi Sheikh Nakitullah, sub-registrar, grade V, of Khulna, is appointed to act as sub-registrar of Khanjanpur, in the district of Bogra, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th May 1920, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Saiyid Abdur Rauf, or until further orders.

**No. 260.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Babu Nalini Kanto Mukerjee, sub-registrar of Palong, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed privilege leave for three weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th May 1920.

**No. 261.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Babu Bhabatosh Bagchi, sub-registrar of Raruli, in the district of Khulna, is allowed ordinary privilege leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and additional privilege leave for one month, under the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 134, dated the 20th March 1920.

**No. 262.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Maulvi Muhammad Shujauddin, sub-registrar, grade V, of Calcutta, is appointed to act as sub-registrar of Chuadanga, in the district of Nadia, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th June 1920, until further orders.

**No. 263.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Babu Satyendra Nath Mitra, sub-registrar of Matla, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 232, dated the 28th May 1920.

**No. 264.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Babu Surendra Nath Sen, B.A., sub-registrar of Sultanpur (Ghateswar), in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed combined leave for one month and seventeen days, with effect from the 21st April 1920, viz., privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on medical certificate for three days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

This cancels this department notification No. 230, dated the 28th May 1920, granting him privilege leave for one month.

**No. 265.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Maulvi Muhammad Hanif, sub-registrar, grade V, of Rangpur, officiating at Nagarpur in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th May 1920.

**No. 266.—The 22nd June 1920.**—Maulvi Muzammal Haque, probationer, of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as sub-registrar of Nagarpur in the same district, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th May 1920, until further orders.

A. ISLAM,

*Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.*



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**JAIL DEPARTMENT.**

*No. 8994.—The 21st June 1920.*—Officiating Civil Surgeon Lalit Mohan Roy made over charge of the Bogra Jail to officiating Civil Surgeon Sarat Chandra Biswas on the afternoon of the 11th June 1920.

F. S. C. THOMPSON, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

*Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.*

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**CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

*No. 10033, dated Calcutta, the 16th June 1920.*—Third grade assistant surgeon Sitanath Ghosh did supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, from the 19th May 1920 to the 24th May 1920, both days inclusive.

This cancels notification No. 9193, dated the 28th May 1920.

*No. 1026D., dated Darjeeling, the 19th June 1920.*—Second grade assistant surgeon Bidyananda Datta is posted to the Patuakhali subdivision and dispensary in the district of Bakarganj, *vice* temporary assistant surgeon Monoj Nath Gupta.

*No. 1029D., dated Darjeeling, the 19th June 1920.*—On being relieved of his duties at the Patuakhali subdivision and dispensary, district Bakarganj, temporary assistant surgeon Monoj Nath Gupta is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders.

*No. 1039D., dated Darjeeling, the 19th June 1920.*—In this department notification No. 528D., dated Darjeeling, the 21st May 1920, the date of confirmation of 3rd grade sub-assistant surgeon Surendra Chandra Datta is altered from "8th July 1915" to "9th April 1915".

W. H. B. ROBINSON,

*Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bengal.*

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**BENGAL SANITARY DEPARTMENT.**

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**NOTIFICATION.**

*No. 10875A.—The 22nd June 1920.*—Babu Kali Prasanna Ray, Second Chemist of the Bengal Sanitary Laboratory, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st July 1920, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

C. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.,

*Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.*

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**TREASURY NOTICE.**

Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate Babu Nihar Ranjan Banerji has been placed in charge of the Bakarganj Treasury from the afternoon of the 16th June 1920, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

P. H. WADDELL, *Collector.*

BARISAL, *the 16th June 1920.*

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**HIGH COURT NOTICES.****Dates of the 4th and 5th Criminal Sessions for the year 1920.**

Number of Sessions.	Day of the week.	Date.
Fourth Sessions	... Monday	... August, 2nd.
Fifth Sessions	... Monday	... November, 29th.

By order,

O. MOSES,  
*Offg. Clerk of the Crown.*

HIGH COURT, CROWN OFFICE, *the 7th June 1920.*

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**CIVIL.*****The 17th June 1920.***

No. 4384A.—Babu Praphulla Krishna Ghosh, munsif of Katwa, in the district of Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Katwa munsifi.

***The 21st June 1920.***

No. 4414A.—Babu Makhan Lal Mukbarji, munsif of Lakhmipur, in the district of Noakhali, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Lakhmipur munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

N. G. A. EDGLEY,  
*Registrar.*

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**FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.****NOTIFICATION.**

No. 11For.—*The 9th June 1920.*—Privilege leave for ten days is granted to Babu Rameswar Banarji, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 5For., dated the 10th April 1920.  
**Chittagong.**

H. A. FARRINGTON,  
*Conservator of Forests, Bengal.*



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**ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.**

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**NOTIFICATION.**

*No. 90 R.G.*—Babu Surendra Chandra Acharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Lalbagh subdivision of the district of Murshidabad.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 12th June 1920.*

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**NOTIFICATION.**

*No. 2176J.*—Dr. Birendra Mohan Chaudhuri is re-appointed to be a non-official visitor of the Rajshahi Central Jail.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 15th June 1920.*

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**NOTIFICATION.**

IN exercise of the power conferred on me in Government order No. 168 P.D., dated the 22nd April 1913, I appoint Mr. R. H. M. Rustomji to be a non-official visitor of the Alipore Central Jail, in the district of the 24-Parganas for a period of two years, with effect from the date of this notification.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 11th June 1920.*

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**NOTIFICATION.**

*No. 68T.G.*—In cancellation of notification No. 2537G., dated the 20th May 1920, Maulvi Siddique Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is posted to the headquarters of the Tippera district.

This office notification No. 2749G., dated the 1st June 1920, is cancelled, so far as it affects the transfer of Babu Jatindra Mohan Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakhali.

In cancellation of notification No. 2744G., dated the 1st June 1920, Babu Jyotindra Nath Nandi, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district.

Babu Akhoy Kumar Mazumdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chandpur, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Tippera district.

Babu Sarat Kumar Guha, chaukidari circle officer of Brahmanberia, Tippera, is transferred to the Chandpur subdivision of the same district.

Maulvi Mir Hossain, Sub-Deputy Collector, Comilla (Tippera), is transferred to the Brahmanberia subdivision of the same district.

K. C. DE, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CAMP COMILLA, *the 12th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3236J.—Babu Satkari Lal De, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted temporarily to the headquarters station of the Dacca district.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 17th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 18M.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen were duly elected to be Commissioners of the Jessore Municipality, in the district of Jessore, at the last general elections of Commissioners held on the 13th December 1919 and the 29th May 1920 :—

No. of Ward.	Name.
I	<div> <div>...</div> <div> { Babu Keshob Lal Roy Choudhuri.  " Bejoy Krishna Mitra.  " Kali Das Mukherjee.  " Kali Das Mitra.  " Bani Madhab Misra.  " Abinash Chandra Sarkar. </div> </div>
II	<div> <div>...</div> <div> { M. M. Abunym Mridha.  Babu Hira Lal Roy. </div> </div>
III	<div> <div>...</div> <div> { " Sura Nath Chandra.  " Jyotish Kumar Chandra. </div> </div>
IV	<div> <div>...</div> <div> " Bejay Gopal Bose. </div> </div>
V	<div> <div>...</div> <div> " Bama Pada Chaudhuri. </div> </div>

A. Z. KHAN, for *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 15th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 1385M.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 112 of the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, as amended by Act IV (B.C.) of 1910, I appoint Mr. Edward Charles Partridge to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee, Darjeeling.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, the 15th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3185J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 19 (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Act III of 1885), Babu Karunamay Roy has been appointed to be a member of the Netrokona local board, in the district of Mymensingh, *vice* Maulvi Azizal Huq Choudhury, resigned.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 15th June 1920.



## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3249J.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in Sripur police-station in the North Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

**Kaoraid union board.**

Ward No.	Members.
I	... { 1. Nawabali Sirkar. 2. Jan Mamud Sirkar. 3. Babu Umesh Chandra Das Gupta.
II	... { 4. „ Prafulla Chandra Chakraborty. 5. Jahuruddin Dhali. 6. Mahammad Yeasin Mir.

**Barmi union board.**

I	... { 1. Munshi Hamedali Kaiyea. 2. Babu Kanai Lal Saha. 3. Mahammad Isabali Sirkar. 4. Babu Kali Mohan Das. 5. Mahammad Abbasali Sirkar. 6. Babu Srinath De.
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**Gosinga union board.**

1	... { 1. Munshi Niyamatulla Sirkar. 2. Rup Chandra Sirkar. 3. Hurmutulla Sirkar. 4. Abdul Somed Khan. 5. Sheik Samiruddin. 6. Munshi Cheragali.
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2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the aforesaid union boards as noted below :—

Union Boards.	Members.
Kaoraid	... { 1. Ameerali Sirkar. 2. Babu Ram Narain Sirkar. 3. Sheik Kadir Fakir.
Barmi	... { 1. Babu Gopeshwar Saha. 2. „ Rajendra Nath Ray. 3. Mahammad Ijjatali Sirkar.
Gosinga	... { 1. Kenu Koch. 2. Achhu Khan. 3. Samiruddin Mandal.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 17th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3250J.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in Kapasia police-station in the North Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

**Toke Union Board.**

Ward No.	Members.
I	... { 1. Babu Jogindra Nath Banerjee. 2. „ Jogendra Nath Bhaumic.
II	... { 3. Sheik Achhan Sirkar. 4. Mahammad Mahmud Hossein.
III	... { 5. Sheik Nasu Afrad. 6. Abdur Rahaman.

**Barishaba Union Board.**

Ward o.

Members.

1

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| { | 1. Sheik Mamudali.          |
| { | 2. Ali Mamud Bandukshi.     |
| { | 3. Munshi Kitabuddin Sirkar |
| { | 4. Roshan Ali Khan.         |
| { | 5. Piru Munshi.             |
| { | 6. Achimuddin Khan.         |

**Ghagatia Union Board.**

I

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| { | 1. Pandit Abdul Kuddus Akan. |
| { | 2. Munshi Fazaruddin Sirkar. |
| { | 3. Abbas Ali Majhi.          |
| { | 4. Naibali Sirkar.           |
| { | 5. Munshi Abbas Ali.         |
| { | 6. Mahammad Isu.             |

**Kapasla Union Board.**

1

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| { | 1. Nasu Pradhania.       |
| { | 2. Akhay Kumar Karmakar. |
| { | 3. Sahedali Sirkar.      |
| { | 4. Banamali Banikya.     |
| { | 5. Mahammad Daulat Khan. |
| { | 6. Bharat Chandra Das.   |

**Chandpur Union Board.**

1

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| { | 1. Babu Ramani Mohan Goswami.  |
| { | 2. „ Joy Chandra Chakrabarty.  |
| { | 3. „ Bharat Chandra Chowdhury. |
| { | 4. „ Hari Kumar Sarma.         |
| { | 5. „ Kailash Chandra Chanda.   |
| { | 6. Kaji Abdus Sobhan           |

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the aforesaid union boards as noted below :—

Union board.

Members.

Toke

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| { | 1. Babu Bharat Chandra Chakrabarty. |
| { | 2. „ Baistab Charan Saha.           |
| { | 3. Sheikh Cheragali Pardhanian.     |

Barishaba

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| { | 1. Babu Adinath Chakrabarty.      |
| { | 2. „ Amar Chandra Chakrabarty.    |
| { | 3. „ Gobinda Chandra Chakrabarty. |

Ghagatia

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| { | 1. Munshi Abdul Waheb Fakir. |
| { | 2. Babu Joy Chandra Banikya. |
| { | 3. „ Kailash Chandra Das.    |

Kapasla

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| { | 1. Babu Suresh Chandra Karmaker. |
| { | 2. „ Guru Charan Sarkar.         |
| { | 3. Daulat Bepari.                |

Chandpur

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| { | 1. Maji Khan.        |
| { | 2. Munshi Alimuddin. |
| { | 3. „ Aliluddin.      |

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 17th June 1920.



## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3251J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in Kaliganj police-station of the North Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

**Jinardi union board.**

Ward No.	Names of Members.
I	... { 1. Babu Dwija Das Chakrabarty 2. „ Shyama Charan Deb. 3. „ Upendra Mohon Chakrabarty.
II	... { 4. Syed Joynal Uddin Mir. 5. Mohammed Saheb Ali. 6. Abdul Hamid Pandit.

**Jamalpur union board.**

I	.. { 1. Babu Bharat Chandra Chakrabarty. 2. „ Hriday Nath Das. 3. „ Kali Mohon Bhattacharjee.
II	... { 4. Mohammed Nur Bux. 5. Mohammed Golam Ali. 6. Babu Ram Sundar Banik.

**Char Sindur union board.**

I	... { 1. Maulvi Jobed Ulla. 2. Munshi Safar Ali. 3. Munshi Nasiruddin. Ahmed. 4. Babu Nilmani Dey. 5. Munshi Abdul Gafur Mia. 6. Babu Surendra Prosad Sen Gupta.
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2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the aforesaid union boards as noted below :—

Union board.	Members.
Jinardi	... { 1. Babu Prokash Chandra Gupta Choudhury. 2. „ Girish Chandra Chakrabarty. 3. „ Surja Mohon Das.
Jamalpur	... { 1. Munshi Alimaddin Sarkar. 2. Babu Nabin Chandra Bhoumik. 3. „ Harendra Narain Bose.
Char Sindur	... { 1. „ Amrita Lal Chanda. 2. „ Mahendra Kumar Datta. 3. „ Reajuddin Bhuya.

J. T. RANKIN. *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 17th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3252J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Sripur union board in Sripur police-station in the North Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

1. Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose.
2. „ Hriday Nath Sirkar.

2. Under sub-section (4) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union board :—

1. Mahammad Mandal.
2. Mahammad Sabedali.
3. Babu Umesh Chandra Nag.
4. „ Behary Lal Biswas.

3. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union board :—

1. Sheik Hurmut Sirkar.
2. Sheik Menai Bhangl.
3. Mahammad Omedali Sirkar.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 17th June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3266J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in Jaidebpur police-station of the North Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

##### Gacha Union Board.

Ward No.	Members.
I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Ardhendu Nath Roy Choudhury.</li> <li>2. „ Sarat Chandra Bhattacharja.</li> <li>3. Jamiruddin Sirkar.</li> <li>4. Mahammad Sadat Ali.</li> <li>5. Babu Kusum Kumar Biswas.</li> <li>6. „ Kamini Prasad Roy.</li> </ol>

##### Jaidebpur Union Board.

I	1. Mr. J. N. Banerjee.
II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Babu Phani Bhusan Banerjee.</li> <li>3. Dr. Asutosh Das Gupta.</li> <li>4. Munshi Emdad Hosein Bhuya.</li> </ol>
III	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Babu Girija Kanta Choudhury.</li> <li>6. Najamuddin Dhali.</li> </ol>

##### Bashan Union Board.

...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Bisheswar Pal.</li> <li>2. Munsurali Sirkar.</li> <li>3. Babu Narendra Narain Rakhit.</li> <li>4. „ Jatindra Nath Neyogi.</li> <li>5. Hazari Munshi.</li> <li>6. Babu Akbay Kumar Dutta Roy.</li> </ol>
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##### Tangi Union Board.

I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Ram Sankar Sirkar Choudhury.</li> <li>2. Mahammad Jaimat Khan.</li> <li>3. Babu Santi Bhusan Mukhopadhyaya.</li> <li>4. „ Madan Mohan Das.</li> <li>5. Mahammad Nizamuddin Sirkar.</li> <li>6. „ Mulluk Hosein.</li> </ol>
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##### Puball Union Boards.

I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Madhab Chandra Bose.</li> <li>2. „ Digendra Narain Ghose.</li> <li>3. „ Amar Chand Mandal.</li> <li>4. Kamaruddin Mirdha.</li> <li>5. Jamiruddin Sirkar.</li> <li>6. Babu Akhil Chandra Ghose.</li> </ol>
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2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the aforesaid union board as noted below :—

Union Boards.	Members.
Gachha	... { 1. Munshi Sabudali. 2. Babu Karuna Kanta Bhattacharjee. 3. „ Anath Bandhu Das.
Jaidebpur	... { 1. Munshi Ibrahim Sirkar. 2. Babu Dwarika Nath Das. 3. Amiruddin Bhuya.
Bashan	... { 1. Babu Sambhu Nath Bhattacharjee. 2. „ Raj Kumar Das. 3. Khandakar Abdul Hamid.
Tangi	... { 1. Dulal Khan. 2. Jainuddi Molla. 3. Basanta Kumar Sirkar.
Pubail	... { 1. Nababali Sirkar. 2. Bakharuddin Sheik. 3. Sadhu Sirkar.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 17th June 1920.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 1408M.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 43 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, Babu Baikuntha Nath Shom, B.L., has been duly elected as a member of Ward No. II of the Puthia union committee in the district of Rajshahi, *vice* Babu Anukul Chandra Sanyal, resigned.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 17th June 1920.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3246J.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (4) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be the members of the Sutrapur union board in police-station Kaliakair in the North Sadar subdivision of the Dacca district :—

1. Babu Jagat Chandra Chakraborty.
2. „ Brindaban Chandra Saha.
3. Maniruddin Sarkar.
4. Munshi Mahammad Afsaruddin.
5. Babu Iswar Chandra Mandal.
6. Ilim Mandal.

This cancels this office notification No. 2762J., dated the 25th May 1920, published at page 1100, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd June 1920, so far as it relates to the elected members of the Sutrapur union board.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 17th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3188J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the South Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

Sultanganj	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Abhoy Kumar Datta.</li> <li>2. " Ram Kanai Pal.</li> <li>3. " Gaya Nath Pal.</li> <li>4. Munshi Mir Mohammed Salik.</li> <li>5. Hazi Faizuddin.</li> <li>6. Mohammed Osman Gani.</li> </ol>
Teghoria	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Kedar Nath Basu.</li> <li>2. " Rasik Chandra Das.</li> <li>3. " Rai Mohan Saha.</li> <li>4. Munshi Newaj Mallah.</li> <li>5. " Hazi Amjat Ali.</li> <li>6. Babu Bhupati Nath Chakraberty.</li> </ol>
Kalatia	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sheikh Amju Sarkar.</li> <li>2. Munshi Badaruddin Ahmed.</li> <li>3. " Mohammedali.</li> <li>4. " Abdul Jabbar Bepari.</li> <li>5. Babu Rakhal Chandra Saha Ray.</li> <li>6. Munshi Kobbat Ali Khan.</li> </ol>
Hazratpur	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Munshi Dulal Bhuiya.</li> <li>2. " Faizuddin Sarkar.</li> <li>3. " Abdul Hakim.</li> <li>4. " Abdul Rajjak.</li> <li>5. Mohammed Sherali.</li> <li>6. Munshi Golam Moula.</li> </ol>
Subhadya	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Munshi Ohad Bux.</li> <li>2. Mohammed Nannu.</li> <li>3. Babu Parmeshar Chakraberty <i>alias</i> Gobinda Chakraberty.</li> <li>4. " Manmatha Nath Ghose.</li> <li>5. Mohammed Abdul Hannan.</li> <li>6. Babu Nityananda Mistri.</li> </ol>

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the aforesaid union boards as noted below:—

Sultanganj	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Suresh Chandra Datta.</li> <li>2. " Akrur Chandra Pal.</li> <li>3. Abdul Barek.</li> </ol>
Teghoria	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Pramatha Nath Bosu, B.L.</li> <li>2. " Purna Chandra Saha.</li> <li>3. " Jamini Kumar Bosu.</li> </ol>
Kalatia	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mohammed Esak Choudhury.</li> <li>2. Babu Indra Mohan Saha.</li> <li>3. " Radha Charan Saha.</li> </ol>
Hazratpur	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Gourchandra Saha.</li> <li>2. " Radhika Mohan Saha.</li> <li>3. Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmed.</li> </ol>
Subhadya	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Nripati Ranjan Roy.</li> <li>2. " Bidhu Bhusan Saha.</li> <li>4. Ali Mehendi Khan.</li> </ol>

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 15th June 1920.



## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 14L.S.-G.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, at a by-election held in ward No. V of the Simulia-Banwaribad Union Committee, in thana Bharatpur, in the Kandi subdivision of the district of Murshidabad, Babu Murari Mohan Chattaraj was duly elected a member of the union committee in place of Babu Banka Behari Das, deceased.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 21st June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 11L.S.-G.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the committee for the management of the dispensary at Bongaon, in the district of Jessore :—

- |                                       |     |                      |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. The Subdivisional Officer, Bongaon | ... | } <i>ex-officio.</i> |
| 2. The Senior Munsif, Bongaon         | ... |                      |
| 3. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bongaon | ... |                      |
| 4. Babu Promode Chandra Banarji.      |     |                      |
| 5. „ Satya Chandra Bose.              |     |                      |
| 6. „ Asutosh Mukherji.                |     |                      |
| 7. „ Jatindra Narayan Chowdhury.      |     |                      |
| 8. „ Bhusan Chandra Sadhu.            |     |                      |
| 9. Munshi Safatulla Sarkar.           |     |                      |

A. Z. KHAN, for *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 16th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 12L.S.-G.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the dispensary at Magura, in the district of Jessore :—

- |                                      |     |                      |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. The Subdivisional Officer, Magura | ... | } <i>ex officio.</i> |
| 2. The Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Magura | ... |                      |
| 3. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Magura | ... |                      |
| 4. Babu Revati Kanta Sarkar.         |     |                      |
| 5. „ Profulla Kamal Das Gupta.       |     |                      |
| 6. „ Nripendra Nath Pal.             |     |                      |
| 7. „ Narendra Nath Chakravarty.      |     |                      |
| 8. Munshi Momtazuddin Ahmed.         |     |                      |
| 9. „ Umed Molla.                     |     |                      |

A. Z. KHAN, for *Offg. Commissioner (on tour).*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 16th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 13L.S.-G.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the dispensary at Jhenidah in the district of Jessore :—

- |  |     |                      |
|--|-----|----------------------|
| 1. The Subdivisional Officer, Jhenidah | ... | } <i>ex officio.</i> |
| 2. The First Munsif, Jhenidah          | ... |                      |
| 3. The Sub-Registrar, Jhenidah         | ... |                      |
| 4. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Jhenidah | ... |                      |
| 5. Babu Kedar Nath Bakshi.             |     |                      |
| 6. „ Bepin Behary Sen.                 |     |                      |
| 7. „ Tara Poda Bose.                   |     |                      |
| 8. „ Monmatha Nath Roy.                |     |                      |
| 9. „ Jatindra Nath Bose.               |     |                      |

A. Z. KHAN, for *Offg. Commissioner (on tour).*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 16th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3191J.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Bengal Government notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I do hereby direct under section 6 (*b*) of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, that the private ferry over the Dhalleswari river between Lalitganj and Rajorhat, in police-station Manikganj of the Manikganj subdivision, in the district of Dacca, shall be taken possession of and declared to be a public ferry.

2. In exercise of the power delegated to me by Bengal Government notification No. 217L.S.G., dated the 12th January 1905, I direct under section 35 of the aforesaid Act that the said ferry shall be managed by the District Board of Dacca, and the proceeds of the ferry and all the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof, shall be paid into the District Fund of Dacca with effect from the date of this notification.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 15th June 1920.*





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## PART I.

**Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.**

### ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

**Tour Programme of  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,  
during June and July 1920.**

Date and day.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
<b>June.</b>	<b>HOURS.</b>		
30th, Wednesday ...	3-36	Leave Hooghly.	
	7-36	Arrive Kalna.	
	10-30	Leave Kalna Court...	By special train.
	12-0	Arrive Howrah	

Date and day.	Standard time.	Station.	Remarks.
<b>July.</b>	<b>HOURS.</b>		
1st, Thursday to 4th, Sunday.	.....	Halt at Calcutta.	
5th, Monday ...	14-36	Leave Calcutta ...	By special train.
	16-36	Arrive Krishnagar.	
6th, Tuesday ...	22-6	Leave Krishnagar.	
7th, Wednesday ...	5-33	Arrive Goalundo.	
	7-0	Leave Goalundo ...	By the <i>Rhotas</i> .
	16-0	Arrive Dacca.	

NOTE.—(1) The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary (Calcutta to Dacca *via* Krishnagar).

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary.\*

Captain E. A. Haskett-Smith, Aide-de-Camp.†

Captain C. B. Lyon, Aide-de-Camp.‡

Military Assistant Surgeon J. C. Chalke, Officiating Surgeon.\*

(2) Letters and telegrams for the party should be addressed to Governor's Camp, Bengal, *without the addition of the name of any post town.*

(3) The arrival at Krishnagar will be public. All other arrivals and departures will be private.

(4) The timings for the river portion of the tour are approximate.

\* Will not go to Hooghly, Kalna and Krishnagar.

† Will not go to Hooghly and Kalna.

‡ Will not go to Krishnagar.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

DARJEELING :

14th June 1920.

H. G. VAUX, MAJOR,

*Military Secretary to H. E.*

*the Governor of Bengal.*

## ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 5234A.

### APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—No. 1532A/D.—*The 17th June 1920.*—In modification of the orders of the 5th March 1920, Babu Satyendra Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Bakarganj district.

**Bakarganj.**



**No. 1631 A.D.**—*The 19th June 1920.*—Mr. Basanta Kumar Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the headquarters station of the Jalpaiguri district.

**No. 1636 A.D.**—*The 19th June 1920.*—The orders of the 4th June 1920, transferring Babu Jagadish Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rangpur, to the headquarters station of the Jalpaiguri district, are cancelled.

**No. 1638 A.D.**—*The 19th June 1920.*—Babu Tara Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, is appointed to have charge of the Nilphamari subdivision of the Rangpur district.

**No. 1649 A.D.**—*The 21st June 1920.*—Babu Rebati Raman Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to have charge of that subdivision.

**No. 1753 A.D.**—*The 23rd June 1920.*—Babu Prabodh Chandra Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Dacca district.

**No. 5208 A.**—*The 28th June 1920.*—Mr. Banamali Sen, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dacca.

**POLICE.**—**No. 5215 A.**—*The 29th June 1920.*—Mr. James Shevlin, officiating Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 10th May 1920.

**No. 5217 A.**—*The 29th June 1920.*—Mr. L. Jackson, an Inspector of the Calcutta Police, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with effect from the 11th May 1920.

#### LEAVE.

**GENERAL.**—**No. 1565 A.D.**—*The 18th June 1920.*—Babu Jiban Chandra Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripur, Faridpur, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May 1920.

**No. 1628 A.D.**—*The 19th June 1920.*—Mr. Alfred Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Goalundo, Faridpur, is allowed combined leave for eighteen months, viz., privilege leave under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three months, with effect from the 13th June 1920, additional privilege leave for three months, under the Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168 C.S.R. dated the 24th February 1919, and furlough for the remaining period under article 338 of the Regulations.

**No. 1647 A.D.**—*The 21st June 1920.*—Khan Bahadur Naziruddin Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for twenty-four days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st June 1920, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

**No. 1706 A.D.**—*The 22nd June 1920.*—Mr. M. Smither, I.C.S., has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

*No. 5212A.—The 29th June 1920.*—Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed additional privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 30th March 1920.

*POLICE.—No. 5197A.—The 25th June 1920.*—In supersession of the orders contained in notifications No. 3299A.D., dated the 25th October 1919, and No. 1819A., dated the 24th February 1920, Mr. G. H. Mannooch of the Indian (Imperial) Police, is allowed combined leave for six months and seventeen days, viz., privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations; with effect from the 8th May 1919, additional privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days and furlough on average salary for the remaining period, under article 308(b) of the Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, resolutions No. 1514C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919, and No. 5C.S.R., dated the 9th January 1920.

*No. 5200A.—The 28th June 1920.*—In modification of the orders of the 27th August 1919, Captain M. H. Ravenhill, Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion), is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 1st October 1919 to the 9th December 1919, inclusive.

*No. 5202A.—The 28th June 1920.*—Mr. W. H. Cornish, Superintendent of Police, is allowed furlough on average salary for one month under article 308(b) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, resolution No. 1514C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919, in combination with the privilege leave granted to him under the orders of the 26th March 1920.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*No. 5367L.R.—The 28th June 1920.*—Maulvi Muhammad Raziuddin Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 1st September 1920, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, up to the 16th October 1920.

**Jessore.**

*No. 5391L R.—The 29th June 1920.*—Babu Satamanyu Mukharji, Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Revenue Officer, under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), in the district of Midnapore, for the purpose of the revision of orders passed either by himself or by any other Revenue Officer under sections 105, 105A, 106 and 107 of the aforesaid Act.

**Midnapore.**

*No. 5392L.R.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 108A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Satamanyu Mukharji, Deputy Collector, Midnapore, to make corrections, in accordance with the provisions of that section, in entries in records-of-rights in the district of Midnapore.

**Midnapore.**



**No. 5364 L.A.—The 28th June 1920.**—Declaration No. 7442 L.A., dated the 10th September 1918, published at page 1280, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, regarding the acquisition of land measuring, more or less, '088 of an acre, required by the Comilla Municipality for the construction of a public latrine within that municipality, in the village of Dharmapur, pargana Meharkul, zilla Tippera, is hereby cancelled.

**No. 5273 L.A.—The 28th June 1920.**—Babu Rebati Mohan Chakrabatti, No. I, Subdivisional Officer of Kurigaon, in the district of Rangpur, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that subdivision.

**No. 5388 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the piece of land measuring, more or less, '48 of an acre, which was covered by declaration No. 1819 L.A., dated 16th February 1920, published at pages 295-96, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem, and required by the District Board of Midnapore for the construction of a rest-house in the villages of Khulneswari and Dakhin-Charai-Khia, pargana, Majnamutha, zilla Midnapore.

**No. 1228 T.R.—The 21st June 1920.**—The services of Mr. S. Milligan, Director of Agriculture, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 18th June 1920.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5375 L.A.—The 28th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Burdwan for a public purpose, viz., for re-excavation of Gosaipukur tank in the village of Bagbati, pargana Gopebhum, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1.973 acres, bounded on the—

*North*—By the lands of Rakhal Chandra Gupta and Tarapada Chatterji,

*East*—By the lands of Suklal Sheikh, Satya Kinkar Singha and Kalipada Chakravarti,

*South*—By the lands of Ashutosh Kuar, Rakhal Chandra Gupta, Nil Kanta Roy and Panchkari Kuar,

*West*—By the lands of Satya Kinkar Singha, Nimai Chand Mazumdar, Ashutosh Kuar and Nilkanta Roy,

is required within the aforesaid village of Bagbati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Burdwan.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5378 L.A.—The 28th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of the 24-Parganas for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank in the village of Panikhali, pargana Sundarbans, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that

for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2·4101 acres, bounded on the—

*North and South*—By the lands of Dukhiram Sardar, Pijiraddi Shaikh and Bhupendra Nag,

*East*—By the Kala Hazra *bheri*.

*West*—By the lands of Dukiram Sardar,

is required within the aforesaid village of Panikhali.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, 24-Parganas.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5381 L. A.—The 28th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Govern-

**Birbhum.**

ment at the expense of the District Board of Birbhum for a public purpose, viz., for the dispensary building, in the village of Illambazar, pargana Senbhum, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8357 of an acre, bounded on the—

*North, East and South*—By *patit* land of Babu Bibhuti Sekhar Mukho and others,

*West*—By Bolpur-Illambazar road with its side land,

is required within the aforesaid village of Illambazar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Birbhum.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5384 L. A.—The 28th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Govern-

**Noakhali.**

ment at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for temporary headquarters of the district of Noakhali in the villages of East Lakshinarayanpur, Maijdi, Krishnarampur and Madhusudanpur, parganas Bhulua and Amirabad, zilla Noakhali, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 336·93 acres, bounded on the—

*North*—By plots Nos. 80, 132, 131, 128, 127, 25, 116, 89, 147 and 102 of mauza Madhusudanpur, plots Nos. 2451, 2906, 2849, 2946, 2839, 2838 of mauza Maijdi, plots Nos. 1259, 1352, 1463, 1462, 1461, 1560, 1597, 1612, 1613, 1614 of mauza East Lakshinarayanpur,

*East*—By plots Nos. 2849, 2848, 2946 of mauza Maijdi, by mauza East Lakshinarayanpur, and plots Nos. 1220, 1244, 1240, 1239, 1259, 1352, 1351, 1350, 1349, 1348, 1452, 1459, 1463, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1560, 1612, 696 (railway line) in mauza East Lakshinarayanpur,

*South*—By mauzas West Rajarampur, Guptanga and Jaykrishnapur,

*West*—By western portions of plots Nos. 646, 647, 634, 615, 616, 604, 602, 597, 596, and by plots Nos. 590 and 591 of mauza Krishnarampur; by western portion of plot No 56 and by plots Nos. 72, 73, and by western portions of plots Nos. 77, 78, 79, and by plots Nos. 125, 126, 113, 116, 111, 88, 89, 147, 150, 149, 100 of mauza Madhusudanpur,

is required within the aforesaid villages of East Lakshinarayanpur, Maijdi, Krishnarampur and Madhusudanpur.



This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Noakhali.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5395 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Birulia Jalnikasi khal, in the village of Birulia, pargana Keoramal, taraf Erinch, zilla Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·37 acres, bounded on the—

*North*—By bandh of mauza Gholpukuria, pargana Gumgar,

*East*—By Jalnikasi khal (settlement plot No. 992),

*South*—By settlement plot No. 857 (Grambhery),

*West*—By settlement plot No. 795 (Canalpar),

is required within the aforesaid village of Birulia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Tamluk.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5409 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Bankura for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of Nutanbandh, in the village of chak Sagarchaka, pargana Vishnupur, zilla Bankura, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3·19 acres, bounded on the—

*North, East, South and West*—By *ejmali khas patit* land of Parān Chandra Ghose and others,

is required within the aforesaid village of chak Sagarchaka.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bankura.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5412 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Bankura for a public purpose, viz., for excavation of Lakhasole bandh, in the village of Khirpai, pargana Chhatna, zilla Bankura, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8·826 acres, bounded on the—

*North and West*—By *ejmali khas patit* land of Hrishikesh Sen Gupta and others in mauza Khirpai,

*South and East*—By *ejmali khas patit* land of Hrishikesh Sen Gupta and others in mauza Khirpai and *ejmali patit* land of Sachinandan Sen Gupta and others,

is required within the aforesaid village of Khirpai.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bankura.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5415 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Serampore Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening the junction of Baruipara Lane with Duttapara Lane, in the village of Chatra, pargana Boro, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '0014 of an acre, bounded on the—

*North and West*—By the Baruipara road,

*South*—By the Duttapara Lane,

*East*—By the pucca house of Babu Bepin Behari Basu,

is required within the aforesaid village of Chatra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5418 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of the 24-Parganas for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank in the village of Harishpur, pargana Sundarban, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2'4101 acres, bounded on the—

*North*—By the lands of Tinkari Boona, Gani Sardar and Sidheswar Roy Choudhury,

*East*—By the lands of Chamu Boona and Bangsi Molla,

*South*—By the lands of Hriday Boona and Tinkari Boona.

*West*—By the lands of Kandan Boona and Tinkari Boona,

is required within the aforesaid village of Harishpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, 24-Parganas.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5421 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Bakarganj for a public purpose, viz., for a tank at Bara Taleswar, in the village of Bara Taleswar, pargana Buzurgumedpur, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that



for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, .89 of an acre bounded on the—

*North*—By remaining parts of settlement plots Nos. 529 and 541,—lands belonging to Monai Kaviraj and Jamal Molla respectively,

*East*—By remaining parts of settlement plots Nos. 541 and 538,—lands, belonging to Jamal Molla,

*South*—By remaining parts of settlement plots Nos. 538 and 540,—lands belonging to Jamal Molla and Monai Kabiraj, respectively,

*West*—By remaining parts of settlement plots Nos. 540 and 529,—lands belonging to Monai Kaviraj,

is required within the aforesaid village of Bara Taleswar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj, as well as in that of the Subdivisional Officer, Pirojpur.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5424 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of the 24-Parganas for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of a tank in the village of Durgapur, pargana Medanmalla, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2.7552 acres, bounded on the—

*North*—By the lands of Tamijaddi Naskar, Khorshed Naskar and Koneg Jamadar,

*East*—By the lands of Rahamat, Kobad and Belatali Jamadar, Swarup Sardar, Gafur Sardar, Umed Akhan and Rahamat Jamadar and others,

*South*—By the lands of Manajat Naskar and Rahamat Jamadar and others,

*West*—By the lands of Khorshed Naskar, Kobad Jamadar and Koneg Jamadar,

is required within the aforesaid village of Durgapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, 24-Parganas.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5427 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a sluice at Samukpota in the village of Samukpota, pargana Medanmalla, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2.7953 acres, bounded on the—

*North*—By the Tolly's nala,

*East*—By the lands of Rakhal Das Addya, the land recently acquired for Public Works Department, and the Tolly's nala,

*South*—By the lands recently acquired for Public Works Department,

*West*—By the lands recently acquired for Public Works Department, the lands of Rabindra Nath Tagore and the Tolly's nala,

is required within the aforesaid village of Samukpota.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

*No. 5453 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the excavation of Ichapore khal in the villages of Siuli, Mathurapore, Koyrapur and Babunpur, parganas Calcutta and Habilisahar, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose six plots of land altogether measuring, more or less, 4·6716 acres, bounded on the—

##### PLOT A :

*North and East*—By the lands of Ramesh Chandra Goswami,

*South*—By the lands declared under declaration No. 1807 L.A., dated the 16th February 1920,

*West*—By the lands of Ramesh Chandra Goswami and the lands declared under declaration No. 1807 L.A., dated 16th February 1920;

##### PLOT B :

*North*—By the lands declared under declaration No. 1807 L.A., dated the 16th February 1920,

*East, South and West*—By the lands and khal of Adaitaya Charan Mondal;

##### PLOT C :

*North*—By the lands of Adaitaya Charan Mondal,

*East and South*—By the lands declared under declaration No. 1807 L.A., dated the 16th February 1920,

*West*—By the lands of Natobar Bera;

##### PLOT D :

*North, East and West*—By the lands declared under declaration No. 1807 L.A., dated the 16th February 1920,

*South*—By the lands of Abhoy Kumar Roy Choudhury;

##### PLOT E :

*North, East and West*—By the lands and khal of Abhoy Kumar Roy Choudhury,

*South*—By the lands declared under declaration No. 1807 L.A., dated the 16th February 1920;

##### PLOT F :

*North*—By the lands of Adaitaya Charan Mondal and Sagor Samanto,

*East*—By the lands of Natobar Bera,

*South*—By the lands declared under declaration No. 1807 L.A., dated the 16th February 1920,

*West*—By the land of Sagor Samanto and the lands declared under declaration No. 1807 L.A., dated the 16th February 1920;

are required within the aforesaid villages of Siuli, Mathurapur, Koyrapur and Babunpur.



This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### DECLARATION.

**No. 5454 L.A.—The 29th June 1920.**—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz., for improving the junction of Noor Ali Lane and Tanti Bagan Lane, in the village of Entally, pargana Dihi Panchannagram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, .087 of an acre, bounded on the—

**North**—By Noor Ali Lane and remaining part of premises No. 4, Noor Ali Lane,

**East**—By Tanti Bagan Lane and remaining part of premises No. 4, Noor Ali Lane,

**South**—By premises No. 24, Tanti Bagan Lane, and 4, Haji Lane,

**West**—By premises No. 3, Noor Ali Lane,

is required within the aforesaid village of Entally.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Collector, No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### ERRATUM.

**No. 5398 L.R.—The 29th June 1920.**—In notification No. 9388 L.R., dated the 9th December 1919, published at page 1916, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th December 1920, in item (e) after the word “rent” add the words “and cess”.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### REGISTRATION.

**No. 5362 Regn.—The 28th June 1920.**—Maulvi Saiyid Abul Mansur, district sub-registrar of Rangpur, is granted leave for seven days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted in notification No. 3856 Regn., dated the 13th April 1920.

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*No. 5360 Regn.—The 28th June 1920.*—The report of the Examination Board on the first half-yearly Departmental Examination of probationers, held on the 3rd and 5th May 1920, having been received, the probationers named below are declared to have passed the examination completely :—

(In order of merit).

Maulvi Abul Hossain.  
 „ Muhammad Yunus Khan.  
 „ A. F. M. Fazlul Karim.  
 Babu Sudhansu Bhusan Ray.  
 Maulvi Mir Mufazzal Hussain.  
 „ Mokammel Sikdar,  
 „ Abdul Waheb.  
 Babu Sasadhar Pramanik.  
 „ Naresh Chandra Patranavis.

*No. 5403.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Mannan temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within police-stations Chinsura, Mogra, Polba and Balagarh, in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Saiyid Mainuddin, or until further orders.

*No. 5404.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Mannan temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-stations Chinsura, Mogra, Polba and Balagarh in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Saiyid Mainuddin, or until further orders.

*No. 5430.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Ghulam Sobhan to be a Muhammadan Registrar within police-station Kutubdia, in the district of Chittagong, *vice* Maulvi Anwar Ali, resigned.

*No. 5431.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880) the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Ghulam Sobhan to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-station Kutubdia, in the district of Chittagong, *vice* Maulvi Anwar Ali, resigned.

*No. 5434.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Matiur Rahman Khan temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within police-station Phulbaria, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Muhammad Muazzam Hossain Khan, or until further orders.

*No. 5435.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Matiur Rahman Khan temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-station Phulbaria, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Muhammad Muazzam Hossain Khan, or until further orders.



*No. 5440.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Shah Amjad Ali temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within police-station Bhaluka, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi A. K. M. Fazlul Haque, or until further orders.

*No. 5441.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Shah Amjad Ali temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-station Bhaluka, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi A. K. M. Fazlul Haque, or until further orders.

*No. 5446.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdur Rashid temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within police-stations Ranisankail, Haripur, Thakurgaon, Baliadangi, Atwari, Birganj, Kaharul, Khansama, Pirganj and Bochaganj, in the district of Dinajpur, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Tafazzal Hossain, or until further orders.

*No. 5447.—The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdur Rashid temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-stations Ranisankail, Haripur, Thakurgaon, Baliadangi, Atwari, Birganj, Kaharul, Khansama, Pirganj and Bochaganj, in the district of Dinajpur, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Tafazzal Hossain or until further orders.

M. C. MCALPIN,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*No. 410T.—Edn.—The 21st June 1920.*—Mr. F. C. Turner, Principal, Dacca College, is allowed combined leave for six months, with effect from the 6th July 1920, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months and twenty-one days and additional privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, of which three months and fifteen days will be on full pay under articles 272 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the balance on half pay under article 271 of the Regulations, and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period under article 316 of the Regulations.

*No. 1256Edn.—The 28th June 1920.*—Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, Professor, Dacca College, is allowed combined leave for sixteen months, with effect from the 6th July 1920 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months and additional privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under the Government of India, Finance Department order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, of which three months and six days will be under article 272 of the Civil Service Regulations and one month and twenty-two days under articles 260 and 275 of the Regulations and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (b) of the Regulations, of which four months will be on average salary under the Government of India, Finance Department orders No. 1514C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919, and No. 79C.S.R., dated the 23rd January 1920.

*No. 1260Edn.—The 28th June 1920.*—Mr. A. Mercer, officiating Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, is allowed combined leave for ten months with effect from the 16th June, 1920, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months and additional privilege leave for one month and twenty days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department order No. 168C.S.R. dated the 24th February 1919, furlough on medical certificate on average salary for four months under Government of India, Finance Department resolution No. 1514 C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919, and furlough on medical certificate on half average salary for the remaining period under article 308 (a) of the Regulations.

*No. 1262Edn.—The 28th June 1920.*—Mr. W. F. Papworth, assistant master in charge of the residential school for Indian boys, Calcutta, is placed, until further orders, in charge of the current duties of the office of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. A. Mercer, on leave.

*No. 1266Edn.—The 29th June 1920.*—Dr. E. P. Harrison, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for one month and ten days.

*No. 224Eccl.—The 26th June 1920.*—Munshi Nepal Barla of Kuaron, police-station Balurghat, district Dinajpur, is authorized, under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, to grant certificates of marriage within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, between persons who are native Christians.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 1882S.R.—The 28th June 1920.*—Maulvi Muhammad Choin-ud-din, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, employed as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, is allowed leave under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations for six weeks with effect from the 8th June 1920.

A. MARR,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*No. 1384Medl.—The 29th June 1920.*—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon A. D. Campbell is appointed to be Resident Medical Officer, Eden Sanitarium and Hospital, Darjeeling, with effect from the 14th March 1920.

A. MARR,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal*



**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

No. 5235A.

**APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.**

*No. 5191A.—The 25th June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased :—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Satish Chandra Pal Chaudhuri the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Nadia, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- Nadia.**
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Chuadanga bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

*No. 5193A.—The 25th June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Sarat Chandra Barman the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Rangpur, for a period of three years from the 7th July 1920, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Gaibandha subdivision of the said district,
- Rangpur.**
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Gaibandha bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

*No. 5195A.—The 25th June 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Barada Prasanna Das the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Noakhali, for a period of three years from the 4th July 1920, and
- Noakhali.**
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Feni bench in the said district.

**POWERS.**

*No. 1631A.D.—The 19th June 1920.*—Mr. Basanta Kumar Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the headquarters station of the Jalpaiguri district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He is also vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code.

**Jalpaiguri.**

*No. 1634A.D.—The 19th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. Basanta Kumar Mukharji, a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of Jalpaiguri, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (3) of the section.

**Jalpaiguri.**

*No. 1702 A.D.—The 22nd June 1920.*—Maulvi Muhammad Hedayat Ali, Deputy Magistrate, Sirajganj, Pabna, is vested with powers under sections 143, 144, 174, 186, 190 (1) and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### APPOINTMENTS.

*No. 2742J.—The 28th June 1920.*—Babu Satish Chandra Banarji, munsif of Dacca, on leave, is appointed to be a munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Narail.

**Dacca.**  
**Jessore.**

*No. 2724J.—The 26th June 1920.*—Babu Manmohan Banarji, munsif of Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be a munsif, in the district of Khulna, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira and is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Satkhira munsifi. He is also vested with powers to exercise final jurisdiction in the trial of suits for the recovery of rent under section 153(b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.

**Dacca.**  
**Khulna.**

*No. 2727J.—The 26th June 1920.*—Babu Shailendra Nath Chatarji, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Narayanganj.

**Dacca.**

*No. 2729J.—The 26th June 1920.*—Babu Makhan Lal Mukharji, munsif of Feni, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to be a munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Lakhmipur. He is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Lakhmipur munsifi.

**Noakhali.**

*No. 2731J.—The 26th June 1920.*—Babu Ramapati Ghosh, officiating munsif of Lakhmipur, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an additional munsif in the same district, but for the present to be employed at Lakhmipur.

**Noakhali.**

*No. 2733J.—The 26th June 1920.*—Babu Indu Bhusan Biswas, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Feni.

**Noakhali.**

*No. 2735J.—The 26th June 1920.*—Babu Charu Chandra Basu, No. II, M.Sc., B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as an additional munsif in the district of Noakhali, but for the present to be employed at Sudharam.

**Noakhali.**

*No. 2747J.—The 29th June 1920.*—Babu Atul Chandra Gangali, munsif of Rangpur, on leave, is appointed to be a munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, *vice* Babu Satish Chandra Banarji, transferred.

**Rangpur.**  
**Dacca.**



**No. 2750.J.—The 29th June 1920.**—Babu Shashi Jiban Sen, additional munsif of Uluberia and Serampore, now employed at Uluberia, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

**No. 2753.J.—The 29th June 1920.**—Babu Rash Bihari Mukharji, munsif of Ghatal, in the district of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to be an additional munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Uluberia and Serampore, but for the present to be employed at Uluberia.

**No. 2756.J.—The 29th June 1920.**—Babu Bhupendra Nath Mukharji, munsif of Chittagong, is appointed to be a munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Ghatal. He is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Ghatal munsifi.

**No. 2759.J.—The 29th June 1920.**—Babu Satyendra Nath Palit, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station.

#### LEAVE.

**No. 2718.J.—The 12th June 1920.**—Babu Dinesh Chandra Chatarji, munsif of Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 24th March 1920.

G. N. Roy,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### POLICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

**No. 2672 P.J.—The 25th June 1920.**—The following draft of amendments which, in exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor in Council proposes to make in the rules regulating the use of motor vehicles in Calcutta (including suburbs) and the Municipality of Howrah (published under Political Department notification No. 4095P., dated the 1st April 1915, on pages 1—25 of the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the same date), is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st August 1920, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned with regard thereto before that date will be duly considered.

#### *Draft Amendments.*

In clause (8) of rule 1 in Part I of the said rules (Preliminary) *delete* the word "heavy."

*Insert* the following at the end of rule 16 (3) (a) in Part II of the said rules (All Motor-Vehicles)—

“ or if a trailer be drawn ”

*Substitute* “ ten ” for “ twelve ” in clause (b) of the said rule.

*Insert* the following as rule 5 (1) (a) in Part III of the said rules (Heavy Motor-Cars) and renumber the existing clauses (a), (b) and (c) as (b), (c) and (d) respectively :—

“ 5(1)(a). No heavy motor car shall be licensed unless the car be fitted with pneumatic or resilient tyres of a soft and elastic material. The width of the tyres to be fitted to a heavy motor car and its trailer shall be prescribed by the Commissioner and shall vary according to the diameter of the wheel and the unit of registered axle weight. Sectional tyres must not be fitted to a vehicle submitted for inspection and licence.”

“ Provided that the Commissioner may, for special reasons to be recorded in writing, permit steel or iron tyres.”

*Substitute* the following for rule 6 in Part III of the said rules.

“ 6. The diameter of the wheels of a heavy motor car or trailer must not be less than 2' 6”.

*Substitute* the following for rule 9(2) in Part III of the said rules :—

“ Not more than one trailer and only such type as may be approved by the Commissioner shall be drawn by any motor car.”

*Insert* the following as clauses (3) and (4) of the said rule 9 in Part III.

“ (3). The maximum length of a trailer excluding coupling shall be 14'.”

“ (4). The coupling shall not be more than 4' in length; it must be rigid and so constructed as to bear the strain put on it.”

In clause (b) of rule 10 in Part III of the said rules delete the words “ if the weight of the trailer when unladen exceeds one ton ; ”

*Substitute* the following for rule 13 and clause (a) in Part III of the said rules :—

“ 13. To every trailer the provisions of rules 5(1)(a) and (d), 5(2) and 5(3) shall apply with the substitution of

“ (a) of four inches for six inches as the minimum width in case of non resilient tyres.”

Cancel clause (b) of rule 13 in Part III of the said rules.

*Substitute* the following for rule 14 in Part III of the said rules :—

“ 14. The wheel tracks of both front and rear wheels of every trailer shall coincide, and they must follow within six inches of the wheel tracks of the tractor. The measurement from centre to centre taken in line with the axles must not be less than 5' 6”.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### ESTABLISHMENT.

*The 21st June 1920.*

No. 23T:—Mr. H. C. Vieyra, Executive Engineer, Cossye Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, viz., ordinary privilege leave for twenty-eight days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and additional privilege leave for the remaining period under Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168 C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 1st June 1920, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.



*The 22nd June 1920.*

No. 40.—Babu Kedar Nath Majumdar, Sub-Engineer, Cossye Division, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st June 1920, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*The 28th June 1920.*

No. 41.—Babu Probhat Chandra Roy, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the Cossye Division during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. C. Vieyra, Executive Engineer.

F. A. A. COWLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

No. 7.—*The 29th June 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), and in supersession of notification No. 264, dated the 16th December 1902, published at page 1755 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th *idem*, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, to be *ex officio* the supervisor of the line of navigation (approximately 4,870 feet in length) called the Halifax Canal connecting the river Madhumati with the river Navaganga, in the Narail subdivision of the Jessore district, and passing through the villages of Telkora and Bordia, in the said subdivision.

II. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the following notifications:—

- (1) Notification No. 195, dated the 30th September 1902, published at page 1360, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st October 1902, fixing the rates of tolls to be levied on the said channel.
- (2) Notification No. 208, dated the 21st October 1902, published at page 1410, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd *idem*, appointing the Chairman of the District Board of Jessore to be collector of tolls of the said channel.
- (3) Notification No. 253, dated the 9th December 1902, published at pages 1704-1705, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th *idem*, publishing rules relating to the said channel.

F. A. A. COWLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

*The 14th June 1920.*

No. 66 Marine.—The following draft of amendments which, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council proposes to make in the rules under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, for regulating the importation, possession and transport of carbide of calcium in Bengal, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th July 1920 and any objections or suggestions with regard thereto, which are received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered :—

*Draft amendments.*

1. In part II of the said rules, after rule 7, the following rule shall be added, namely :—

“7A. If any carbide of calcium becomes wetted while being stored, it shall be destroyed by immersion in deep water under instructions from the licensing authority. If, however, deep water is not available, the wet carbide of calcium shall be spread out in the open in an isolated position, all precautions being taken to prevent lights being brought near until the material has given off all its gas.

*Note.*—The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum, and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.”

2. In part III of the said rules, for rule 5, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“5. If any carbide of calcium becomes wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport it shall be disposed of as laid down in rule 7A of part II of these rules”.

C. B. BAYLEY,

*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.**

No. 5236A.

**No. 1534A.D.**—*The 17th June 1920.*—Babu Rajendra Lal Acharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Pirojpur, Bakarganj, is allowed leave for four months and twenty-nine days, viz., privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it, and additional privilege leave for the remaining period.

**No. 1692A.D.**—*The 21st June 1920.*—Maulvi Abu Muhammad Ubaidur Rashid, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongaon, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under article 242 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

**No. 1695A.D.**—*The 21st June 1920.*—The orders of the 25th May 1920, transferring Maulvi Chaudhuri Abid Ali, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Malda, to the Dacca Division, are cancelled.

**No. 1711A.D.**—*The 22nd June 1920.*—Babu Apurba Ranjan Barua, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Chittagong Division on being relieved of his settlement duties. He is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

**No. 1715A.D.**—*The 22nd June 1920.*—Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Presidency Division on being relieved of his settlement duties.



*No. 1719A.D.—The 22nd June 1920.*—Maulvi Abdul Latif Chaudhuri, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Rajshahi Division on being relieved of his settlement duties. He is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

*No. 1723A.D.—The 22nd June 1920.*—Babu Kailashpati Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Presidency Division on being relieved of his settlement duties. He is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

*No. 1741A.D.—The 23rd June 1920.*—Babu Bireswar Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Burdwan Division.

*No. 1744A.D.—The 23rd June 1920.*—Babu Kul Bahadur Pradhan, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Rajshahi Division.

*No. 1747A.D.—The 23rd June 1920.*—Babu Radhika Mohan Basak, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Chittagong Division.

*No. 5204A.—The 28th June 1920.*—Babu Rash Bihari Sen, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

*No. 5220A.—The 29th June 1920.*—Babu Nagendra Nath Mazumdar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Meherpur, Nadia, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*No. 267.—The 29th June 1920.*—Maulvi Muhammad Maniruddin, sub-registrar, grade IV, is appointed to act as sub-registrar of Nawabganj in the district of Malda, with effect from the 1st June 1920, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Radha Ranjan Rai, or until further orders.

*No. 268.—The 29th June 1920.*—Qara Hussain Qaiser Mirza, sub-registrar, grade IV, is appointed to be sub-registrar of Lalbagh in the district of Murshidabad.

*No. 269.—The 29th June 1920.*—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Ali Mirza, sub-registrar, grade IV, of Murshidabad, officiating at Lalbagh in the same district, is appointed to be sub-registrar of Azimganj, also in the same district.

*No. 270.—The 29th June 1920.*—Babu Jatindra Chandra Ghose, sub-registrar of Azimganj, in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to be sub-registrar of Jangipur in the same district.

*No. 271.—The 29th June 1920.*—Maulvi Raihan-ud-din Ahmad, sub-registrar of Jangipur, in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to be sub-registrar of Maimari in the district of Burdwan.

A. ISLAM,

*Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.*

**CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

*No. 1058D., dated Darjeeling, the 21st June 1920.*—Second grade assistant Surgeon Bibhuti Bhusan Barat, Demonstrator of Biology, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him under notification No. 17219, dated the 19th November 1919.

*No. 10019, dated Calcutta, the 16th June 1920.*—Third grade assistant surgeon Subodh Kumar Lahiri is granted a further extension of leave without allowance under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations up to 1st July 1920.

*No. 10255, dated Calcutta, the 21st June 1920.*—Second grade assistant surgeon Bisweswar Chakrabatti, on return from Port Blair, is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 15th June 1920, until further orders.

*No. 10257, dated Calcutta, the 21st June 1920.*—Temporary assistant surgeon Tinkari Acharji acted at the Barisal Sadar Hospital from the 22nd April 1920 to the 10th June 1920, both days inclusive, *vice* 1st grade assistant surgeon Bipin Chandra Das Gupta.

*No. 10681, dated Calcutta, the 25th June 1920.*—Second grade assistant surgeon Bisweswar Chakrabatti is appointed to the headquarters station of the Rangpur district, *vice* temporary assistant surgeon Birendra Nath Chakrabatti.

W. H. B. ROBINSON,

*Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bengal.*

**CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL, CALCUTTA.****SESSION 1920-21.**

THE school session will commence this year from 1st July next. Applications for admission into the first year class should be made in the prescribed form (obtainable from the Superintendent's office) and should reach the Superintendent complete in all respects between the 1st May and 10th June 1920. Candidates should have matriculated. Those who have sat for this examination held in March 1920 may apply provisionally together with a letter from the Head Master of the school in support of their applications. No candidate need apply who has not passed the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University or its equivalent, except as above specified. (A certificate showing the marks obtained should be produced.)

A. LEVENTON, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

*Supdt., Campbell Medical School and Hospital.*

*CALCUTTA, the 10th April 1920.*

**HIGH COURT NOTICES.****Dates of the 4th and 5th Criminal Sessions for the year 1920.**

Number of Sessions.	Day of the week.	Date.
Fourth Sessions	... Monday	... August, 2nd.
Fifth Sessions	... Monday	... November, 29th.

By order,

O. MOSES,

*Offg. Clerk of the Crown.*

*HIGH COURT, CROWN OFFICE, the 7th June 1920.*



**Issued by authority of the High Court of Judicature at  
Fort William in Bengal.**

(CIVIL.)

*Circular Order No. 1 of 1920.*

IN Rule 3, Chapter II, page 59, Volume I of the Court's General Rules and Circular Orders, Civil, *cancel* the following words at the end of the first sentence:—

“or at the expiration of fourteen clear days after the service thereof, whichever date is later.”

Memo. No. 4058G.

Copy forwarded to the District Judge of (Bengal and Assam),  
for information and for communication to the courts subordinate to him.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT,  
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,  
CIVIL;  
*The 4th June 1920.*

P. S. PAULIT,  
*Assistant Registrar.*

CIVIL.

*The 22nd June 1920.*

No. 4483A.—Babu Manmohan Banarji, munsif of Satkhira, in the district of Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Satkhira munsifi.

*The 23rd June 1920.*

No. 4506A.—Babu Satish Chandra Banarji, munsif of Narail, in the district of Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Narail munsifi.

*The 25th June 1920.*

No. 4550A.—Babu Rash Bihari Mukharji, additional munsif of Uluberia, in the district of Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of the Uluberia munsifi.

No. 4551A.—Babu Bhupendra Nath Mukharji, munsif of Ghatal, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of the Ghatal munsifi.

No. 4556A.—Babu Atul Chandra Ganguli, munsif of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar munsifi of Dacca.

No. 4557A.—Babu Shashi Jiban Sen, munsif of Rangpur, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the Sadar munsifi of Rangpur.

By order of the High Court,

N. G. A. EDGLEY,  
*Registrar.*

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.****SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.**

*The 14th June 1920.*

*No. 624A.*—In partial modification of this office orders, dated the 14th October 1919, Maulvi Abdul Ghani is declared to have acted as assistant master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, and in class VIII, of the Subordinate Educational Service from 24th July 1919 to 11th January 1920, *vice* Maulvi Azhar-us-Sadain, on deputation to the Dacca Training College.

*No. 625A.*—In modification of this office notifications Nos. 426A. and 521A, dated the 30th April 1920 and 19th May 1920, respectively, Maulvi Abdul Bari, second English teacher, Rajshahi Junior Madrasah (class III of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to be assistant master, Bogra Zilla School and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Abdus Samad Khan, transferred.

*The 15th June 1920.*

*No. 626A.*—Maulvi Anser Ali (sub *pro tempore* in class VII of Subordinate Educational Service), is confirmed as an assistant master, Comilla Zilla School, *vice* Babu Rohini Kumar Ghosh, transferred.

*No. 627A.*—Babu Kanai Lal Das, officiating assistant master, Barrackpur Government High School (substantively *pro tempore* in class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as assistant master, Jalpaiguri Zilla School (substantively *pro tempore* in class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service) with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Sen, on deputation.

This cancels this office notification No. 595A, dated the 7th June 1920.

*No. 628A.*—Maulvi Ahmed Ali Khan, assistant master, Darjeeling High School (class VII, Subordinate Educational Service) is appointed substantively *pro tempore* as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Mukhlukor Rahman, on deputation.

*The 16th June 1920.*

*No. 629A.*—Babu Basanta Kumar Basu, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Perozpur, Bakarganj (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service) is appointed to act as a temporary measure as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Perozpur, on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the date on which he joins, *vice* Babu Sasi Bhusan Roy, deceased.

*No. 630A.*—Babu Ganesh Chandra Roy, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools under the District Board of Bakarganj, is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Perozpur, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins, *vice* Babu Basanta Kumar Basu, on deputation.

*No. 631A.*—Maulvi Abdul Hakim Choudhury, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kishoreganj, Mymensingh, in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sadar, Mymensingh, with effect from the date on which he joins, *vice* Babu Bhusan Chandra Banerjee, on leave.

*No. 632A.*—Babu Kali Prasanna Roy, M.A., is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kishoreganj, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Hakim Choudhury, on deputation.

The notifications Nos. 631A and 632A., cancel this office notifications Nos. 482A and 483A, dated the 11th May 1920, appointing Babu Basanta Kumar Basu to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools Sadar, Mymensingh, and Babu Ganesh Chandra Roy to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Perozpur.



*No. 633A.*—Maulvi Abdur Rauf, Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Howrah (class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, in extension of that already granted by this office notification No. 478A, dated the 8th May 1920.

The existing arrangements for the conduct of the absentee's duties are allowed to continue.

*No. 634A.*—Cancelled.

*No. 635A.*—Maulvi Abdul Quader, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Netrokona, Mymensingh (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), was on combined leave for five months, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd January 1920, viz., privilege leave for twenty-four days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, under article 336 of the same Regulations.

He was permitted to prefix Christmas and New Year's Day holidays to his leave.

*No. 636A.*—Babu Kali Prasanna Roy, M.A., acted as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Netrokona, in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joined during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdul Quader.

*The 17th June 1920.*

*No. 637A.*—In supersession of this office order, dated the 6th October 1918, and notification No. 82A, dated the 22nd January 1920, Babu Nalini Kumar Dutta, lecturer in Philosophy and Logic, Rajshahi College (class I of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted combined leave, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two years, with effect from the 4th October 1918, viz., privilege leave for thirty-seven days under article 272, and for fifty-three days under article 271, and furlough for the remaining period under article 338 of the same Regulations.

*No. 638A.*—Babu Jatindra Mohan Biswas, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Chamkma and Mong circle, Chittagong Hill Tracts, in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for eleven days, in extension of that already granted to him under this office notification No. 339A., dated the 19th April 1920.

*No. 639A.*—Babu Satish Chandra Talukdar, drill and gymnastic master, Rajshahi Collegiate School, on Rs. 30—1—50 in the vernacular teachers' service, is appointed on probation for one year to be drill and gymnastic master, Rajshahi College, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date he joins the appointment, against the post created in terms of Government order No. 344, dated the 11th February 1920.

*No. 640A.*—Babu Kalipada Ghosh is declared to have been confirmed as assistant to the Physical Laboratory of the Rajshahi College and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 7th January 1919.

*No. 641A.*—Maulvi Bazlar Rahaman, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Barasat circle, in the district of 24-Parganas (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is allowed leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, in extension of the leave already granted to him under this office notification No. 401A, dated the 28th April 1920.

The acting arrangement already made is allowed to continue.

*No. 642A.*—Babu Ahibhusan Ghosal, B.A., is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Midnapore and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Pyari Lal Das, on deputation, or until further orders.

No. 643A.—Maulvi Motahar Hossain, Sub-Inspector of Schools, West Madaripur, Faridpur, in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service, was on privilege leave for thirty-one days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th April 1920.

He was permitted to prefix the Good Friday and Easter holidays to his leave.

No. 644A.—Babu Bhupendra Nath Sarkar, B.A., is appointed to act as assistant master, Krishnagar Collegiate School and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 10th May 1920, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Aziz, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 645A.—This office notification No. 466A, dated 5th May 1920, appointing Babu Sahayaram Bhattacharjya to act as assistant master, Hooghly Training School, and in class VIII, Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Ramani Mohan Bhaumik, transferred, is hereby cancelled.

No. 646A.—Maulvi Ahmad Ali Khan, assistant master, Darjeeling High School, in class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is granted combined leave for four months, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, viz., privilege leave under article 271 (i) of the Civil Service Regulations for one month and fifteen days, and leave on medical certificate under article 336 for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 4th May 1920.

No. 647A.—Babu Bimal Kumar Das Gupta is appointed to act as assistant master, Darjeeling High School, on an allowance of Rs. 30 a month and in class VIII, Subordinate Educational Service, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Ahmad Ali Khan, or until further orders.

No. 648A.—Maulvi Muhammad Amjad Hossain, B.A., is appointed to act as assistant master, Rajshahi Collegiate School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, during the absence, on leave, without allowance, of Maulvi Mirza Muhammad Abdul Aziz, or until further orders.

No. 649A.—The substantive *pro tempore* promotion with effect from the 16th February 1920 granted, under this office notification No. 371A, dated the 23rd April 1920, to Maulvi Abdul Majid, II, late officiating Sub-Inspector of Schools, Jamalpore, Mymensingh, is hereby cancelled.

*The 21st June 1920.*

No. 650A.—Babu Jogendra Nath Banerji, assistant master (on probation), Rangamati High School, in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, for forty-one days, in extension of such leave already granted to him by the Principal, Dacca Training College.

The officiating arrangement made to conduct the duties of the absentee is allowed to continue.

*The 23rd June 1920.*

No. 651A.—Pending the arrival of Babu Lakshi Narayan Goswami, Babu Durlab Chandra Chakravarti, inspecting pandit, under the District Board of Hooghly, is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Goghat circle, in the district of Hooghly, and in class VIII, Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 27th May 1920, *vice* Babu Tarak Das Sil, on leave, without prejudice to the usual leave allowance of the absentee, under article 147 (iii) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 652A.—Babu Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, B.A., is appointed to act as assistant master, Barasat Government High School and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 5th February 1920, *vice* Babu Kailash Chandra Mukherjee, on deputation to the David Hare Training College, or until further orders.

*The 24th June 1920.*

No. 653A.—In partial modification of this office notification No. 597A., dated the 7th June 1920, Maulvi Syed Makrem Ali, officiating Sub-Inspector of Schools, Mathurapur, 24-Parganas (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Baraset, in the same district, *vice* Maulvi Bazlur Rahman, transferred.



*No. 654A.*—Babu Upendra Chandra Sarkar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Munshiganj, in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Faridpur, on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment, *vice* Babu Abinash Chandra Banerjee, on deputation.

*No. 655A.*—Babu Surendra Nath Das Gupta, Sub-Inspector of Schools, South Manikganj, Dacca, now officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tangail, Mymensingh, in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Munshiganj, with effect from the date on which he joins, on being relieved from his present officiating appointment at Tangail, *vice* Babu Upendra Chandra Sarkar, on deputation.

*The 25th June 1920.*

*No. 656A.*—Maulvi Nehaluddin Ahmed, Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Hooghly, class VII, Subordinate Educational Service, is granted combined leave, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, viz., four days under article 260 and the remaining period under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 7th June 1920 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 657A.*—Maulvi Azhar Ali, Inspecting Pandit, is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Hooghly and in class VIII, Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Nehaluddin Ahmed, on leave, or until further orders.

*No. 658A.*—Maulvi Sadeq Ali, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kalihati, Mymensingh (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), was on leave on medical certificate for eight days from 8th to 15th September 1919, in combination with the leave already granted him in this office notification No. 452A., dated the 14th November 1919.

The arrangement previously made for the conduct of the absentee's work was allowed to continue.

*The 26th June 1920.*

*No. 659A.*—Maulvi Mokhtear Ahmed Siddiqui (class VI, Subordinate Educational Service), is confirmed as special Sub-Inspector of Schools, Chakaria, Chittagong, with effect from the 5th September 1915.

*The 28th June 1920.*

*No. 660A.*—The following arrangements are sanctioned :—

1. Babu Abinash Chandra Ganguli, L.T., assistant master, Rajshahi Collegiate School, in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster, Rajshahi Guru Training School, on the pay of his own grade with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

2. Babu Chaitanya Charan Datta L.T., assistant master, Dinajpur Zilla School, in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster, Dinajpur Guru Training School, on the pay of his own grade with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

3. Maulvi Belaluddin Ahmed, B.A., B.T., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Shahzadpur, Pabna, in class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster, Thakurgaon Guru Training School, in Dinajpur, on the pay of his own grade with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

4. Maulvi Fakhruddin Khan, L.T., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nilphamari, Rangpur, in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster, Naogaon Guru Training School, in Rajshahi, on the pay of his own grade with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

5. Babu Chuni Lal Kundu, B.A., B.T., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kurigram, Rangpur, in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster, Pabna Guru Training School, on the pay of his own grade with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

6. Babu Pramatha Nath Ghosh, I, L.T., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Govindaganj, Rangpur, in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster, Nilphamari Guru Training School, in Rangpur, on the pay of his own grade with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

7. Maulvi Bahadur Ali Khan, B.A., B.T., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, in class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster, Bogra Guru Training School, on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

8. Babu Mokshada Charan Bhattacharjee, L.T., assistant master, Bogra Zilla School, in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster, Malda Guru Training School, on the pay of his own grade with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

9. Babu Hem Lal Raha, B.A., B.T., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Jaldhaka, Rangpur, in class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster, Kurigram Guru Training School, in Rangpur, on his own pay with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

No. 661A.—Sreemati Pravashnalini Das is appointed to act as zenana governess, Rangpur, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 16th June 1920, *vice* Mrs. Rajubala Das, on leave.

2. This cancels this office notification No. 562A., dated the 29th May 1920.

No. 662A.—Babu Abinash Chandra Deb, B.A., B.T., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranaghat circle, in the district of Nadia (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is allowed leave, of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month with effect from the 21st June 1920.

He is also permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to prefix the 18th and 19th June 1920 which are gazetted holidays for Idul Fitr and Sunday, the 20th June, to his leave.

No. 663A.—Maulvi Sakuruddin Ahmed, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranaghat circle (class II of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranaghat circle, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service with effect from the date he joins his appointment, *vice* Babu Abinash Chandra Deb, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 664A.—Babu Narayan Chandra Ganguly, Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Howrah (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from 7th June 1920, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 665A.—Babu Aswini Kumar Kanjilal, B.A., is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Howrah and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Narayan Chandra Ganguly, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 666A.—Maulvi S. Fazlur Rahaman, draftsman, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from 8th June 1920, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 667A.—Subject to the production of medical certificate in terms of article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations, Maulvi Ataul Hakim is confirmed in his appointment as lecturer in Mathematics in the Chittagong College and in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from 9th July 1919, *vice* Babu Upendra Nath Roy confirmed in the Provincial Educational Service.



2. He is permitted to continue to act as Professor of Mathematics in the Chittagong College and in the Provincial Educational Service, *vice* Mr. J. N. Bose, on deputation.

*No. 668A.*—Babu Sashi Mohan Chakravarti, II, assistant master, Sanskrit Collegiate School (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed, on probation for one year to be Lecturer in Mathematics in the Chittagong College and in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date he joins the appointment against one of the posts created in terms of Government order No. 702, dated 24th March 1920.

W. W. HORNELL,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

#### PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

*The 16th June 1920.*

*No. 64P.*—Maulvi Mobarak Ali, headmaster, Moslem High School, Chittagong, in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, is granted, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 1st July 1920, *viz.*, ordinary privilege leave for three months and additional privilege leave for twenty-seven days (of which one month and one day only under article 272 of the Civil Service Regulations and the remaining period under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Financial Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919), with leave on private affairs for three months, under article 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Financial Department, order No. 1015C.S.R., dated the 30th August 1919.

*No. 65P.*—Maulvi Serajuddin Ahmed, assistant headmaster, Moslem High School, Chittagong, in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as headmaster of the school and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with the usual acting allowance admissible under the rules, with effect from the 1st July 1920, *vice* Maulvi Mobarak Ali, on leave.

This cancels this office notifications Nos. 44P and 45A, dated the 6th May 1920.

*The 23rd June 1920.*

The following arrangements are sanctioned :—

*No. 66P.*—Maulvi Mirza Abu Jaffar, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Dacca Division (on probation), in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, is appointed on probation to be Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Presidency Division, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Mowla Buksh, transferred.

*No. 67P.*—Maulvi Muhammad Musharaf Hussain, District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nadia, now officiating District Deputy Inspector of Schools, 24 Parganas, in class III of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed on probation for one year to be Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Dacca Division, and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Mirza Abu Jaffar, transferred.

*No. 68P.*—Babu Binode Behari Das, District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, in class III of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, on the usual acting allowance admissible under the rules, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Khabiruddin Ahmed, on deputation.

*The 25th June 1920.*

*No. 69P.*—Babu Upendra Nath Ray is confirmed in his appointment as Professor of Mathematics at the Rajahahi College and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service with effect from 9th July 1919.

*The 28th June 1920.*

*No. 70P.*—Maulvi Muhammad Timur, District Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dinajpur (class III of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as an Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Burdwan Division and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service on the usual acting allowance admissible under the rules with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Abul Hashem Khan Chaudhury, on leave.

W. W. HORNELL,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

### ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3277J.*—Mr. Santosh Kumar Sarkar, probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Faridpur Sadar, is allowed combined leave for one month from the 4th June 1920, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, viz., privilege leave *without allowance* for four days under articles 242(a) and 263 of the Civil Service Regulations, with leave on medical certificate *without allowance* for the remaining period under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. T. RANKIN, *offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 21st June 1920.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that a by-election will be held on the 29th July 1920 in Ward No. I of the Narainganj Municipality, in the district of Dacca, to elect a Commissioner for that ward, *vice* Maulana Syed Mohamed Maleeh.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 22nd June 1920.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 1471M.*—In exercise of the power conferred upon me by section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by Act V (B.C.) of 1908, I approve the election by the members of the Serajganj local board, in the district of Pabna, of Mr. Donald Macpherson, I.C.S., to be their Chairman.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE. RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 25th June 1920.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*No. 15L.S.-G.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 39 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended, read with paragraph 2 of the Government notification No. 2669L.S.-G., dated the 4th December 1916, the following gentlemen have



been duly elected to be members of the Anulia union committee in the Ranaghat subdivision of the district of Nadia :—

No. of ward.	Name of member elected.
I	... 1. Babu Nani Gopal Sadhukhan.
II	... { 2. Dr. Sailendra Nath Chatterjee.
	... { 3. Babu Sadhu Ranjan Chatterjee.
	... { 4. „ Biswanath De.
III	... 5. Mahammad Hatem Mandal.
IV	... 6. Babu Upendra Nath Chakravarty.

2. In exercise of the power conferred on me by paragraph 2 of the above quoted Government notification issued under section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended, I appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the aforesaid union committee :—

1. Babu Amrita Lal Chatterjee, B.A. (Senior).
2. „ Satya Bhusan Mukherjee, B.L.
3. „ Joy Hari Chatterjee.

J. R. BLACKWOOD, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 23rd June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3391J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Ekduaria union board in police-station Monohardi in the Narainganj subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

1. Mohammed Dengar Bhuiah.
2. „ Basiruddin Bhuiah.
3. Maulvi Mohammed Abdul Aziz.
4. Babu Chandra Kishore Sen Gupta.
5. Mohammed Sarafatali Bhuiah.
6. Babu Raj Mohan Saha.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :

1. Babu Chandra Madhab Das Gupta.
2. M. Asiuddin Ahmed.
3. Munshi Eakubali.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 24th June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3392J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Panchdona union board in police-station Rupganj in the Narainganj subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

Ward No.	Names.
I	... { 1. Babu Bhubaneshar Gupta.
II	... { 2. Munshi Samiruddin Ahmed.
	... { 3. Babu Debendra Nath Bhattacharjee.
III	... 4. „ Kalipada Chakrabarty.
IV	... 5. „ Radha Ballav Saha.
	... 6. „ Annada Charan Pal.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. Munshi Karamuddin Ahmed.
2. „ Matbar Ali Sarkar.
3. Babu Purna Chandra Sen.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 24th June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3393J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Amdia union board in police-station Rupganj in the Narainganj subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

Ward No.	Names.
I	{ 1. M. Abdul Aziz Ahmed. 2. M. Afzaluddin Ahmed.
II	{ 3. Babu Ananga Ranjan Chakrabarty. 4. M. Jamaruddin Ahmed.
III	{ 5. Babu Surendra Kumar Das Bhaumik. 6. M. Hazari Sarkar.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. M. Ahmed Ali Molla.
2. Babu Harendra Chandra Gupta.
3. „ Pratap Chandra Sen.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 24th June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3394J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Amirabad union board in police-station Raipura in the Narainganj subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

Ward No.	Names.
I	{ 1. Munshi Abdul Gani. 2. „ Mohammed Abdul Kadir. 3. Babu Amrita Lal Paul.
II	{ 4. Munshi Ibrahim Khan. 5. „ Moijuddin Sarkar. 6. „ Fazil Sarkar.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. Babu Jagat Chandra Pal.
2. Maulvi Abdul Waheb.
3. „ Wazuddin.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 24th June 1920.



## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3395J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Raipura union board in police-station Raipura in the Narainganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

Ward No.	Names.
I	{ 1. Mohammed Abdul Barek Mia. 2. Babu Sirish Chandra Roy.
II	{ 3. " Gobinda Chandra Pal Choudhury. 4. " Aswini Kumar Roy.
III	{ 5. " Raj Kumar Pal Choudhury. 6. " Mohim Chandra Roy.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union:—

1. Ambarali Khandakar.
2. Mohammed Eakubali.
3. Mohammed Abdus Sattar.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 24th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3396J.—It is hereby notified for general information that under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the char Baktabali union board in police-station Fatulla, in the Narainganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

- (1) Munshi Enatulla Bepari.
- (2) " Ali Mahammed.
- (3) " Rahim Baksh Khan.
- (4) " Afruddin Bepari.
- (5) " Abu Yusuff.
- (6) " Hazrat Ali.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union:—

- (1) Munshi Tamizuddin Ahmed.
- (2) " Samiruddin Ahmed.
- (3) " Muhammed Billal Dewan.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 24th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3397J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Bandar union board in police-station Sonakanda in the Narainganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

1. Babu Kailash Chandra Mitra.
2. " Tara Prasanna Chakraborty.
3. " Jitindra Chandra Roy.
4. M. Md. Latfur Rahman *alias* Lal Mia.
5. Munshi Maniruddin Ahmed.
6. " Abdul Karim Prodhan.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. Munshi Tamizuddin.
2. Babu Sachindra Narain Sen Choudhury.
3. „ Gobinda Chandra Datta.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, the 24th June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3398J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Kasipur union board in police-station Fatulla, in the Narainganj subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

1. Easin Munshi.
2. Misirali Mia.
3. Babu Sarat Chandra Bhowmik.
4. „ Gopal Krishna Guha.
5. Misir Ali Matbar.
6. Rosul Baksh Munshi.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. Babu Nabadwip Chandra Saha.
2. „ Raj Krishna Datta.
3. Mohammed Ansarali.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, the 24th June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3399J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Fatulla union board, in police-station Fatulla, in the Narainganj subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

1. Babu Monindra Chandra Das.
2. Munshi Misirali Mia.
3. „ Baburali Matbar.
4. „ Eklakh Baksh Mia.
5. „ Tufani Prodhan.
6. „ Abdul Gofur Mia.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. Subhankur Das Poddar.
2. Khalilur Rahman Choudhury.
3. Babu Rajendra Kumar Datta.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, the 24th June 1920.



## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3386J.—It is hereby notified for general information that under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Gopinathpur union board in police-station Harirampur in the Manikganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

1. Babu Prafulla Kumar Nag.
2. „ Adhar Chandra Sarkar.
3. Munshi Sonaula Sikdar.
4. Babu Lalit Chandra Kundu.
5. Munshi Jamiruddin Akan.
6. Babu Rash Behari Saha.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union:—

1. Munshi Faizuddin Molla.
2. Babu Kailash Chandra Biswas.
3. Munshi Afsaruddin.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca, the 24th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3387J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Satalori union board in police-station Harirampur in the Manikganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

1. Babu Bhuban Mohan Choudhury.
2. „ Bepin Behari Goswami
3. „ Umesh Chandra Choudhury.
4. Munshi Kadamali.
5. Babu Srinath Pal.
6. „ Guru Dayal Nandi.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union:—

1. Munshi Abdul Alim.
2. Babu Mothura Nath Saha.
3. Munshi Fedu Bepari.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, Dacca DIVN., Dacca the 24th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3388J.—It is hereby notified for general information that under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Nali union board in police-station Ghior, in the Manikganj subdivision of the district of Dacca:—

1. Babu Kunja Mohan De Sarkar.
2. „ Kailash Chandra Sen.
3. „ Nagarbasi Malakar.
4. „ Abhoy Charan Sardar.
5. „ Har Mohan Raha.
6. „ Gadadhar Mandal.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. Babu Suresh Chandra Sen.
2. Mohammed Anchharuddin Gazi.
3. Mahammed Hamidulla.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, the 24th June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3403J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Syampur union board in police-station Kaoran in the South Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

Ward No.	Names.
I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Bepin Behari Das.</li> <li>2. „ Akhoy Kumar Das.</li> <li>3. Munshi Faizuddin Kazi.</li> </ol>
II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Mohammed Waris.</li> <li>5. „ Lal Mia.</li> <li>6. Babu Krishna Lal Pal.</li> </ol>

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. Babu Sadhu Charan Pal.
2. „ Rebati Mohan Sarkar.
3. Moniruddin Bepari.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, the 24th June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3404J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Kalakopa union board in the police-station Nawabganj in the South Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

Ward No. I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Babu Gopeshar Roy.</li> <li>2. „ Loke Nath Das.</li> <li>3. „ Gostha Behari Saha.</li> </ol>
Ward No. II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Babu Nibaran Chandra Roy.</li> <li>5. „ Durga Charan De.</li> <li>6. „ Ambika Charan Chakrabarty.</li> </ol>

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. Maulvi Syed Abul Khair Mohammed Shamsur Rahman Al-Jalali.
2. Babu Abhoy Charan Sen.
3. „ Girish Chandra Choudhury.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE DACCA DIVN., DACCA, the 24th June 1920.



## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 3405J.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Matuail union board in police-station Kaoran, in the South Sadar subdivision of the district of Dacca :—

1. Munshi Rahim Baxsh Ostager.
2. Babu Radhika Mohan Das Sarkar.
3. " Krishna Kumar Dhar Bhowmik.
4. Mohammed Tabarak Khan.
5. Babu Monmohan Chakraberty.
6. " Joychandra Sarkar.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union :—

1. Rai Saheb Behari Lal Dhar.
2. Munshi Hyderali Bepari.
3. Babu Har Chandra Mallik.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 24th June 1920.*

## CORRIGENDUM

*No. 3402J.*—In paragraph 2 of this office notification No. 2852J., dated the 29th May 1920, published at page 1140 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th June 1920, for " Babu Heramba Nath Sen " read " Babu Heramba Nath Sur."

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 24th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 1474M.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 (2) of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended by Act V (B.C.) of 1908, I appoint Mr. G. Turbett to be a member of the Jalpaiguri District Board, *vice* Mr. R. McLean, resigned.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 25th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

*No. 1477M.*—Under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by Act V (B.C.) of 1908, and in pursuance of Government notification No. 1517L.S.-G., dated the 11th May 1920, I appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Malda District Board in addition to those appointed under this office notification No. 1031M., dated the 2nd April 1918, as amended by subsequent notifications :—

1. Babu Ashutosh Misra.
2. " Gopal Chandra Chaudhuri.
3. Munshi Mahmmed Maniruddin Ahmed.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, *the 25th June 1920.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 2263J.—It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 20 (b) of the Manual of Rules for the management of hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, Babu Ashutosh Chakravarty is appointed to be a member of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Gangarampur, in the district of Dinajpur, in place of Babu Benimadhab Koar, resigned.

D. H. LEES, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHI DIVN., JALPAIGURI, the 21st June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 23 of the Manual of Rules for the management of charitable hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, Mr. W. D. Bruce Watt has been appointed a member of the committee for the management of the Raj Kissen charitable dispensary at Bhadreswar, in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Mr. A. Williamson, resigned.

J. N. GUPTA, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, the 18th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3118G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers under section 6, clause (c) of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, delegated to Commissioners of Divisions by the Bengal Government notification No. 3403L.S.G., dated the 1st December 1904, the undersigned establishes a new public ferry over the Dhurung khal on the 25th mile of Ramghar road under the jurisdiction of the Fatikcherry police-station in the district of Chittagong.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Government of Bengal notification No. 217L.S.G. of the 12th January 1905, the undersigned also directs under section 35 of the Act that the said ferry be managed by the District Board of Chittagong and that all the proceeds of the ferry and the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof be paid into the District Fund of Chittagong with effect from the date of this notification.

K. C. DE, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG, the 24th June 1920.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 3098G.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (2) of section 139 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), I confirm the following addition to the existing by-laws of the District Board of Noakhali (*vide* this office notification No. 2070G. of the 29th April 1920 at pages 907-908 of the *Calcutta Gazette*) which has been made by the District Board under clause (1) of section 139 and section 140 of the Act :—

*Additional by-law.*

XV. Any person having possession of, or control over, any land or water on or in which there exists any water-hyacinth shall, if so required by a notice in writing signed by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the District Board, a local board or a union committee or by the District Engineer, destroy such water-hyacinth within the period mentioned in such notice: Provided that such notice (a) shall be issued simultaneously for the whole of an area to be

Disposal of water-hyacinth.



defined by the District Board, a local board or union committee and bounded by rivers or large khals, and (b) shall not be issued oftener than once a year.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine of Rs. 25.

K. C. DE, *Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., CHITTAGONG, the 23rd June 1920.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 3414 J.—The following draft of addition to, and modifications of, the existing by-laws of the District Board of Faridpur (*vide* this office notification of the 5th June 1914 at pages 916—920 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th *idem* and notification No. 5512J., dated the 19th December 1919, at page 2008 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th December 1919) which have been made by the district board under sections 139 and 140 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (III of 1885), and which the Commissioner of the Dacca Division proposes to confirm under the said sections, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th August 1920 and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned, through the District Magistrate of Faridpur before that date, will be considered.

#### DRAFT ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

“30 C. Any person, putting up any *kattas*, *bheshals*, *aor ths*, stakenets and other contrivances for catching fish in any public navigable river or khal, shall, when so required by a notice in writing signed by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the district board, a local board or a union committee, or by the district engineer, remove or destroy any water-hyacinth that may have accumulated in the river or khal by reason of such *kattas*, *bheshals*, etc., within a time mentioned in such notice.”

Accumulation of water-hyacinth by fishing contrivances.

#### DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING BY-LAWS.

*By-law 1.*—In sub-clause (2) for the sentence “which the district board has set apart under section 90” *substitute* the sentence “which has been set apart under section 90 or section 118A (3)” of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, and *add* the following as sub-clause (5):—

“A public khal includes a water channel in which the public have a right to navigate during the whole or any part of the year.”

*By-law 35.*—*Substitute* the following “Explanation” for the explanations contained in the existing by-law:—

“*Explanation.*—Steeping hide, jute, bamboo or any offensive matter in a reserved tank or well is an offence against this by-law.”

*By-laws 36 and 37.*—*Insert* the words “or a union committee” after the words “district board or a local board.”

*By-law 40.*—After the words “section 90” *insert* the words “section 118A (3)”.

*By-law 42.*—To the by-laws breach of which is punishable with a maximum fine of ten rupees, *add* by-law 30C.

*By-law 42 (2).*—To the by-laws a continuing breach of which is punishable with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the offender has been convicted of such breach, *add* by-law 30C.

J. T. RANKIN, *Offg. Commissioner*.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, the 25th June 1920.

**Statement showing the quantity of Salt in Bonded Warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 15th day of June 1920 and transactions during the half-month from the 1st to the 15th June 1920.**

Description of salt.	In Sulkea Government golas.	Quantity afloat.	Total.	TRANSACTIONS DURING HALF-MONTH FROM THE 1ST TO THE 15TH JUNE 1920, INCLUSIVE.			
				Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from ship-board for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom— Liverpool and other Panga salt.	104,471	28,556	133,027	79,780	84,444	27,100	46,378
Other European countries— Spanish salt ...	122,092	..	122,092	7,800	...	...	27,750
Hamburg and Bremen Salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Said salt ...	637,591	...	637,591	101,758	...	...	64,630
Aden and Red Sea— Aden salt ...	163,926	...	163,926	108,900	...	...	96,912
Salif salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salif rock salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawayah salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massawah salt...	46,547	...	46,547	12,650	...	...	7,766
Muscat and Persian Gulf— Muscat, Lingah and Hanjam salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India— Bombay salt ...	367,572	...	367,572	28,569*	...	...	24,250
Madras salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconade salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,442,199	28,556	1,470,755	339,457	84,444	27,100	267,686

\* Duty on this quantity was paid at Bombay.

Written off during the half month—

	Mds.
Wastage in Sulkea golas ...	2,111
Abandoned and destroyed ...	142

O. B. McMANUS,

*Asst. Collector of Customs for Imports.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 22nd June 1920.





# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1920.

## PART IA.

### *Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATION.

#### POST OFFICE.

*Delhi, the 27th December 1919.*

No. 942-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the list of officers empowered to search for birds' skins and feathers, noted in the margin of rule 183 of the notification in this Department No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, the following amendments shall be made:—

*For items 5, 7 and 8 substitute the following:—*

5. The Postmaster of Quetta, Base Postmaster of Duzdap and Field Postmaster, Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat (for articles for Seistan and Khorasan in Persia).
7. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster Dhanushkodi.
8. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, Nagapatam.

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following Resolution, issued by the Indian Munitions Board, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. M.-440, dated Delhi, the 24th December 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Indian Munitions Board (Chemicals and Minerals).

WITH reference to paragraph 4 of the Resolution issued by the Indian Munitions Board No. M-440, dated the 26th November 1919, regarding the appointment of a Committee to consider the creation of an all-India Chemical Service, the Government of India desire to announce that the Committee will consist of the following gentlemen :—

*President.*

1. Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

*Members.*

2. Dr. K. C. Caldwell, Ph.D., F.I.C., Principal, Patna College.
3. Mr. R. W. Davies, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, Madras Presidency.
4. Dr. W. Harrison, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Research Institute, Pusa.
5. Sir P. C. Ray, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Palit Professor of Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta.
6. Dr. J. L. Simonsen, F.I.C., F.A.S.B., Forest Chemist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.
7. Dr. J. J. Sudborough, Ph.D., F.I.C., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Dr. Simonsen will also be Secretary to the Committee.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, to the President and Members of the Committee, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

*Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 30th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION

*Delhi, the 30th December 1919.*

No. 5211—I.—C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Most Eminent



Order of the Indian Empire and the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the War:—

(This list is separate from the New Year's honours list, which will be published on the 1st January 1920.)

• • • • •

### ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

• • • • •

#### *To be Commanders.*

##### (CIVIL DIVISION.)

Colonel Frank Joseph Agabeg, late Superintendent, Messrs. Apar & Co.'s Collieries in the Asansol subdivision, Bengal.

• • • • •

Doctor Cecil Henry Elmes, O.B.E., officiating Health Officer, Port of Calcutta, Bengal.

• • • • •

Robert Laing Bruce Gall, Esquire, Vice-Chairman of the Labour and Employment Board.

• • • • •

Campbell Ward Rhodes, Esquire, O.B.E., Senior Partner, Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company, Calcutta, Bengal.

• • • • •

#### *To be Officers.*

##### (CIVIL DIVISION.)

• • • • •

William Stather Hale, Esquire, Bengal.

• • • • •

Peter Edwin Suttie, Esquire, Head of the firm of Messrs. Sinclair, Murray and Company, Calcutta, Bengal.

• • • • •

Ada, Mrs. Wyness, Calcutta, Bengal.

• • • • •

*To be Members.*

## (CIVIL DIVISION.)

• • • • •

Walter Charles Debenham, Esquire, Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution,  
Army Department, Calcutta.

• • • • •

Rai Akhoy Bhusan Ganguly Bahadur, Postmaster, General Post Office,  
Dacca, Bengal.

• • • • •

Henrietta, Mrs. Hamlyn, Calcutta, Bengal.

• • • • •

Charles Henry Joseph, Esquire, Superintendent, Calcutta Customs House,  
Bengal.

• • • • •

Norah, Mrs. Lambourn, Dacca, Bengal.

Agnes Margaret, Mrs. Lennox, Mahanadi Tea Estate, Darjeeling, Bengal.

• • • • •

James Hamilton Mulcahy, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Detective  
Department, Calcutta Police, Bengal.

• • • • •

Winifred, Mrs. Oakley, Bengal.

• • • • •

Minnie, Mrs. Steen, Howrah, Bengal.

• • • • •

Sybil, Mrs. Tremearne, Calcutta, Bengal.

• • • • •

Maggie Scott, Mrs. Wilson, Calcutta, Bengal.

• • • • •

Henrietta, Mrs. Wood, Calcutta, Bengal.

• • • • •

## (MILITARY DIVISION.)

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Captain Arthur George Brown, Indian  
Medical Department, in sub-charge Government Medical Store Depot,  
Calcutta.

• • • • •

J. B. Wood,

*Political Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 1st January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

### POLICE.

*Delhi, the 1st January 1920.*

No. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 3102, dated the 16th August 1909, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

“District Magistrate” means in the case of Aden the Assistant Political Resident, and in cases where the Local Government so directs in respect of any district or part thereof, an Additional District Magistrate;

“Form” means a Form as set out in Schedule VII; and

“the Act” means the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

XI of 1878.

(2) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council.

X of 1897.

### *Application of the Act.*

3. (1) The persons and classes of persons, the arms and ammunition, and the parts of British India specified or described in Schedules I to IV are, respectively, exempted, excluded and withdrawn to the extent and subject to the conditions therein specified from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act:

Exemption, exclusion and withdrawal.

Provided that the exemptions specified in Schedule I are made subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms and ammunition, save from Berar, or the transport within the Province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores, through the medium of the Post Office;

(b) any person so exempted may be required by any general or special order in writing of the Local Government to register in such manner as may be specified in the order any rifle, revolver, pistol or ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Act; and

(c) every person shall, on the loss, theft or transfer of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence at the nearest police-station.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any condition of exemption set out in provisos (b) and (c) to sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have violated these rules.

4. For the purposes of the definition of “military stores” in section 4 of the Act all sections of the Act are extended throughout British India to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Extension.

*Import.***5.** (1) A licence for the import of—

Restriction upon import of cannon and certain other articles.

- (a) cannon,
- (b) articles designed for torpedo service,
- (c) war-rockets, or
- (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

- (a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

**6.** A licence shall not be granted for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India :

Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the import of ammunition which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for blasting purposes.

**7.** (1) A licence shall not be granted for the import by sea or by river or land, save from Berar,

Restriction upon import of certain rifles.

- (a) of rifles of '303 or of '450 bore or parts of or fittings for rifles of such bores or, save as otherwise provided by rule 33, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, or of appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms, or,
- (b) save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, of any other bore; or
- (c) of any arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office.

(2) Nothing in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant, save as otherwise provided by rule 6, a licence for the import of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

**8.** Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence may be granted in Form II for the import by sea—

Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports.

- (a) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police;
- (b) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at the ports of Calicut, Karachi and Aden—by the District Magistrate;
- (c) of saltpetre or lead, at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein—by the District Magistrate; and
- (d) of sulphur in reasonable quantities, at the port of Tuticorin—by the Local Government on satisfactory proof that the sulphur is required in good faith for medicinal, manufacturing or agricultural purposes;

Provided that all arms, ammunition or military stores imported into Aden shall be landed at the Abkari Pier at Tawahi only, and removed thence by the importer to such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may appoint in that behalf.



9. Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence for the import by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores—  
Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports.

- (a) from the port of Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Cocanada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pambau, or Masulipatam, or
- (b) from the port of Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui, or Victoria Point, or
- (c) from the port of Bombay into the ports of Cochin or Mangalore,

may be granted in Form II by the District Magistrate of the district in which the port of import is situated.

10. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for the import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form III,  
Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.

- (a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(2) Such a licence may be granted for the import of arms which—

- (a) belong to any person who resides in a State of India and is exempted under Schedule I from the necessity of taking out a licence for going armed with, or for possessing, such arms, and
- (b) are imported solely for the purpose of repair,

by the Political Officer for such State; and such licence shall also cover the re-export of such arms to the State from which they were imported.

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a State in India otherwise than under sub-rule (2), a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the Political Officer for such State.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road or river from elsewhere than Berar and are consigned to a district not on the frontier of British India, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district into which they cross such frontier; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to be taken out of the district.

(5) (a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by land or river from Berar under a licence, the importer shall deliver the licence, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination,—

- (i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (ii) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(b) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (a) shall satisfy himself—

- (i) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and
- (ii) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate to whom a licence is delivered under sub-clause (ii) of that clause shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

(6) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

**11.** A certified copy of a licence to export from Berar into British India arms, ammunition or military stores granted under the Indian Arms Rules as in force in Berar shall be deemed to be a licence for import into British India granted under these rules.

**12.** (1) The railway authorities to whom a copy of a licence has been sent under sub-rule (6) of rule 10 shall require the consignee to produce the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such licence, and
- (b) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(2) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (1)—

- (a) the consignee fails to produce the original licence, or
- (b) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or
- (c) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the railway authorities,

such authorities shall not deliver the consignment and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

**13.** (1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a licence from elsewhere than Berar shall—

- (a) where the consignment crosses the frontier by land or river, produce the licence within six days of such crossing before the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or before such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf; and
- (b) in any case in which the consignment is imported by land or river, deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of such consignment at its destination—
  - (i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
  - (ii) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(2) Every officer before whom a licence is produced or to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence; and
- (b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

#### *Export.*

Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles.

**14.** (1) A licence for the export by sea of—

- (a) cannon, or
- (b) rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles,

may be granted in Form IV or Form V only by, or with the previous sanction of, the Governor General in Council:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the export by sea of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

**15.** (1) Subject to the provisions of rule 14, a licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition and military stores may be granted in Form IV—

- (a) at a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) at the port of Calicut, Karachi or Aden—by the District Magistrate.



(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (3), every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall be for export either—

- (a) subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, to such one of the ports specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1), or
- (b) in the case of export from the port of Madras—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (a) of rule 9, or
- (c) in the case of export from the port of Rangoon—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (b) of rule 9, or
- (d) in the case of export from the port of Bombay—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (c) of rule 9, or
- (e) to such other place in His Majesty's dominions outside India

as may be specified or described in the licence.

(3) A licence may be granted at any of the ports mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) for the export by sea of saltpetre or lead to the ports of Akyab or Moulmein.

(4) A copy of every licence of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-rule (2) and in sub-rule (3) shall forthwith be sent—

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

**16.** (1) (a) A licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from any of the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi or Aden to any port in a State in India or other foreign territory may be granted in Form V by the Governor General in Council:

Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from certain ports to ports in States in India or foreign territory.

Provided that a licence shall not be granted for export to a port on the sea-board of Arabia other than a port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(b) A licence for the export by sea of arms (other than arms in respect of which the restriction imposed by rule 14 applies), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form V by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule V when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported from a port specified in the corresponding entry of the second column to a port specified in the corresponding entry of the third column thereof, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the fourth column.

(2) A copy of every licence issued under this rule for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any port in a State in India or to any port in the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the Political Officer or the Political Resident concerned.

(3) The authority granting a licence under this rule shall also send a copy of such licence to the agent or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence shall be shipped, and such agent or master shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy himself—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and
- (b) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him.

(4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (3)—

- (a) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or
- (b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or
- (c) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to him,

such agent or master shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

**17.** (1) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place outside British India may be granted in Form VI—  
Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.

(a) by the Governor General in Council, or

(b) by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule VI when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported to a place specified in the corresponding entry of the second column, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the third column.

(2) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India in political relations with a Local Government may be granted under the signature of a Secretary to such Government, or by such other officer as may be empowered by the Governor General in Council in that behalf.

(3) Where any arms, ammunition or stores are exported to a State in India under a licence granted under this rule by any authority other than the Political Officer for such State, a copy of such licence shall forthwith be sent to such Political Officer.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by road or river, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of British India; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

(5) (a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it,—

(i) in the case of a consignment despatched from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, and

(ii) in all other cases—to the District Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(b) The Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and the railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy themselves—

(i) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such licence, and

(ii) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(c) Where in any case referred to in clause (b)—

(i) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

(ii) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(iii) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them,

such authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

(d) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail to Berar, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station.

**18.** A certified copy of a licence to import from British India into Berar arms, ammunition or military stores, granted under the Indian Arms Rules as in force in Berar, shall be deemed to be a licence for export from British India granted under these rules.  
Export to Berar.



**19.** (1) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road or river, the licence shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district, or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(2) Every officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and
- (b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

*Import and Re-export.*

**20.** Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in British India calls at any port in British India in the course of its voyage, and there remains for a period exceeding forty-eight hours, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any passenger not exempted from liability to take out a licence in respect of such possession shall be delivered by him to the Customs-collector to be detained until the departure by sea of such passenger, and it shall not be necessary for such passenger to take out any licence in respect of arms, ammunition or military stores so delivered and detained.

*Transport.*

**21.** The transmission by post within the Province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited.

**22.** (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of British India, except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such licence.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 34, nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply—

- (a) to arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a licence for their import or export and are being transported in accordance with such licence—
  - (i) from the port or other place of import to the place of destination in British India ;
  - (ii) from the place of despatch in British India to the port or other place of export ; or
  - (iii) by transshipment in the port of import for re-export ;
- (b) to arms, ammunition or military stores transported—
  - (i) in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, by any person licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such a licence, or
  - (ii) by a licensed dealer, where such articles are transported in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in sub-clause (i), in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use ; or
- (c) to arms and ammunition transported in reasonable quantities for his own use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed.

**23.** (1) A licence for the transport of—

Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles.

- (a) cannon,
- (d) articles designed for torpedo service,
- (c) war-rockets, or
- (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

- (a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

**24.** (1) Save as otherwise provided, by rule 23, and subject to the provisions of sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 34, a licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form VII—

Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police ;
- (b) where they are consigned from any other place—by the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated ;
- (c) where they are consigned from any place in Baroda to any other place in Baroda separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Resident or Assistant Resident in Baroda ; and
- (d) where they are consigned from any place in the Benares State to any other place in the Benares State separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for the Benares State.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall forthwith be sent—

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(3) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) by a District Magistrate for transport within the limits of his district shall forthwith be sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any) having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are transported by rail, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station ; and the consignment shall not be taken from the railway premises unless the railway police, or, if there are no railway police, the railway authorities, have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the licence.

**25.** (1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or river under a licence shall deliver the licence within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination—

Delivery of transport licences.

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or to such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf.

(2) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the licence, and
- (b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate, to whom a licence is delivered under clause (b) of that sub-rule, shall forward it to the District Magistrate.



*Manufacture and Sale.***26.** (1) A licence—

Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

(a) in Form VIII to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or  
(b) in Form IX to sell and keep for sale,  
any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (2), be granted—

- (i) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (ii) in any other place—by the District Magistrate.

## (2) A licence—

- (a) in Form X to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or
- (b) in Form XI to sell or keep for sale,

breach-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted only—

- (i) by the Local Government, or
- (ii) in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.

(3) The Local Government or, in Sind, the Commissioner in Sind may, by licences granted by it or him under this rule, authorize selected dealers to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of .303 or .450 bore :

Provided that the licensee shall not sell from his stock to any person who does not hold—

- (a) a licence to possess such ammunition, or
- (b) a licence for the export of balled ammunition to a State in India granted by a Political Officer empowered, under sub-rule (1) of rule 16 or sub-rule (1) of rule 17, to grant licences for export to such State.

(4) Every Magistrate and every Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, may, within the local limits of his authority,—

- (a) enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured, converted, sold, or kept for sale, and
- (b) examine the stock and accounts of receipts of sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

*Possession.***27.** (1) A licence for the possession of—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Restriction upon possession of<br>cannon and certain other articles. | (a) cannon,  |
|  | (b) articles designed for torpedo service,               |
|  | (c) war-rockets, or                                      |
|  | (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, |

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

- (a) where the articles are to be kept in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are to be kept in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

**28.** Save as otherwise provided by rule 27, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for the possession only of fire-arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form XII—

Possession of fire arms, ammunition or military stores.

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

*Possession and going Armed.*

**29.** (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 27, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of rule 34, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XIII—

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf :

Provided that—

- (i) no licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles of .303 or .450 bore or ammunition for the same or for going armed with such rifles unless such rifles and ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India ; and
- (ii) no licence shall be granted in respect of balled ammunition for rifles of such bores, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes, and the amount of balled ammunition which such licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the licence.

(2) A licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall ordinarily be valid only in the town or district in which it was granted :

Provided that—

- (a) any such licence, other than a licence granted in Burma, may on countersignature by the Commissioner of the division or, where there is no Commissioner, by such other officer as the Local Government may empower in this behalf, be made valid,—
  - (i) subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Local Government in regard to its own Province, throughout British India, except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province, or
  - (ii) in such divisions or districts of the province in which it was granted as the countersigning officer may specify ; and
- (b) in Burma, the Commissioner of Police in Rangoon and any District Magistrate may, subject to any restrictions which may be imported by general or special order of the Local Government, in granting such licence, make it valid throughout the Province or any specified part thereof.

**30.** Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle may be granted in Form XIV by the District Magistrate or by any Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the destruction of wild animals.



**31.** Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the protection of crops, possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted in Form XV by the District Magistrate or by any Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf:

Provided that such licence—

- (a) shall only be granted to *bonâ fide* cultivators; and
- (b) shall be valid only in the place or area specified in the licence by the licensing officer.

**32.** (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, a licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province may be granted in Form XVI—

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police;
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf, or
- (c) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State.

(2) Where a Commissioner of Police or District or Subdivisional Magistrate receives an application for a licence of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) from any person who—

- (a) is not resident within the local limits of his authority, or
- (b) is not personally known to him,

he shall, before granting the licence, ascertain—

- (i) when the applicant resides in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—from the Commissioner of Police;
- (ii) when the applicant resides in any other place in British India or Berar—from the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated, or
- (iii) when the applicant resides in a State in India—from the Political Officer for such State,

whether there is any objection to the grant of the licence unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be unnecessary.

#### *Possession and Import or Transport.*

**33.** (1) A licensed dealer authorized by the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind under sub-rule (3) of rule 26 to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of .303 or of .450 bore may be permitted—

- (a) in a Presidency-town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate,

to import such ammunition up to such amount.

(2) Where application is made under sub-rule (1) for permission to import balled ammunition, the dealer shall produce his licence and, if permission is granted, the authority granting it shall endorse on the licence the quantity of balled ammunition for which, and the date on which, such permission was granted.

*Application for, and grant of, Licences.*

**34.** (1) A licence, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it, shall not be granted—  
Previous sanction in certain cases.

- (a) for the export any arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India without the previous sanction of the Political Officer for such State, or to any place in Berar without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated :

Provided that the previous sanction of such Political Officer shall not be necessary in cases where the consignee is—

- (i) a Ruling Prince or Chief ;
- (ii) a gazetted officer in civil employ or a commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces, or
- (iii) a member of the family of a Ruling Prince or Chief or a noble or an official of a State in India who has been designated in this behalf by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned,

and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee, or

- (b) for the import or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

- (i) to a Presidency-town or Rangoon without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police; or
- (ii) to any other place in British India, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated ; or
- (iii) to any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, without the previous sanction of such Political Resident.

(2) Save by the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, a licence shall not be granted under rule 10, or clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 15, or under rule 24, 28, 29, 30, 31 or 32 in respect of any breach-loading rifle or balled ammunition without the previous sanction—

- (a) in the Madras Presidency—of the Board of Revenue ;
- (b) in the Province of Coorg—of the Chief Commissioner; or
- (c) in any other place—of the Commissioner of the division.

(3) Save as aforesaid, a licence shall not be granted under rule 24 for the transport of any breech-loading rifle or balled ammunition to any place in—

- (a) the North-West Frontier Province, or
- (b) the Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali or Attock districts of the Punjab, without the previous sanction—
  - (i) of the Local Government, or
  - (ii) where the rifle or ammunition is transported from Sind, of the Commissioner in Sind.

(4) The previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either—

- (a) by the applicant for the licence, or,
- (b) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such licence is made.

(5) Where the previous sanction is sought by the officer to whom application for the grant of the licence is made, he shall send a copy of the proposed licence to the authority whose previous sanction is required ; and, on receipt of the reply of such authority, he shall either grant the licence or inform the applicant that his application is refused.



**35.** (1) Every person who wishes to obtain a licence under these rules shall apply in writing to the nearest authority empowered to grant such licence, and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such licence to be granted.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1), every application for a licence—

- (a) for the import by land or river,
- (b) for the export, or
- (c) for the transport,

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify—

- (i) the place of destination,
- (ii) the route,
- (iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and
- (iv) the quantity, description and price of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores in respect of which the licence is required and the purpose for which they are intended.

(3) Where the grant of the licence requires the previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 34, the application shall state whether such previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

**36.** (1) Every licence shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate Form, and subject to the conditions set forth in such Form, and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named in the licence shall alone be covered thereby.

(2) Every such licence shall be written or printed—

- (a) where it is granted in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, or where it is granted in a district and is intended for use beyond the limits of such district, in English and, if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or
- (b) where it is granted in a district and is intended for use only within the limits of such district, in English or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct.

**37.** (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every licence under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations provided in the appropriate Form, the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(2) A licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated in the licence.

(3) Every licence may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it.

Provided that licences in Forms X and XI may, where the Local Government so directs, be renewed by the Commissioner of the division in which the licensee resides or carries on business.

**38.** (1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a licence or to give his previous sanction to such grant or renewal may, in his discretion,—

- (a) refuse to grant or renew such licence or to give such sanction, or
- (b) where the authority is subordinate to a Local Government, refer the application for orders to such Local Government.

(2) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

Obligation to produce licences.

**39.** (1) Any person who—

- (a) holds a licence granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules, or
- (b) is acting under colour of such licence or pass,

shall forthwith produce such licence or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police-officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a police-station.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a licence to grant or renew it upon any condition, not inconsistent with that sub-rule, with respect to the production of such licence.

**40.** The authority by whom any licence has been granted under rule 28, 29, 30 or 31 may, for the purpose of satisfying

Production of arms.

himself that any arms covered by such licence are still in the possession of the licensee, at any time while the licence is in force, by order in writing require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

*Fees.*

**41.** (1) Every licence granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be charge-

Fees payable for licences.

able with the fee (if any) indicated in the Form in which it is granted under these rules.

(2) Where any arms, other than—

- (a) cannon, or
- (b) rifles in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies,

or any ammunition or military stores are imported under a licence into any British port and re-exported thence and re-imported into any of the ports specified in rule 8 or in rule 9, the necessary licences for such re-export under rule 15 and for such re-import under rule 8 or rule 9 shall be respectively chargeable with a fee of one rupee only.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any licence.

(4) The Local Government may, by general or special order, remit or reduce the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence—

- (a) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition; or
- (b) granted under rule 10 to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the licence to be required in good faith for the protection of persons or property.

(5) Any Political Officer authorised under rule 17 to grant licences in Form VI may remit the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any such licence in the case of arms and ammunition exported for personal use, or in the case of ammunition exported for the use, for blasting purposes, whether on a public work or not, of the Government of the State for which he is the Political Officer.

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form VI shall be remitted in the case of all licences in that Form granted under rule 17 by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, or by the District Magistrate of Delhi, Meerut or Rawalpindi.



(7) The fee payable in respect of a licence in Form VI granted under rule 17 by the District-Magistrate of Malabar for export to Mahé shall be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

**42.** Where a licence granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such licence may grant a duplicate—

Fees payable for duplicates.

(a) where the original licence was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fee; or

(b) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee or of the fee with which the original licence was chargeable, whichever is less.

**43.** (1) All fees payable under rule 41 or rule 42 shall be paid by means of impressed stamps.

Collection and refund of fees.

(2) The Government may, by general or special order, direct in regard to any application for a licence or a duplicate in respect of which a fee is payable—

(a) that the application shall be written upon an impressed stamp of value equal to such fee, and that in such case the licence or duplicate shall be granted or renewed on plain paper, or

(b) that the licence shall be written upon an impressed stamp, to be supplied by the applicant, of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case the application may be written on plain paper.

(3) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a licence or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

#### *Cancellation and Savings.*

Cancellation of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

**44.** The Indian Arms Rules, 1909, are hereby cancelled:

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions and withdrawals made, all licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced, and all powers conferred, by or under those rules shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

## SCHEDULE I.

(See rule 3)

## PERSONS EXEMPTED.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (b) and (c) to rule 3, exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(1) (a) The Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Delhi, the Commissioner in Sind, members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, Residents of the First Class, Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts, Judges of Chief Courts and Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners.</p> <p>(b) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns.</p> <p>(2) (a) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns;</p> <p>(b) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned;</p> <p>(c) the retinues of any Prince, Chief or other person referred to in sub-heads (a) and (b) when such Prince, Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in British India, to such numbers as may be agreed to by the Political Officer concerned under the special or general orders of—</p> <p>(i) the Governor General in Council, or</p> <p>(ii) in respect of Ruling Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with a Local Government, the Local Government concerned; and</p> <p>(d) all officials of States in India passing through British India on duty.</p>	<p>All except—</p> <p>(a) cannon;</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service;</p> <p>(c) war-rockets;</p> <p>(d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India;</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.</p> <p>Ditto</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>...</p> <p>This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the Local Government or the Political Officer, as the case may be, and may, where necessary, be of a general nature dispensing with the necessity of a fresh order on each occasion.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>



Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(3) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognized by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor, and Knight of any Order established by the Crown, and the Khans of Teri and Phulera in the North-West Frontier Province.	All except— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets; (d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as— (a) the Governor General in Council, or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(4) Every Consul and Consular Agent.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
(5) Every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure-holder in Coorg, who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
(6) The following persons and their retainers, namely:— (a) the ancient Zamindars and Poligars of the Madras Presidency; every Malikana holder in the Malabar district; the Prince of Arcot; M. R. Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Arágnachalam Chettiar Avargal, Zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad district; and the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency; (b) the first class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States; the first class Sardars of Gujarat; and such members of the Talpur family and Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate; (c) the great Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam; (d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; (e) Shan Sawbwas and other Chiefs in Burma;	Ditto ...	This exemption shall be subject to— (a) the orders of the Local Government regarding the persons to be included in this category, the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and (b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.	Ditto.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(f) (i) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces ;</p> <p>(ii) the Dewan of Seoni ;</p> <p>(iii) the Bhuskute of Timarni and Burhanpur ;</p> <p>(iv) the senior representative of the family of the Rao of Saugor ;</p> <p>(v) the head of the junior branch of the Bhonsla family, known as the Kuar Sahib ;</p> <p>(vi) the representative of the family of the former Rajas of Saugor ; and</p> <p>(g) the Taluqdars of Oudh and Rao Udair Singh of Gopalpura, Jalaun, in the United Provinces.</p>			
<p>(7) Any of the undermentioned persons, not being members of trans-border tribes, namely :—</p> <p>(a) any Baloch belonging to any organized taman while within the limits of the Dera Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab ;</p> <p>(b) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874) ; or</p> <p>(c) villagers residing in—</p> <p>(i) the North-West Frontier Province, or</p> <p>(ii) the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab.</p>	<p>All arms except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>When pursuing raiders or members of trans-border tribes or Balochis who have committed or attempted to commit any offence in British India</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Those contained in section 13.</p>
<p>(8) Any of the persons described in sub-heads (b) and (c) (i) of entry (7).</p>	<p>All arms and ammunition except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers and rifle, pistol, and revolver ammunition.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 14 and 15.</p>
<p>(9) Every officer holding a commission from His Majesty, every officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces, every person who has been registered under the Registration Ordinance, 1917 (I of 1917), and every warrant officer or Staff Sergeant of a British unit of His Majesty's Army (including a Staff Sergeant or warrant officer who is an instructor of an Indian Defence Force Corps).</p>	<p>Single-barrel rifles of .303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.</p>	<p>1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted.</p> <p>2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards.</p> <p>3. The rifle shall, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Indian Defence Force, become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs.</p> <p>4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the</p>	<p>All.</p>
<p><i>Explanation.</i>—The term "commission" as used in this clause does not include a commission conferring honorary rank.</p>			



Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.*	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		effect that, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Indian Defence Force, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of Staff and Departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment.	
		5. This exemption shall, in the case of persons appointed to a Corps of the Indian Defence Force, cease to have effect on removal of the owner from the force; provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so being removed, he may take the weapon with him.	
		6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the Corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.	
(10) Every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier in His Majesty's Army who is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Commanding Officer.	Such arms, if any, as are provided by Government for sporting purposes.	This exemption shall apply only in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
NOTE.—Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, British or Indian, must take out licenses for any private arms, but so long as they are in service, they will not be charged fees for such licenses.			
(11) All individual members of the undermentioned classes who were as such exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, immediately before the coming into force of these rules:—	All, except—	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as—	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(a) members of any Order of Knighthood;	(a) cannon;	(a) The Governor General in Council, or	
(b) persons holding the Kaiser-i-Hind medal;	(b) articles designed for torpedo service;	(b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control,	
(c) persons holding titles conferred or recognised by the Governor General in Council;	(c) war-rockets;	may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	
	(d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India;		
	(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and		

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(d) persons holding swords or other arms received as gifts from the Governor General in Council or a local Government ;	(f) Appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.		
(e) persons holding certificates received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria ;			
(f) retired British and Indian Officers within the meaning of section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911, in receipt, as such, of a pension ; and			
(g) landholders and members of a Municipal Board or a Committee designated for exemption in any list issued in this behalf by a local Government.			
(12) Such of the second and third class Sardars of the Deccan and of the second class Sardars of Gujarat as were exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.



## SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 3.)

## ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

Within the areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are excluded from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. British India except the Punjab, Burma and the North-West Frontier Province.	<p>(i) All arms except—</p> <p>(a) cannon other than of the kind specified in head (i) of entry 2,</p> <p>(b) firearms,</p> <p>(c) air guns other than of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry 2,</p> <p>(d) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(e) war-rockets,</p> <p>(f) machinery for the manufacture of arms, and</p> <p>(g) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms,</p> <p>(ii) Obsolete firearms (including cannon) which are unserviceable and whose value, if any, is purely antiquarian.</p>	<p>All ; provided that the local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of any arms in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>
2. British India	<p>(i) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs and having—</p> <p>(a) a calibre of less than one inch,</p> <p>(b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and</p> <p>(c) the interior of the bore unrifled.</p> <p>(ii) Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in entry (9) of Schedule I or non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces on a written permit from the officer commanding the regiment to which they belong.</p> <p>(iii) Air guns which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five strawboards of foolscap size, each board being 3-64ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame :</p> <p>Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed, namely :—</p> <p>(1) The gun shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target,</p> <p>(2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun, and</p> <p>(3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target, and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
2. British India— <i>concl.</i>	<p>(iv) Explosives made in small quantities, for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale ; and the following classes of explosives when intended <i>bona-fide</i> for private blasting purposes :—</p> <p>(1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds,</p> <p>(2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder,</p> <p>(3) percussion caps,</p> <p>(4) safety fuses,</p> <p>(v) Gun-wads and wire-cartridges ...</p> <p>(vi) All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any licence or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores ; provided that the conditions of such licence or exemption are observed.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 5 and 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 6.</p>
3. Punjab, Burma and the North-West Frontier Province.	<p>(i) Bows and arrows ...</p> <p>(ii) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognized military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms.</p> <p>(iii) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force.</p> <p>(iv) In Burma, ornamental arms, and in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, ornamental arms other than firearms, of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords, and theatrical and fancy dress swords provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.</p> <p>(v) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs ...</p> <p>(vi) Swords of honour possessed or carried by persons or by the heirs of persons to whom they were awarded by the Governor General in Council or a local Government.</p> <p>(vii) Kukris possessed or carried by pensioned Gurkha officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>
4. British India, excepting Burma, Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	<p>(i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity.</p> <p>(ii) Lead bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>
5. British India, excepting Burma, Aden and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	<p>(i) Saltpetre ...</p> <p>(ii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>



Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
6. Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab and all districts on the external land frontier of British India, outside Burma.	(i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(ii) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(iii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding 10 seers.	All.
7. Burma and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	Saltpetre required for medicinal or goldsmith's purposes in quantities not exceeding 10 lbs.	All.
8. That part of the Bhavnagar railway which lies in the Ahmedabad district in the Bombay Presidency.	All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any exemption or <i>parwana</i> granted under the Kathiawar State Arms Rules or the Kathiawar Agency Arms Rules, provided that the conditions of such exemption or <i>parwana</i> are observed.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16
9. Burma—		
(a) generally ...	(i) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and birdshot.	Those contained in section 6.
	(ii) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(iii) Leaden bullets and bird-shot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess firearms.	All.
	(iv) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding one seer.	All.
	(v) Dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.	All.
(b) In the Arakan Hill Tracts.	Spears ... ..	All.

## SCHEDULE III.

*(See rule 3.)*

## ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the first column of the subjoined table are excluded from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the Act to the extent entered in the second column.

## THE TABLE.

Arms, ammunition and military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at, or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for, any port (other than a port specified in entry II of this Schedule) to which export is permitted.	All.
II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to which export is permitted.	Those relating to import.
III. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into the port of Aden and consigned, whether with or without transshipment, from any other British port to any other port, other than a port on the eastern sea-board of Africa to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden by an order of the Political Resident at Aden.	All.



## SCHEDULE IV.

(See rule 3.)

## PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.

The areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table are withdrawn, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) All Scheduled Districts in the Madras Presidency.	All, except rifled arms and cannon.	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25.
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal	All ...	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(3) Ajmeer-Merwara and those parts of the Mirzapur district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which are situated on the right bank of the river Sone.	All, except cannon ...	Ditto.
(4) The lands which are for the time being occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other railway purposes) between the stations of Mortakka and Nimar Kheri.	All ...	Those contained in sections 14 to 16: Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(5) The lands to which the Indus Valley State Railway Lands Act, 1873, extends.	All ...	Ditto.
(6) The pargana of Lahaul in the Punjab	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	Those contained in section 13.
(7) The following parts of the Punjab, namely:— (a) The pargana of Lahaul; (b) the Dera Ghazi Khan district; and (c) the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.
(8) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Provinces, namely:— (a) All parts other than any area included in a Cantonment or Municipality of the Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts; and (b) the villages, other than the Municipality of Baffa, enumerated in the Appendix <sup>a</sup> annexed to this Schedule.	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers	Those contained in section 13.
(9) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely:— The whole of the North-West Frontier Province, with the exception of those villages of the Hazara District which are not enumerated in the Appendix <sup>a</sup> annexed to this Schedule.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.

<sup>a</sup> Vide page 62 et seq.

## SCHEDULE V.

(See rule 16.)

## OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES BY SEA TO PORTS IN STATES IN INDIA OR TO FOREIGN TERRITORY.

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department.	Any port in British India.	Ports in Indian States in Madras or in foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras.	.....
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Ditto ...	(i) Ports in Indian States in Bombay or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay ; (ii) ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda ; (iii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ; (iv) any ports on the coast of Africa ; and (v) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad.	.....      For sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.
(3) The Commissioner in Sind.	Karachi ...	(i) Ports within the territory of His Highness the Maharao of Kutch ; (ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ; and (iii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad	.....   For sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.
(4) The Political Resident at Aden.	Aden ...	(i) Any port on the coast of Africa or Arabia (other than a port on the latter coast which is within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad) ; and (ii) any port on the coast of Arabia which is within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad.	.....  For sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.
(5) The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Officer, Kutch.	Bombay and Karachi.	Any port in any State in Kathiawar or in the Kutch State.	.....
(6) The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and the Political Officer, Kalat.	Any port in British India.	Any port on the Makran Coast which is within their respective political jurisdiction.	.....



## SCHEDULE VI.

[See rule 17 (1).]

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER  
TO ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
(1) A Secretary to the Government of— (a) Madras, (b) Bombay, or (c) Bengal.	Any State in India ...	For the export of ammunition intended solely for the use of a public railway or other public work.
(2) The Commissioner of Police in Madras.	Any of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	To persons who would be exempted in British India from the ordinary prohibitions of the Act and subject to the following conditions so far as those conditions apply to the circumstances of the case, namely— (a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use ; (b) The consignee shall be one of the persons, or shall belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in Schedule I ; and (c) the Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences.
(3) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (a) Madras, (b) Bombay, (c) Calcutta, and (d) Rangoon. (ii) The District Magistrate in other places.	Any place in Berar ...	For the export of arms, ammunition or military stores, except— (i) cannon ; (ii) articles designed for torpedo service ; (iii) war-rockets ; or (iv) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, subject to the condition that a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district in Berar to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned.
(4) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (a) Madras and (b) Bombay ; and (ii) the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.	Any State in India ...	(a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use ; (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I ; (c) the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences ; (d) no such officer may grant a licence for the export to a State in India of any arms in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies, unless such arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I.

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
(5) The District Magistrate of Malabar.	Mahé ... ..	.....
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Portuguese India ...	.....
(7) (a) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department.	Pondicherry and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	.....
(b) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Chandernagore ...	.....
(8) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	(i) Any State in India, and (ii) Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan.	<p>For the export of ammunition only to States in India; and for the export of arms and ammunition to Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan, subject to the following conditions, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition or sporting arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee.</p> <p>(b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I;</p> <p>(c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him; and</p> <p>(d) copies of licences covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana shall be sent to the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana, respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported by way of Peshawar, the Magistrate shall send a copy of the licence to the Political Officer for Dir, Swat and Chitral for communication, when necessary to the Assistant Political Officer in Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded by way of Kashmir, a copy of the licence shall be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate shall refer to the Political Officer, Tochi, or the Political Officer, Wana, according as the consignment is for Tochi or for elsewhere in Waziristan.</p>



SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
(9) The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.	Kashmir ...	<p>(a) The consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee ;</p> <p>(b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I ; and</p> <p>(c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him.</p>
(10) The District Magistrate of Delhi.	Any State in India ...	Ditto.
<p>(11) (a) The Residents in—</p> <p>(1) Hyderabad,</p> <p>(2) Mysore,</p> <p>(3) Baroda,</p> <p>(4) Nepal, and</p> <p>(5) Kashmir,</p> <p>(b) the Agents to the Governor General in—</p> <p>(1) Baluchistan, and</p> <p>(2) North-West Frontier Province ;</p> <p>(c) all Political Officers in—</p> <p>(1) Rajputana, and</p> <p>(2) Central India ;</p> <p>(d) The Commissioner in Sind ;</p> <p>(e) The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar ;</p>	The States with which they are in political relations and any territory within their administrative control.	<p>(a) No licence shall be granted for the export of—</p> <p>(i) cannon ; or</p> <p>(ii) military stores of any kind other than sulphur ; or</p> <p>(iii) save as hereinafter provided, rifles of the .303 or .450 bore ; or</p> <p>(iv) save as hereinafter provided, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores specified in sub-head (iii) ;</p> <p>(b) licences for the export of rifles of the bores specified in sub-head (iii) of head (a) may be granted to persons, or members of the classes, specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof ;</p> <p>(c) licences for the export of cartridges may be granted to persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof, subject to the following conditions, namely :—</p> <p>(i) that, save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of .577/.450 and .500/.450 bores, the number of such cartridges shall not exceed two hundred in any one year ; and</p> <p>(ii) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensees.</p>

SCHEDULE VI--*contd.*

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
<p>(f) The Political Officers in—</p> <p>(i) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country,</p> <p>(ii) Kutch,</p> <p>(iii) Rewa Kantha,</p> <p>(iv) Mahi Kantha,</p> <p>(v) Savantvadi, and</p> <p>(vi) Palanpur ;</p> <p>(g) all Political Officers in the Punjab ;</p> <p>(h) the Political Officer in Hill Tippera ;</p> <p>(i) the Political Officer, Orissa Feudatory States ;</p> <p>(j) the Resident in Travancore and Cochin ;</p> <p>(k) the Political Officers for—</p> <p>(i) Pudukota,</p> <p>(ii) Banganapalle, and</p> <p>(iii) Sandur ;</p> <p>(l) the Political Officers in—</p> <p>(i) Quetta-Pishin,</p> <p>(ii) Sibi, and</p> <p>(iii) Kalat ;</p> <p>(m) The Collectors and Political Officers in—</p> <p>(i) Surat,</p> <p>(ii) Satara,</p> <p>(iii) Thana,</p> <p>(iv) Kolaba,</p> <p>(v) Dharwar,</p> <p>(vi) Kaira,</p> <p>(vii) Sholapur,</p> <p>(viii) Poona,</p> <p>(ix) Nasik,</p> <p>(x) Bijapur, and</p> <p>(xi) Sukkur ;</p> <p>(n) the Political Officer in Manipur ;</p> <p>(o) the Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills ;</p> <p>(p) the Political Officer in Sikkim ;</p> <p>(q) all Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province ;</p> <p>(r) the Political Officer, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and all Civil Officers in the Central Provinces who may have States in India within their political charge ; and</p> <p>(s) the Agents to the Lieutenant-Governor for Rampur, Benares and Tehri States</p>		
<p>(12) (a) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department ; and</p> <p>(b) the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.</p>	Any place within the political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khurasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kain.	
(13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.	Any State in India within the political charge of the Government of Burma, and any place in Siam or China.	Subject, in the case of export to Siam or China to the condition that the consignee has obtained sanction to the import of the consignment from the Siamese or Chinese authorities concerned.
(14) The Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion.	Nepal ... ..	For the export of kukris in the possession of discharged Gurkha sepoy on their departure from the battalion to Nepal.



## SCHEDULE VII.

(See rule 2.)

## FORM 1.

(See rules 5, 23 and 27.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the <sup>import</sup>~~transport~~ of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Name description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Description, with specifica- tion of calibre of cannon or other articles.	Number of articles.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED UP IN CASE OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT.			Period for which the licence is valid.	Use to which the articles are to be put.
				Place of despatch and route.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							From the _____ to the _____ —19 .	

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { Date on which a copy is  
sent to the Commissioner  
of Police \_\_\_\_\_ (Seal.) (Signature.)  
District Magistrate of the  
\_\_\_\_\_ district.

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. In cases of import or transport—

- (a) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination, and  
(b) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

3. In cases of import by land or river, or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

4. In cases of transport by rail, each package shall be marked with the word "Cannon," or as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

FORM II.

FREE—

- (a) where granted under rule 8 (d), FREE OF ALL FEE;  
(b) where granted under rule 9, ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS; or  
(c) in any other case, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Name, description and resi- dence of licensee and agent (if any).	Num- ber of pack- ages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the firearms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		De- scrip- tion.	Num- ber.	De- scrip- tion.	Weight in pounds or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									From the _____ _____ to the _____ _____ _____ 19__

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { (Signature.)  
Seal. Commissioner of Police, \_\_\_\_\_  
District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district  
Secretary to the Government of Madras.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.
2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
3. The articles shall be either—
  - (a) deposited at Aden in such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and elsewhere—
    - (i) in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or
    - (ii) subject to the general or special sanction of the Local Government under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in a warehouse licensed under section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or
  - (b) forthwith despatched to their place of destination.



SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

## FORM III.

(See rule 10.)

## FEE—

- (a) where granted under rule 10 (1), FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS;  
 (b) where granted under rule 10 (2), FREE OF ALL FEE.

*Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land  
 or river.*

Name, description and resi- dence of licensee and agent (if any).	Num- ber of pack- ag-es.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of desp. etc. and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of des- tina- tion.	Name, description and resi- dence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		De- scrip- tion.	Num- ber.	De- scrip- tion.	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the _____ to the _____ 19 .

(Signature.)



Commissioner of Police,  
 District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.  
 Political Officer for the \_\_\_\_\_ State.

Date on which a copy is sent to the

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { Political Officer for the \_\_\_\_\_ State [rule 10(3)].  
 District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district [rule 10(4)]  
 Station Master at the \_\_\_\_\_ station [rule 10(6)].  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rule, 1920.
2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.
3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

## FORM IV.

**FREE—**

- (a) where granted under rule 15 (2) (a) to (d), **TEN RUPEES**, or, in the case referred to in rule 41 (2), **ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS**;
- (b) where granted under rule 15 (2) (e), **FREE OF ALL FEE**.

*Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from  
the port of \_\_\_\_\_ to the port of \_\_\_\_\_.*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Port to which consignment is to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							From the _____ _____ to the _____ _____

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ . { Date on which the previous sanction of the  
Commissioner of Police \_\_\_\_\_  
District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district  
is obtained [rule 34 (1)]. (Signature.)

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ { Date on which a copy is sent to the  
Commissioner of Police, \_\_\_\_\_  
District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district  
[rule 15 (4)], \_\_\_\_\_ Seal.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ .  
Commissioner of Police  
District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.

### Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.
2. Where the consignment is to be despatched to an Indian port, the licence shall not be valid for export to any port other than that entered in column 7.





SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

## FORM VI.

(See rule 17.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Licence for the export by land or river of—

{ arms, ammunition or military stores to in the State

{ arms, ammunition or military stores to the State in political relations with the Government of

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the _____
										to the _____
										_____ 19 .

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { Date on which the previous sanction of the Political Officer for the—State (Signature.)

Commissioner of Police—

District Magistrate of the—district is obtained [rule 34 (1)].

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Political Officer for the—State Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept.,

District Magistrate of the—district [rule 17 (4)]

Commissioner of Police, [rule 17 (5) (a).] Officer specially empowered under rule 17.

District Magistrate of the—district [rule 17 (5) (a).] Secy. to the Govt. of

Station Master at the—Ry. Station [rule 17 (5) (b).]

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

## Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indians Arms Rules, 1920.
2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.
3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.



SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

## FORM VII.

(See rule 24.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*Licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Licensee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the _____ to the _____ 19 .

*The—of—19* . { Date on which the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police. \_\_\_\_\_  
 District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature.)  
 district is obtained [rule 34 (1)].

*The—of—19* . { Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police— [rule 24 (2) (a)].  
 District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_  
 district [rule 24 (2) (b)].  
 Magistrate at—[rule 24 (3)].

*The—of—19* .

Seal. *Commissioner of Police*  
*District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.*  
*Resident*  
*Assistant Resident in Baroda.*  
*Agent to the Lieutendnt-Governor for Benares State.*

*Conditions.*

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.
2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.
3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.
4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.





SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM VIII—*contd.**Conditions.*

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or 'Licensed to deal in', as the case may be) arms, ammunition and military stores."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Forms XIII, XIV, XV, or XVI—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

7. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Local Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

10. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government or, in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition," and "Government military stores," mean respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

11. Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Bengal or Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the Local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

12. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM VIII—*concl'd.*

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or (6) (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any person whose name is included in a list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or 6(d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or
- (c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

14. Save where the Local Government direct the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.





SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM IX—*contd.**Conditions.*

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XIII, XIV, XV or XVI—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who take delivery of the articles sold,
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and
- (c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

7. He shall not sell to any person licensed to possess or carry arms ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Local Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

9. He shall not sale arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

10. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government or, in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

11. Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Bengal or Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the Local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

12. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell any arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.



SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM 1X—*concl'd*

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4) or 6(e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act 1878, or
- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or 6 (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
- (b) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or
- (c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

14. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

## FORM X.

FEE—(a) where the licensee holds a licence in Form VIII, FREE OF ALL CHARGE;

(b) in all other cases, TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.*

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and resi- dence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILI- TARY STORES.		Date on which the licence expires.
			To be manu- factured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manu- factured	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							<i>In Burma—</i>  The 31st March, 19  <i>Elsewhere—</i>  The 31st De- cember, 19

(Signature).

Secretary to the \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_



*Commissioner in Sind.*

*Form for renewal of the Licence.*

[illegible]



SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM X.—*contd.**Conditions.*

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XIII, XIV, XV, or XVI—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and
- (c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

7. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean respectively, ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

10. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (4), or 6 (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

11. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifle to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft or any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.





SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM XI—*contd.**Conditions.*

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police-officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles".

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XIII, XIV, XV, or XVI—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and
- (c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

7. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean respectively ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

10. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local "area" in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.



(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1) (4) or 6 (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878; or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

11. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to, or for the use of,—

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or 6 (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules 1920, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878; or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose; and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

## FORM XII.

(See rule 28.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

*Licence for the possession of firearms (other than pistols or revolvers),  
ammunition or military stores.*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number and description of firearms.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place (with description where articles are to be kept).	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police, \_\_\_\_\_

District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.

Sub-divisional Magistrate, \_\_\_\_\_ district.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_



Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. It covers only the firearms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 2, 3 and 4 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorise the licensee—

- (i) to go armed, or
- (ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

3. Condition 2 (ii) may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence, if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

4. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence, whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and may require the production of the weapon for the purpose of such an inquiry.

\*NOTE—A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.



## FORM XIII.

(See rule 29.)

(b) in the North-West Frontier Province, if the licence is granted for purposes of village defence, FREE OF ALL FEE; *otherwise—*

(i) in disarmed districts, EIGHT ANNAS, and

(ii) elsewhere FOUR ANNAS,

in stamps for each weapon ; and

(c) elsewhere in British India—

(i) for a pistol or revolver, TEN RUPEES.

(ii) for any other breech-loading weapon, FIVE RUPEES.

(iii) for other weapons, EIGHT ANNAS in disarmed districts and FOUR ANNAS elsewhere, in stamps for each weapon.

The above-mentioned fees are for licences granted for periods of one year or less. A licence in this form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years; in which case, unless the licence is free of all fee, a compounded fee shall be levied.

*Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for  
the purpose of <sup>sport</sup> protection.  
display*

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO POSSESS.		RETAINERS (IF ANY), COVERED BY THE LICENSE.					DISTRICT OR PLACE WITHIN WHICH THE LICENSE IS VALID.	DATE ON WHICH THE LICENSE EXPIRES.
		Description.	Quantity.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess.			
								Description.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police,

District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ Sub-divisional Magistrate, \_\_\_\_\_ district.

*Form for renewal of the Licence.*

[illegible]

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM XIII—*concl'd.**Conditions.*

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 5.

3. Except as provided in rule 29, it extends only to the district or place specified in column 10.

4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of <sup>sport</sup> ~~protection~~ <sub>display</sub>; and, save where he is specially authorized in this behalf, in any Presidency town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or, in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government to grant licences, he shall not take any such arms into a railway carriage, or to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

5. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely:—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

7. Save where the Local Government directs the omission of this condition, he shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

8. He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

9. Condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorized to possess.

10. Where the licence is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee or any retainer acting under the licence shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the Local Government in respect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the licence.

12. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.



SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

## FORM No. XIV.

(See rules 30.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

*Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle.*

Name, description and residence of licensee.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or area for which the licence is granted.	Specification of the wild-beasts which may be destroyed under this licence.	Period for which the licence is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the licence and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Description.	Quantity.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Signature.)



District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.  
Sub-divisional Magistrate, \_\_\_\_\_ district.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

*Conditions.*

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. Once every year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, the licensee shall produce this licence and every weapon covered thereby before the Magistrate referred to in column 7.

3. He shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle; nor shall he take any such arms into a railway carriage, or to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage, or to any considerable distance beyond the place or area entered in column 4.

4. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

<sup>o</sup> NOTE.—A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM XIV—*concl'd.*

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

6. Condition 5 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license, if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

7. The licensee shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

8. At the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase.

9. Without prejudice to the voidance of this licence for breach of any of the foregoing conditions, it shall be void if—

(a) the licensee dies, or

(b) any weapon covered thereby—

(i) is sold, or

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting the licence has the right to enquire at any time during the currency of the license whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

## FORM XV.

(See Rule 31.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

*Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.*

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Name and description of any member of the licensee's family, or servant employed to watch crops or cattle, residing with him, by whom the arms covered by this licence may be also used.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or area within which the licence is valid.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
					FROM _____ To _____

*District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.*  
*Subdivisional Magistrate \_\_\_\_\_ district,*

*The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 192 .*

\* NOTE.—A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.



SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM XV—*concl'd.**Conditions.*

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.
2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of wild animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence.
3. He shall not use any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in the place or area in which the licence is valid.
4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this licence to any person, other than a member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence and who is mentioned in column 2 of the licence.
5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.
6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. Condition 6 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the Local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

8. The licensee shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

9. At the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely:—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

10. This licence shall be void if the licensee commits a breach of any of the above conditions or if the licensee dies, or if any weapon covered thereby—

- (i) is sold,
- (ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

11. The authority granting the licence has the right to enquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

## FORM XVI.

(See rule 32.)

## FEES—

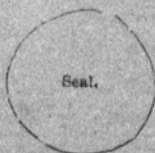
- (i) when granted under rule 32 (1) (a) and (b), FOUR ANNAS IN STAMPS FOR EACH WEAPON,  
(ii) when granted under rule 32 (1) (c), FREE OF ALL FEE.

EXCEPTION.—A fee of TEN RUPEES is charged for a licence in this Form in respect of a pistol or a revolver in all Provinces other than the North-West Frontier Province.

*Licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province.*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSE IS ENTITLED TO CARRY.		RETAINERS (IF ANY) COVERED BY THE LICENSE.					Place of departure, route and place of destination.	Period which the journey is likely to occupy.	Period for which the license is valid.			
	Description.	Quantity.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to carry.							
						Description.	Quantity.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
										From the _____			
										to the _____			
										_____ 192 .			

(Signature).



Commissioner of Police \_\_\_\_\_  
District Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.  
Sub-divisional Magistrate, \_\_\_\_\_ district.  
Political Officer for the \_\_\_\_\_ State.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 192 .



SCHEDULE VII—*concl'd.*

FORM XVI—*concl'd.*

*Conditions.*

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.
2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 4.
3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the licence, go armed in a railway carriage or to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.
4. The licensee shall, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely :—
  - (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
  - (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and
  - (c) the date of purchase.
5. He shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.  
*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—
  - (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and
  - (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.
6. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

## APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV.

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.	Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Manselira.	Kagan.	Sangar. Ghanual. Hangrai Bela Kawai. Bhunja. Jared. Manur. Phagal. Kamalibun. Bhutandes. Kagan.	Manselira—contd.	Balakot.	Bhattika. Jahn. Laso Sultani. Koara. Lasso. Betseri. Sohal Mazulla. Bisian. Sohal Najaf Khan. Taranna. Hassa. Baginohri. Naukot. Balakot. Guhora.
	Bhogarmang.	Bhogarmang. Ilahimang. Chitta Batta. Bakki. Rathi. Kumbar Doga. Jugrasi. Giran Thali. Buzu Bela. Jhaila. Kanog. Bavi Bahak. Jahanri. Serian Kumashian. Kihar Sacha. Sacha Kalan. Sacha Khurd. Kalas Richari. Banda. Banda Chinsuch. Pindal. Jachha. Jabbar.		Ghari Habibulla.	Doga. Sial. Bhurj. Karnaul. Barorkot. Lunda. Ghari Habibulla. Baforo. Kashtra. Hisari. Jabbi. Gul Maira. Sukhdare. Balola. Talat. Kat Phalla.
	Kounsh.	Ichharian. Tarkoal. Koth Tarli. Kund Tarla. Karmang Tarla. Jalgalli. Karmang Utta. Gerian Amsera. Hiv. * Saluna. Bai Tarli. Chunarkot. Haroi Khakhu. Batnal. Chalundri Saldhar. Shakura. Khan. Malkan Galli. Hilkot Sithaulsadda. Rund Utta. Shahal. Dheri. Bhalai. Malukra. Kandla. Lachimang. Nasordi. Dheri Sadulla. Sharkuli. Bahinang. Bansacha. Chhapri. Bagru. Dheri Halmi. Nilban. Bhaleja.		Shinkiri.	Dharial. Tanda. Shinkiri. Bedadi. Shanai. Dhudial. Pir-da-Banda. Bajua. Inyatatabad. Baffu. Guli Bagh. Hafiz Bandi Tarli. Hamshirian. Lang. Maira Jia. Gandibian. Chitti Qatti. Teimi. Jabba. Machhipol. Mungon. Hathi Maira.
				Agror.	Shamdihara. Mabikra. Ughi. Bazar. Maloga. Haji Kamar. Dhara. Arbora. Bandi. Ghadaur. Kathai. Nur Bandi. Chajjar Utta. Phagan-da-Banda. Kot. Rashida. Mauchura. Terawara.



Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.	Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Manselra— <i>concl'd.</i>	Agrot— <i>concl'd.</i>	Sufaida. Khabbal Tarla. Khabbal Utta. Shahkot. Bilian. Kulakka. Kotla. Jaspat. Ghanian. Dalhauri. Bagiran. Kundra. Chulundian. Tatoli. Tarwai. Didwar. Kewal. Manewal. Dewal. Shahtut. Gul Dheri. Pir-da-Patta. Talwari. Chokhat. Shabto. Sambalbot. Chaijri. Barchar. Bholi. Atir. Kango. Chor Kalan. Kangalli.	Manselra— <i>concl'd.</i>	Manselra— <i>concl'd.</i>	Chathr. Maira Jamdali. Ghari Shah Khel. Banda Saidan. Jabri. Narbir. Pair Khairabad.
				Gharian.	Busnud. Shalakki. Bhurj. Madan. Lallo Bandi. Chanja. Bai Bandi. Baidra. Shekhabad. Daibgiran. Jalla. Ganda. Shahelia. Balhag Tarli. Balhag Utti. Orga. Patha. Matial. Mobian. Rathion. Rehar. Hosainian. Kharala. Barhali. Karer. Janj Kiari. Barat. Khoari. Bishga. Morbaffa (Abbatta). Morbaffa (Bara). Nurun. Lasson. Gheal. Kik. Nanoha. Manghur. Thali. Sha Bai.
	Bhair Kund.	Kangri Sabar Shah. Malakufar. Muradpur. Banda Shakhau. Sherpur. Khanjgan. Khakki. Nankot. Tirba Tarta. Tirba Utta. Bharkund Utta. Bharkund Tarta. Timarkhola. Sikandar. Sussal. Shanai. Kabmian. Giddurpur. Mari Shahwali. Mari Safdar Shah. Mari Mukarab Shah. Muswal. Nilawr. Harida Maira.	Abbottabad.	Gharian.	Sial. Giramri. Bhial. Bandi Mutrach. Buzurgal. Pasial. Thathi. Chhetri. Rachibam. Sohalan Tarli. Sohalan Utti. Banda Juggian. Pandi Thanna. Talhar. Sargal. Shugri. Kakot. Patheri. Lalleh-de-Bandi. Mochi Kot. Kishna. Paiva. Kumber Bandi.
	Manselra.	Data. Hariala. Kushala. Chakia. Sufaida. Haddo Bandi. Ghazi Kot. Pakhwal. Manselra. Pano-di-Dheri. Banarkot. Katkai. Chitta Butta. Sundasur. Rihr. Shuttur. Arab Khan. Phagla. Utar Sisha. Mundhar.		Shingri.	Baian. Bandi Pir Dad. Mirpur Pashwal. Banda Munir. Sarai Niamat Khan. Sarai Dharmpani.

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.	Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Abbottabad— <i>contd.</i>	Shingri— <i>concl.</i>	Talbad. Chamad. Shingri. Bisala. Bairaingalli. Kokal. Kandal. Gajjal.	Abbottabad— <i>concl.</i>	Sherwan— <i>concl.</i>	Sherwan Chotta. Bicha Bara. Bicha Chotta. Dhundora. Ratta. Bandi Nikra. Kangrura. Pind. Gandeh. Lakbala. Chatha. Phuhar. Seri Sher Shah. Barila. Chairh. Kangar Tarla. Kangar Utta. Chorgiran. Juhara. Khalabat. Chamatti. Beri. Kharpahr. Kannla. Thathi. Chikarbani.
	Kachi.	Jabbi. Nakkeli. Khuhala. Bichlia. Gul Banda. Kuthnali. Karm. Bihakki. Banda Loharan. Bhat. Banda Bakhtawar. Banda Naian. Nilor. Gurakki. Darwaza. Chinjalia. Kachi. Chitti. Bir Hil. Soba. Nalaki. Ghunhari. Langar Amga. Kakotri. Jarl. Bhojwar.			Srikot. Kundi. Amar Khana.
	Baborhan	Jandakka. Bhurj. Darohar. Kosaki Bari. Kosaki Chotti. Thanna. Paswal. Sobra. Mihal. Banseri. Jatal. Butiala. Bain Mira. Baghhati. Bain Gogri. Chanrak Maira. Tatteh Bandi. Shadial. Saliat. Mukhabbi. Gup. Joganmar. Khani Thattara. Todu. Thali. Ghali. Nala. Sar Bhangala. Bagh.	Haripur.	Kulai.	Kirphan. Dera. Lalo Galli. Onora. Kharkot. Tavi.
	Sherwan.	Khuda Khub. Hal. Barkot. Bhalora. Kular Khetar. Kamhar. Gadda. Kuthiala. Bamuehhi. Chira. Shoreb. Bhatil. Sherwan Bara.		Badnak.	Muradpur. Saidpur. Pind Khan Khel. Laogar. Kundariala. Soabi. Kalingar. Mari. Gandaf. Ladrakki. Kharan. Ghanikot. Dabn. Bandi Lobial. Mahara. Chaintu. Haljudhal. Janjakk. Leldu. Jhokan. Polsala. Jasgiran Bola. Jagiran Pain. Bandi Kargraol. Kandiala. Sanda Ganda. Soddohan. Gharkala. Dhanaka. Kund Chamiaran. Dukkut. Baraban. Halkulu. Thani. Chandor. Chaubara Baghdavia. Gharlakkian. Badhawra.



Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.	Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Haripur — <i>concl'd.</i>	{	Roh. Ladarmaog. Bodgiran. Khairi.	Haripur — <i>concl'd.</i>	{	Burj Khanpur. Torbela. Mohat. Dal.

**No. 3.**—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be charged in respect of the renewal of a licence granted in Form VI under rule 17 of the said rules for the export to a State in India of arms, ammunition or military stores, in cases where the application for renewal is made before the expiry of the period for which the licence was granted and cause is shown to the satisfaction of the licensing authority why the license could not be utilised within that period.

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department (Reforms Office), published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 29th December 1919, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 29th December 1919.*

**No. 90R.**—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the provisions of sections 31, 32 and 34 of the said Act together with such amendments set out in Part II of the Second Schedule of the said Act as incorporate, or are consequential on, or arise out of the said provisions shall come into operation on January 1, 1920.

H. MCPHERSON,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary* dated the 1st January 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 1st January 1920.*

**No. 1-S.I.**—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the

King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

*To be Companion.*

The Honourable Mr. Alexander Phillips Muddiman, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

J. B. WOOD,

*Secy. to the Most Exalted Order  
of the Star of India*

**ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

*Delhi, the 1st January 1920.*

No. I-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

*To be Knight Commander.*

Charles James Stevenson-Moore, Esquire, C.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal.

*To be Companions.*

The Honourable Mr. Francis Arthur Addams Cowley, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation and Marine Department, Bengal.

Kinsey Beaumont Welford Thomas, Esquire, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

Vernon Dawson, Esquire, Indian Civil Service.

Rai Bahadur Baikuntha Nath Sen, Pleader, Murshidabad, Bengal.

J. B. WOOD,

*Secy. to the Most Eminent Order  
of the Indian Empire.*



**KNIGHTHOOD.****NOTIFICATION.***Delhi, the 1st January 1920.*

*No. 2-I.C.*—His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice Nalini Ranjan Chatterji, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Bengal.

• • • • •

The Honourable Mr. Charles Henry Kesteven, Solicitor to Government.

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Percy Wilson Newson, Esquire, Senior Partner, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Calcutta, Bengal.

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**KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.****NOTIFICATION.***Delhi, the 1st January 1920.*

*No. 3-I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

The Honourable Mary Harriet Hepburn Scott, Missionary, Church of Scotland Mission, Kalimpong, Bengal.

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*No. 4-I. C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

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Miss Charlotte Harding, Missionary, Mankar, Burdwan, Bengal.

**NOTIFICATIONS.***Delhi, the 1st January 1920.*

*No. 6-I. C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Bahadur Sashi Kanta Acharjya Chaudhuri, of Muktagacha, Mymensingh, Bengal, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

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*No. 9-I. C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

Pandit Sitaram Nayacharyya Siromoni, Nabadwip, Nadia, Bengal.

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*No. 10-I. C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Nazir Hasan, Assistant Head Maulvi, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrasah, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction.

*No. 13-I. C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Abdur Rashid Khan, Calcutta.  
Khan Sahib Qamar-ud-din Ahmad, Colonization Officer, Sunderbans, Bakarganj, Bengal.

*No. 14-I. C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Purna Chandra Basu, District Judge (retired), Bengal.  
Babu Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.  
Rai Sahib Satish Chandra Mazumdar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Bengal.  
Babu Rajeswar Das Gupta, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

*No. 1-I.*—Babu Kanayalall Moosaddee, Broker, Calcutta.  
Order of the Kshatish Bhusan Ray, Zamindar, Pabna, Bengal.  
Majesty the Ramtaran Banarji, Pleader, Alipore, 24-Parganas, Bengal.  
the follow

Babu Amulya Charan Mukherji, Senior Superintendent, Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

*No. 17-I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maulvi Abdus Sattar, Public Prosecutor, Chittagong, Bengal.  
Maulvi Saif-ur-Rahman, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Bengal.

*No. 18-I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Bhupendra Nath Chatarji, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Bengal.  
Babu Apurba Kumar Ghosh, Sericultural Superintendent, Agricultural Department, Bengal.  
Babu Rebati Mohan Das, Registrar, General Department, Bengal Secretariat.  
Babu Upendra Nath Palit, Head Assistant, Judicial Department, High Court, Calcutta.  
Babu Suresh Chandra Chatarji, District Engineer, Bankura, Bengal.  
Babu Gyanendra Nath Dey, Honorary Secretary, Salt Brokers' Association, Customs House, Calcutta.  
Babu Kamala Prasanna Roy, Mukhtear, Rampurhat, Birbhum, Bengal.  
Babu Gour Nitai Shaha, Sankhanidhi, Merchant, Dacca, Bengal.

Babu Moti Lal Ghose, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (temporary), office of the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. Jnanendra Chunder Guha, Vakil, Law Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway.

J. B. WOOD,  
Political Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 1st January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

#### NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

*Delhi, the 1st January 1920.*

No. 5.—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:—

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

#### BENGAL.

13 Frank Roddis, Superintendent of Police.

This officer joined the Indian Police in the year 1897 and whilst a comparatively junior officer, was placed in charge of a heavy criminal district and was recommended several times for his successful administration. Subsequently he did excellent work as Superintendent of Assam-Bengal Railway Police. In 1908 he acted for a short period as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and was subsequently appointed to the charge of the East Indian Railway Police, where he maintained most friendly relations with the Railway authorities. He was appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, in 1913, in which capacity his work during the past 5 years has been of a very high order. He is a most zealous and indefatigable worker and his service throughout has been distinguished by exceptional ability and merit.

14 John Skinner Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Calcutta.

This officer joined the Indian Police in 1908 and did good work in Eastern Bengal during the *anti-partition* agitation. After the repartition, he was posted to the Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, where he also did good work. On the outbreak of the war he was appointed "Liaison Officer" in Calcutta and for 15 months dealt with all police questions connected with the war. In 1916 he was appointed to the Calcutta Police as Deputy Commissioner, Headquarters. He enjoys the confidence of the men under him and has done much to increase the efficiency of the Armed and Traffic Police of Calcutta. He also did excellent work in connection with the Calcutta riots of September 1918 and April 1919.

15 Seymour Hebert Hatten Mills, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

This officer displayed great courage and leadership and risked his life in dealing with some armed desperados.

16 Jamini Mohan Kar, Inspector of Police.

This officer has done exceptionally valuable work at great personal risk and displayed absolute fearlessness and devotion to duty.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
17 Tribeni Tewari, constable	This constable displayed great courage and risked his life in dealing with some armed desperados.
18 Abhinandan Ojha, constable.	This constable displayed great courage and risked his life in dealing with an armed desperado.
* * *	* * *

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 31st December 1919.*

No. 3095-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg as Acting Consul-General for Persia at Calcutta, during the absence of Mirza Sir Davood Khan Meftah-os-Saltaneh, K.C.M.G.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following Resolution issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Delhi, the 2nd January 1920.*

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 36.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 17347.

*Delhi, the 30th December 1919.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Army Department  
Introduction of “*Royal Air Force Instructions (India)*” and  
“*Royal Air Force Orders (India)*.”

In Army Department Resolution No. 2228, dated the 21st December 1917, the Government of India approved of the introduction of Army Instructions (India), as the medium for conveying the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, or the Governor-General in Council, on matters affecting the Army in India.

2. Hitherto, orders relating to matters affecting the Royal Air Force in India, which require the sanction of the Government of India, have been conveyed either by means of Government letters, or if the subject has been of general interest and of a non-confidential nature through the medium of Army Instructions (India).

3. Following the practice adopted in the United Kingdom whereby all orders regarding the Royal Air Force are issued separately from those concerning the Army, and in view of the expansion of the Royal Air Force in India, the Government of India have decided that the procedure detailed below shall be adopted, with effect from the 1st January 1920, for the promulgation of decisions of Government and the orders affecting the Royal Air Force in



India issued by the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, acting under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

- (i) Army Department letters conveying the sanction of the Government of India on subjects relating to the Royal Air Force will, in future, be restricted to cases of individual or special application, and to matters of a confidential nature.
- (ii) Decisions not within the powers of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and which convey the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India or the Governor-General in Council, on matters of a non-confidential nature affecting the Royal Air Force in India as a whole, will, in future, be issued simultaneously to all authorities concerned, in a form of communication to be designated "*Royal Air Force Instructions (India)*."
- (iii) Orders of general importance issued by the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, acting under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, which do not require the sanction of the Government of India, will, in future, be promulgated as "*Royal Air Force Orders (India)*." Air Ministry orders, etc., which are deemed applicable to the Royal Air Force in India and do not involve expenditure, will be republished for general information in "*Royal Air Force Orders (India)*." Nothing, however, relating to the regulation of civil aviation in India should be published in these Orders. Nor should any matter affecting any portion of the Land Forces serving under the Government of India be published in these Orders without the previous concurrence of the head of the Branch of Army Headquarters concerned.
- (iv) The Royal Air Force Instructions (India), will be printed over the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, and will appear on separate sheets numbered consecutively. They will be issued from time to time as may be necessary from the Government Press to all authorities, civil and military, concerned, in accordance with a distribution list of requirements. The first issues of these Instructions will contain a reprint of all the orders special to the Royal Air Force which have appeared in Army Instructions (India) since the 1st January 1918. A bound copy of these Instructions will be issued quarterly, with an Index.
- (v) The Royal Air Force Orders (India), will be printed over the signature of the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force in India, and will be issued from the Government Press regularly once a week to all concerned in accordance with a distribution list of requirements.

*Order.*—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*; ordered also that it should be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; the Financial Adviser, Military Finance; all Local Governments and Administrations; Heads of Branches of Army Headquarters; the Director, Royal Indian Marine, and all Controllers of Military Accounts.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

*Delhi, the 3rd January 1920.*

No. 4-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 (d) and 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in

the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. The Note to rule 1 of the said rules shall be numbered Note 2 and before the said Note the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"NOTE 1.—For a postal article intended for transmission by Air service between Karachi and Bombay, a fee of eight annas shall be chargeable for every two and a half tolas or part of that weight, in addition to the ordinary postage."

2. The Note to rule 3 of the said rules shall be numbered Note 2 and before the said Note the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"NOTE 1.—For a postal article for or from the United Kingdom intended for transmission by Air service between Karachi and Bombay, the following fees shall be chargeable in addition to the ordinary postage :—

Eight annas for every ounce or part of an ounce for an article posted in India.

One shilling for every ounce or part of an ounce for an article posted in the United Kingdom."

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

#### SEPARATE REVENUE.

#### INCOME-TAX.

*Simla, the 27th December 1919.*

No. 3269-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not apply to the gratuities specified in the second and third columns of the schedule hereto annexed when paid to the persons mentioned in the corresponding entries in the first column thereof.

#### *The Schedule.*

Number.	Classes for whom the gratuity has been sanctioned.	Nature and amount of gratuity.	Authority.
1	Officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Air Force.	Under circumstances and at rates detailed in the enclosures to the orders quoted in the next column.	Army Department endorsement No. 13187, dated the 26th September 1919.
2	Members of the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve and Territorial Force Nursing Service.	As authorised in Army Order No. 194, dated the 9th May 1919, (reproduced in Appendix 124 to the orders quoted in the next column.)	Army Instruction (India), No. 853 of 1919.
3	Members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service of India.	As admissible under the orders quoted in the next column.	Army Instruction (India), No. 1035 of 1919.

E. M. COOK,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 29th November 1919, is issued with this Gazette for general information.

[**Note.**—Paragraphs 33 to 59 of the report should be re-numbered as paragraphs 28 to 54.]

M. C. MCALPIN,

*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



No. 1128-F. S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FOODSTUFFS.)

*Delhi, the 26th November 1919.*

RESOLUTION.

IN the debate on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, in the Legislative Council on the 15th September last, on the subject of high prices, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant promised that the report of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner would be published as soon as possible. The report has now been received and is published herewith for general information.

2. The Government of India do not think it necessary to comment at length on the report. It deals fully with the various factors which conspired to bring about a grave situation at the end of 1918, and with the measures taken to meet that situation. Some of these measures were very unusual. As pointed out in the report, the Government of India up to the date of the outbreak of the war had always refused to adopt a policy of restricting the export of foodgrains from India. The abnormal circumstances created by the war compelled them, in common with the Governments of almost all countries in the civilised world, to resort to an expedient which in ordinary times is open to strong objections. Although the extraordinarily high level of prices still prevailing in India makes it impossible for them at present to remove the embargo on export, they are fully alive to the necessity of allowing, as soon as circumstances permit, the export trade in foodgrains to resume its normal course. A beginning has been made in this direction. It has already been found possible to withdraw either wholly or partially the notifications prohibiting the export of certain foodstuffs, such as ragi, onions, potatoes and chillies. The Government of India have already announced their intentions regarding exports of wheat, gram, jowar, bajra and various other kinds of grain and pulse, and they hope shortly to be able to make a statement on the subject of their rice policy in 1920.

3. Probably no part of the Government of India's policy during the past year has aroused more criticism than the control exercised over the movements by rail of foodgrains within India. As the report shows, the system of railway priority certificates had its origin in the inability of the railways to perform their normal function of distribution. When the system was first introduced, a large measure of control was deliberately placed in the hands of Local Governments with a view to decentralisation, but it was soon found necessary to exercise central control over inter-provincial movements in order to economise the aggregate food-supplies of the country. The choice lay between two alternative policies. One course would have been to allow no restrictions on the movement between one province and another of foodgrains for which certificates had been issued by Directors of Civil Supplies. This course was considered at the end of 1918 and was rejected. At that time it was feared that India would be in serious straits for food in the middle of 1919, and the danger was, that the available supplies in surplus provinces would be rapidly exhausted by inconsiderate demands from deficit areas. It was decided, therefore, that the wiser plan was to conserve the supplies of wheat, gram and rice in India by regulating export from surplus provinces, and the primary object of appointing the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner was that he might co-ordinate demands from the different provinces and make an equitable distribution of such supplies as were known to be available. The Government of India were constrained on more than one occasion to override the wishes of

particular Governments, but they believe that this report, especially paragraph 53, will show that in all the circumstances of the year the course which they adopted was justified by the interests of India as a whole.

4. The other important measures taken consisted of the arrangements made for the control, in the interests of India, of the Burma rice trade, and for the importation of Australian wheat. Both these measures were, on the whole, thoroughly successful, and there can be no question as to the advantages derived by India from Mr. Gubbay's ingenious system of controlling not only the distribution of exports of Burma rice, but also the prices at which that rice was sold. The Government of India desire to express their acknowledgments of his valuable services and also of those of Mr. Innes, who successfully carried the scheme through, and whose unfailing tact and resource surmounted innumerable difficulties. The Government of India are pleased to endorse Mr. Innes' commendations of the other officers referred to in the report, and they would be glad if Local Governments would suitably acknowledge the services of Provincial Directors of Civil Supplies, whose co-operation with the Foodstuffs Commissioner has enabled the country to get through a most critical period.

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ORDERED that a copy of the resolution, with a copy of the report, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, all Directors of Civil Supplies, all Collectors of Customs, the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice), Rangoon, the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Wheat), the Shipping Controller in India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the Director of Statistics, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution, as well as the report, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. A. MANT,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



# REPORT

## ON THE

### Operations of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner.

#### I.—Preliminary.

The policy adopted by the Government of India in the latter half of 1918 in regard to food control in India was so greatly influenced by the railway position that it is necessary to begin this report by a brief reference to the difficulties in which, as the war progressed, the Indian railways increasingly became involved. These difficulties were felt at a comparatively early stage of the war, and as far back as July 1916, a Conference was held at Calcutta to consider whether the preference, which it had been found necessary to give to military traffic, should be extended to certain classes of civil traffic. In deference to commercial opinion, the proposal was dropped, but in June 1917 it was found necessary to appoint a Controller of Traffic at the Headquarters of the Government of India, and in the spring of 1918 it became necessary to reconsider the whole position. Tonnage had become scarcer with the result that much traffic, which formerly had been carried by coasting steamers, had devolved on the railways. Coal is a case in point, and the effect of the scarcity of coasting steamers is seen in the fact that at the beginning of 1918 at least forty thousand wagons, or more than one-third of the total number of broad gauge wagons available in India, were permanently employed on the transport of coal. Moreover, other preferential traffic had increased. Apart from the fact that demands of the United Kingdom and her allies for Indian wheat, hides and oilseeds were steadily growing, the enemy submarine campaign in the English Channel and the Mediterranean, which reached its climax in the spring of 1917, had made it essential that India should be used as far as possible as a base of supplies for expeditionary forces operating in Mesopotamia and other Eastern theatres of war. Thus the capacity of the railways was severely taxed to carry to the ports traffic essential for the prosecution of the war, and the point had been reached at which this preferential traffic constituted 80 per cent. of the total traffic carried. Public traffic, that is traffic necessary for the movement of foodstuffs for the civil population or essential for maintenance of the trade and industries of the country, had been reduced to 20 per cent. Moreover, while the tendency of traffic was to increase rather than to diminish, the capacity of the railways to carry that traffic had been impaired. Locomotives, rolling stock and railway material had been supplied to Mesopotamia; great difficulty was experienced in obtaining from home even the material essential for the upkeep of existing services; and the task of handling a constantly increasing volume of traffic was complicated by the fact that the supervising staff had been seriously depleted. The anxieties of the position were further increased by the possibility not only of a failure of the S. W. Monsoon in 1918 but also of a general mobilisation on the North-West Frontier which contingency recent events in Persia and Russia had brought appreciably nearer.

2. These facts were represented to the Secretary of State. It was urged that shipping for the coal traffic between Calcutta and Bombay should be provided by the Admiralty, and that the Government of India should be given some measure of control over neutral steamers plying in Indian waters. Special stress was laid on the need for the early despatch from home of railway material for which indents had already been sent or were under submission, and it was pointed out that locomotives and wagons were particularly required. But for the purposes of this report, the main point to notice is that it was the inability of the railways to perform their normal service to the country that led in April 1918 to the introduction of the railway priority certificate

Introduction of  
Railway Priority  
certificate system.

Appointment of  
Directors of  
Civil Supplies.

system which was the basis of the measures subsequently adopted by the Government of India for internal food control in India. When this system was introduced there was no lack of food in India. The difficulty was to distribute it. In April 1918 the price of rice was lower than it had been for some years in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, but in Bombay which ordinarily depends to a large extent on foodstuffs imported by rail from other provinces, the shortage of food had already become so acute that the Local Government had found it necessary to appoint a Controller of Prices and to propose that such supplies as this officer considered essential should be consigned to him and given preference on the railways. Hitherto general traffic had got through, though in reduced quantities and after much delay. But preferential traffic was increasing, and the Government were faced with the possibility that general traffic, much of which was as essential as any classed as preferential, might be shut out altogether. It was decided, therefore, that action must be taken not only to economise transport in respect of traffic already classed as preferential but also to ensure that essential traffic to which no preference had hitherto been given should be moved. A Central Priority Committee was accordingly formed on which all Departments interested were represented, and the railway priority certificate system was introduced. Goods traffic was divided for the purpose of priority into (1) urgent, (2) preferential and (3) ordinary, the first two classes again being subdivided into military and civil. Preferential traffic in classes (1) and (2) could be moved only on priority certificates issued by specially authorised officers. Ordinary traffic required no certificate but could be moved only in the absence of preferential traffic. Various officers of the Army Department and the Indian Munitions Board were empowered to issue military certificates, and in order that the requirements of civil traffic might receive due consideration, Local Governments were asked to appoint in each province a special officer to be known as the Director of Civil Supplies. The duties of this officer were defined as below:—"to consider the stocks of foodstuffs and other necessities of life in his province, to receive and examine applications from merchants and others for the movement of traffic in his province, to scrutinize reports and demands sent to him by District officers of his province, to consult freely with the local representatives of the railways in his province as to the possibility of moving particular traffic, to issue certificates, to examine and refer to the Central Priority Committee, through the Controller of Traffic, proposals for the movement of important traffic between provinces, to communicate with other Provincial Directors of Civil Supplies as to nearest points from which supplies for his own province could be obtained and to co-operate with them in preventing non-essential movements and in particular cross movements."

Central Transport  
and Foodstuffs  
Board.

3. This action was taken in April 1918. At the end of that month a Conference was held at Delhi by His Excellency the Viceroy to concert measures for the development and organisation of the resources of India for the purposes of the war. One of the resolutions adopted by this Conference drew attention to the hardships of the public and the dislocation of trade caused by the congestion on the railways, and besides suggesting that measures should be taken to encourage the building in India of sailing ships and river craft, recommended that provincial committees should be formed "for the purpose of advising Government departments and of encouraging the people to confine their private requirements as nearly as possible to local products in order to save unnecessary demands for railway transport, and for the further purpose of advising Directors of Civil Supplies as to the special necessities of particular districts and as to the commodities for which they think that priority should be given on the railways." By another resolution it was recommended that similar committees should be set up to advise in regard to the possibilities of developing the production of particular foodstuffs and to collate and propagate information likely to be of value to the agriculturist on the subject of manures, implements, etc., required for such development; also to recommend to Government what steps might be taken to facilitate the cultivation of waste lands. As the result of these resolutions, a Communications Board was substituted for the Central Priority Committee mentioned in the previous paragraph, and a Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board was constituted. This Board was presided over by the Hon'ble Sir



Claude Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of Council in charge of the Revenue and Agriculture Department of the Government of India, and was divided into two sub-committees, one dealing with animal and mechanical transport and the other with foodstuffs. The functions of the Board in the latter capacity were to collate information and advise Government as to measures calculated to develop the production of foodstuffs, to encourage local consumption of local products and generally to inculcate economy of resources in allied directions. It was recognized, of course, that the real work in connection with these subjects must be done in the provinces, but it was thought that the institution of a co-ordinating board at the headquarters of the Government of India would be a necessary means of supplementing provincial activities and of passing on from one province to another information of value for the promotion of the objects in view as well as for the purpose of offering advice and suggestions.

4. It may here be mentioned that the Government of India had already in the previous year consulted the Local Governments of the principal exporting provinces as to the measures which might suitably be adopted to stimulate the production of foodgrains, particularly wheat, in India. In some provinces, notably the Central Provinces, cotton competes with wheat, and the area under the latter crop fluctuates greatly from year to year and is dependent primarily on the character of the early monsoon and the prospects of the cotton market and partly on the late monsoon and the price which the crop is likely to fetch. In areas where cotton does not compete, however, it was generally agreed that the wheat crop responds readily to an active demand, and that the cultivators are usually alive to the state of the market. The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies had already undertaken to buy the entire surplus of foodgrains (other than rice) grown in India and available for export, and though this undertaking had not been made known to the public for fear of a rise in prices, the Local Governments concerned had been asked to publish abroad the fact that a large demand for wheat and other foodgrains was expected. The policy approved by the Government of India also contemplated the stimulation of the production of foodgrains not only by liberal grants of *takavi* loans for the purchase of seed and bullocks, but also by the grant of temporary leases of Government waste lands on attractive terms for the growth of food crops. Other measures suitable to the particular conditions of particular provinces had also been approved. These measures comprised the supply of good seed whenever required, the grant of special irrigation facilities and the grant of rewards to village officers and zamindars who succeeded in increasing the area under wheat in their villages. Arrangements had also been made with the Agents of the Bengal Nagpur and Great Indian Peninsula Railways for the carriage of wheat for seed purposes to selected stations in the Central Provinces at specially reduced rates. The correspondence on the subject was now circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations and to all Darbars in India, and their attention was drawn to the importance of stimulating the production of foodgrains in order that each locality in India might as far as possible be self-supporting in the matter of food supplies and that cross traffic in the railways might be reduced. Numerous proposals with the same end in view were considered by the Foodstuffs Committee of the Central Board. It was suggested to the Agents of the different railways in India that unoccupied railway land should be leased out for temporary cultivation. Notes on the utilisation of farm yard manure as fuel and on the encouragement of the use of bone meal and basic slag as fertilisers, which had been prepared by the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, were circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for communication to provincial Advisory Committees where these had been formed. A proposal that Local Governments should be asked to consider the question of leasing out maidans, pleasure grounds and open spaces in and around cities for the cultivation of food crops was considered and rejected. The possibility of allowing zamindars to irrigate over and above the fixed percentage of areas commanded by irrigation free of charge, provided that only food crops were cultivated and that water was available, was investigated. It was found that on the Lower Chenab Canal alone the proposal, if adopted, would result in a loss amounting to some 30 per cent. of the average revenue of the previous five years, and it was decided that

Measures taken to stimulate the production of food grains in India.

the suggestion should not be pressed. Other possibilities, which it is not necessary to mention, were also explored.

the failure of the  
W. Monsoon.

5. But it soon became evident that the activities of the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board would necessarily be concentrated rather on the equitable distribution of available supplies than on the production of increased supplies. The Foodstuffs Sub-Committee held its first meeting on the 13th June 1918. Already the south-west monsoon had made an ominous start by appearing on the Malabar Coast on May 11th, three weeks before its normal date, and it is significant that at its first meeting the Committee found it necessary to discuss the question of restrictions on the export of foodgrains from one part of India to another. One Local Government and certain Native States had already been induced by the high level of prices prevailing in their territories and by threatened depletion of stocks to resort to the expedient of prohibiting the export of foodgrains, and almost the first action taken by the Board was to circularise Local Governments on the dangers of this policy and to call for information as to stocks in the different provinces. Unfortunately the progress of the monsoon did not belie its bad start. The Arabian Sea monsoon gave widespread and unusually heavy rain over nearly the whole of the Peninsula in May, but in the beginning of June its activity declined rapidly, and except for short intervals of comparative improvement, it remained very weak up to the end of July. The Bay current arrived in Bengal two weeks earlier than usual; it was decidedly strong in June, but appreciably weaker than usual in July. In July, indeed, the failure of the rains was unprecedented. Assam had 63 per cent. more rain than usual, in Bengal the total precipitation was nearly normal, and in Burma the rainfall was only 22 per cent. in defect. But no other division of India had more than half of its usual supply, and most provinces had considerably less. The extent of the failure of the rains in June and July 1918 is exhibited in the following table:—

*Rainfall in June and July 1918.*

Division.	Actual 1918.	Percentage departure from normal.
Burma . . . . .	40·00	—12
Assam . . . . .	48·4	+43
Bengal . . . . .	42·9	+31
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	19·7	—12
United Provinces . . . . .	9·1	—46
Punjab . . . . .	2·2	—70
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	1·1	—52
Sind . . . . .	0	—100
Rajputana . . . . .	2·2	—74
Bombay . . . . .	9·8	—60
Central India . . . . .	8·2	—51
Central Provinces . . . . .	17·1	—19
Hyderabad . . . . .	5·7	—55
Mysore . . . . .	2·2	—66
Madras . . . . .	7·4	—49
Mean of India . . . . .	15·1	—25

Nagpur  
ference.

6. The situation was carefully watched by the Government of India. Already currency difficulties had necessitated a reduction in the programme of purchases of wheat for the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, and on the 18th July the Government of India reported to the Secretary of State that the delay in the Arabian Sea monsoon was giving cause for anxiety and suggested that in order to give the monsoon time definitely to declare its character, purchases in the Punjab should be entirely stopped for one month.



The Royal Commission agreed to this proposal, but urged that when the position was reviewed at the end of August, the vital importance of economising tonnage by provisioning the Mediterranean countries from India should not be lost sight of. The Government of India's next step was to summon a Conference of Directors of Civil Supplies to consider the new position with regard to the general food supplies of the country caused by the threatened failure of the rains. The Conference met at Nagpur on the 18th August. It was presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill and was attended not only by the Director of Civil Supplies in the different provinces, but also by a member of the Railway Board, the Controller of Traffic, and the Agents of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Much useful work was done in the direction of introducing order and method into the system of railway priority certificates, and of defining the powers of Directors of Civil Supplies in relation to one another and the Railway Companies. In particular a decision was arrived at on the vexed question whether a Director of Civil Supplies was at liberty to prevent exports of foodgrains from his province by the expedient of withholding priority certificates. It was agreed that this power should not be vested in Directors, and that if such action were considered necessary, the orders of the Government of India should be taken. But the Directors of Civil Supplies had not been long enough in existence to be able to furnish accurate information as to the position of their provinces in regard to supplies of foodstuffs, and it was decided that detailed estimates of stocks and requirements should be furnished to the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board not later than the 15th September.

7. After this Conference events moved rapidly. The prospects of the monsoon, which had shown a slight improvement at the time of the Nagpur Conference, again deteriorated, and the September rains proved a failure. By the end of that month it became certain not only that the *kharif* crops would be a failure over a great part of India, but also that the *rabi* sowings would seriously be restricted. Prices not only of wheat but of other foodgrains began to rise rapidly, and food riots occurred in the Madras Presidency and were threatened elsewhere. It was now obvious that in addition to the difficulty of distribution, there was the fear of an actual shortage of supplies. The estimates of stocks and requirements furnished to the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Nagpur Conference disclosed a net deficit, and the Board reported to the Government of India that the outlook was grave. Accordingly, in spite of the fact that the war was still in progress, it was decided in the beginning of October, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to stop immediately purchases of wheat and "feeds" for export overseas to destinations other than Mesopotamia, though in view of the serious embarrassment caused by the failure of Indian supplies, no objection was raised to the shipment of quantities already purchased by the Royal Commission. The Government of India also decided at the beginning of October that effective measures must be taken to ensure the equitable distribution of supplies in India. For this purpose they resolved to set up, in lieu of the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board which was purely an advisory body, a single executive authority working under themselves and to be designated the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner. Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was selected for the new appointment and assumed charge on November 1st.

The appointment  
of an Indian  
Foodstuffs  
Commissioner.

## II.—The Foodstuffs Problem.

8. I have traced briefly the sequence of the events which led to the appointment of an Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, and I now propose to examine the situation in India in respect of the supply of foodstuffs (a) as it existed at the time of Mr. Gubbay's appointment and (b) as it developed with the harvesting of the *rabi* crops of 1919. The essentials of the problem were known when Mr. Gubbay became Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, but it is now possible to fill in the details. On the 15th October a second Conference of Directors of Civil Supplies was held at Delhi. This Conference gave Mr. Gubbay an opportunity of meeting the officers with whom he would have to work, but it was convened mainly for the purpose of arriving at a correct

The Delhi  
Conference.

appreciation of the difficulties which confronted the Government of India and Local Governments and of deciding what was the most hopeful solution of those difficulties. The reports of the Directors were not encouraging. They indicated that surplus stocks of rice were available in Bengal and Burma and that supplies of wheat and gram were obtainable from the United Provinces and the Punjab, but when the balance was struck, it was found that the estimated requirements of deficit areas during the three months ending January 1919, exceeded the supplies of wheat, gram, rice and other foodgrains reported to be available for export from more fortunate provinces by 229,460 tons. There was some reason to believe that the prospect, though it was sufficiently gloomy, was not quite so black as it had been painted, and it may here be remarked that all efforts to obtain accurate estimates of stocks of foodgrains in this country during the past year have failed. A more serious attempt was made in December. The co-operation of district officers was secured, and a formal census of stocks of foodgrains was held throughout the country. No pains were spared to make the returns as accurate as possible, but when they were received, they were recognised by common consent to be of very little value. The proceedings of the Delhi Conference were useful as indicating the areas from which supplies of foodgrains could be drawn and as containing an appreciation by those best qualified to judge of the position in India as it was when Mr. Gubbay was appointed, but I propose to examine that position in the light of more general considerations.

Stocks at the end  
of 1918.

9. Fortunately, the main harvests of the two previous years had been particularly good. The rice and wheat crops of 1916-17 and 1917-18, these being by far the two most important food crops in India, were almost the biggest crops on record. The same remark is substantially true of the gram and barley crops of those two years, while the maize crops were above the average. The bajra crop of 1916-17 was exceptionally good and the jowar crop normal, but both these crops failed over large areas in 1917-18 and the yields were poor. But taking the harvests of 1916-17 and 1917-18 as a whole, it may be said with confidence that India's period of stress in 1918-19 succeeded two exceptionally good years. It is commonly believed, however, that during the war India had been denuded of grain and pulse in order to feed the United Kingdom and her Allies as well as the Expeditionary forces operating in Eastern theatres of the war. The exports of wheat, gram, maize, barley and the like in 1917-18, which were mostly on the account of the Royal Commission on wheat supplies, were heavy, and particular areas may have suffered in this way, but export statistics over a long series of years do not support the theory of denudation as applied to India as a whole. The relevant statistics are given in Appendix I to this report, and in Appendix II I have compared the total yield of various important foodgrains and pulses, as recorded in the publication of the Department of Statistics entitled *Estimates of the area and yield of the principal crops in India 1917-18* with the quantities of these foodgrains and pulses exported. It will be seen that the results of this comparison do not support the view that stocks were particularly low in India at the end of 1918 owing to heavy exports. It is quite probable that owing to the bad harvests of 1917-18 stocks of bajra and jowar were short, but unless indeed increasing prosperity due to the war had resulted in a general rise in the standard of living and an increase in consumption, such evidence as is available points to the conclusion that stocks of foodstuffs in India must have been comparatively large at the end of 1918. Had not this been the case, indeed, it is difficult to see how India could have come through 1919 as well as she did.

Margin of  
production over  
consumption in  
India.

10. Unfortunately, for the reasons already explained, it is impossible to give any quantitative estimate of these stocks, nor can any comparison between production and consumption in India be usefully undertaken. Apart from the difficulty of fixing a standard of consumption, which could reasonably be applied to a population of more than 300 millions, it is useless even to attempt the comparison, since there are very large areas in India under crops classed in the Agricultural Statistics under the head "other foodgrains and pulses" for which no estimates of outturn are framed. Moreover, though constant attention is being paid to the improvement of our agricultural statistics, it must be admitted that they are still defective. In some provinces, particularly



provinces where there are large tracts of country under permanent settlement, even the statistics of the area under cultivation are unreliable, while the estimates of the out-turn of crops are always rather doubtful quantities. In my opinion, all that can usefully be said on the subject of the margin of production over consumption in India is what follows. Of the total amount of food produced in the country, part goes into current consumption and part is held in stock for purposes of seed and as a reserve. These two parts between them constitute internal requirements, and the surplus that remains is exported. In times of scarcity the country falls back on its reserve stocks and on the safety margin afforded by the surplus ordinarily exported. There is no means of ascertaining accurately the amount of reserve stock held in the country, but the safety margin afforded by the surplus ordinarily exported is not large. The figures are given below. In working them out Burma has been excluded. That is to say, exports to and imports from Burma have been added to exports from and imports into India proper.

*Net exports of grain and pulse from India.*

Year.	Quantity (000's of tons.)
1909-10 . . . . .	783
1910-11 . . . . .	1,571
1911-12 . . . . .	3,018
1912-13 . . . . .	3,387
1913-14 . . . . .	1,483
1914-15 . . . . .	133
1915-16 . . . . .	151
1916-17 . . . . .	601
1917-18 . . . . .	2,314
1918 up to October . . . . .	1,091

It will be noted that the above table does not support the theory that India was drained of foodstuffs during the war, but the main interest of the figures lies in the fact that in the ten years ending 1918 the net export of grains and pulse from India proper averaged less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million tons per annum. The amount is small, compared with the total production in the country, and moreover the level of prices in India does not ordinarily allow deficiencies in local production to be made up by imports from outside countries other than Burma.

11. We may now consider the extent of the calamity which overtook India owing to the failure of the crops in 1918-19. This crop failure, if less intense than had been experienced previously in particular areas, was unprecedented in the extent of country affected. I have already referred to the unsatisfactory character of the south-west monsoon, and it may be noted that taking the average precipitation over the whole of the plains of India, the rainfall in the monsoon period was 6·5 inches or 19 per cent. in defect. The records of the Meteorological Department contain only two instances of similar failures of the monsoon. One was in the disastrous year 1899, when the deficiency was 6·5 inches; the other was in the even more disastrous year 1877, when the deficiency was 7·9 inches. The Bay current was stronger than that from the Arabian Sea, but it died away early in September, and there was no part of India which did not suffer to a greater or less extent. In Burma the final estimate of the paddy crop showed a defect of 16 per cent. compared with the out-turn of the previous year. Both in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa excessive rainfall in June, deficient rain in July, and the entire cessation of the rains in the middle of September seriously affected the out-turn of the *bhadai* or autumn crops and gravely prejudiced the prospects of the important winter rice crops. The outturn of this crop was estimated at only 77 per cent. of the normal in Bengal and at only 60 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa. Even in Assam both the autumn and winter rice crops were exceptionally poor, floods being the cause of the damage in the one case and drought in the other. The failure of the Arabian Sea monsoon was more complete than that of the Bay current and other provinces fared even worse. The season in the United Provinces was one of the worst on record. The unirrigated *kharif* crops failed over

The crop failure of 1918-19.

large areas, and *rabi* sowings were much restricted. In the Punjab, *kharif* sowings were 27 per cent, below normal, and the percentage of crop failure was 41, double the normal figure. *Rabi* sowings were late and were much restricted. In the Central Provinces, where, apart from deficient rainfall, influenza was particularly severe, all field work being brought to an entire standstill just when labour was required for the sowing of the *rabi* crops, the yield of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops taken together was little more than half the normal. In all these three provinces, however, timely rain in January resulted in a better *rabi* than at one time had been expected, and heavy rain in November assisted to relieve the situation in Madras. But the rain came too late to save the *kharif* crops in Madras, and throughout the Peninsula the crops were bad. The Bombay Presidency fared particularly badly. The harvests were poor everywhere and in some areas failed altogether, and a widespread fodder famine aggravated an already serious situation.

Deficiency of production.

12. Normally in India crop failures are only partial, and shortages in some parts of the country are made up for by bountiful harvests in other parts. But in 1918-19 there was no province which did not suffer from a failure of the monsoon which was either partial or complete, and the terrible influenza epidemic of the autumn months of 1918 was another calamity which tended still further to restrict production. The effect of these factors is exhibited statistically in the appended table in which I have compared the estimated yield of the principal crops in 1918-19 with the corresponding figures for 1917-18 and with the average yield of the five years ending 1916-17.

Out-turn of some of the principal crops in 000's of tons.

Crop.	1913-14 to 1916-17 (average.)	1917-18.	1918-19.	EXCESS+ OR DEFICIENCY—	
				Between column 4 and column 2.	Between column 4 and column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice . . . . .	30,913	36,236	23,672	—7,091	—12,130
Wheat . . . . .	9,333	9,922	7,502	—1,831	—2,420
Barley . . . . .	3,059	3,328	2,781	—278	—547
Jowar . . . . .	5,090	4,000(1)	3,459(2)	—1,631	—541
Bajra . . . . .	3,282	2,000(1)	1,381	—1,901	—619
Maize . . . . .	2,253	2,817	1,770	—483	—547
Gram . . . . .	3,355	4,400	1,928(2)	—1,427	—2,472
	57,285	62,203	42,493	—14,792	—19,276

(1) Madras out-turn estimated roughly by me.  
(2) Central Provinces out-turn estimated roughly by me.

The real nature of the problem.

13. The above table shows that in British provinces alone and in respect only of certain principal crops, the deficiency of production in 1918-19 amounted to more than 14 million tons compared with the average of the four years ending 1916-17, and more than 19 million tons compared with the year 1917-18. Attention in the press and in the Legislative Councils has been concentrated recently mainly on the question of prices. I will deal with this question later. But it will now be clear why at the end of 1918, the Government of India and Mr. Gubbay regarded the question of prices as one of secondary importance. The problem before them obviously was how to conserve, supplement and distribute to the best advantage supplies of food which were feared to be inadequate for the needs of the country.

III.—The policy adopted.

14. The measures adopted may conveniently be considered under the above three heads. The conservation of resources covers the Government of India's export policy and under this head I will deal not only with the ring fence



drawn round India by the embargo on exports of foodstuffs, but also with the arrangements made to ration countries which ordinarily draw their supplies from India. The second head involves the consideration not only of the arrangements made for the control of the Burma rice trade and for the importation of Australian wheat, but also of the control exercised over shipping in Indian waters and the measures taken to reduce the rates of freight on rice imported from Burma. Under the head of distribution falls the consideration of the whole subject of internal control in India.

#### (1) EXPORT POLICY.

15. The policy of prohibiting exports of foodstuffs in times of scarcity has frequently been examined by the Government of India, and up to the outbreak of the war, the conclusion arrived at had always been the same. Nothing could justify recourse to this expedient, it was stated in 1873, "unless it were a certainty or a reasonable probability that exports of food had so exhausted the resources of India as to render them incapable of affording supplies, which may be required for affected districts." This principle was re-affirmed by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir J. O.) Miller in the Legislative Council in 1908, but the war had not been long in progress before the rapid rise in the price of wheat in the Indian markets compelled the Government of India to abandon their established policy, and since the beginning of 1915 some form of embargo has always existed on the export of wheat and wheat flour. When Mr. Gubbay joined his appointment as Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner in November 1918, the orders in force prohibited the export of wheat and wheat flour except under license, and no further action in this direction was necessary. But the question at once had to be examined whether supplies of wheat could be made available for the United Kingdom. At the beginning of 1918, in response to an earnest appeal from the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, a very large programme of wheat purchases in 1918-19 had provisionally been arranged. Fortunately, as it turned out afterwards, currency difficulties had necessitated a reduction of this programme in June 1918, and as I have already explained, purchases had been temporarily suspended in July at the instance of the Government of India, and except for Mesopotamia, had been stopped altogether in the beginning of October. The Secretary of State, however, in agreeing to this measure, had asked, in view of the extra strain on tonnage caused by the failure of Indian supplies, that the possibility of resuming purchases on the Royal Commission's account might be examined before the 15th December. The signing of the Armistice on the 11th November fortunately made the question of supplies from India less important, and on December 17th the Secretary of State was informed that in view of the necessity of conserving stocks to meet the Indian demand, it was quite impossible for the Government of India to agree to the resumption of purchases by the Royal Commission for export overseas. The position as regards rice was very similar. As I shall explain later, the export of rice on private account had already been prohibited, and the only question requiring immediate settlement was how far the Government of India could meet the Royal Commission's requirements for 1919 which had been estimated at one million tons. After a careful examination of the position in Burma, the Government of India offered to supply the United Kingdom with 300,000 tons of rice in 1919, but when the Royal Commission resigned their claim to this amount in favour of the colonies, the Government of India decided to retain the rice for India. The position in regard to other foodgrains was then examined, and in the beginning of February 1919 notifications were issued prohibiting the export except under license of bajra, jowar, barley, gram, maize and pulse. Chillies, onions, potatoes and ragi were also included in the notification on various dates.

16. It was, of course, not possible to shut down exports of foodgrains from India altogether. India supplies a considerable proportion of the world's requirements of rice, and there are many rice-eating countries which are almost entirely dependent on India for their food supplies. Many of these countries, moreover, besides being included in the British Empire, contain large resident Indian populations. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius and South

Restriction of exports.

The Rationing Scheme.

Africa are cases in point. For political reasons, moreover, it was important to supply certain countries, and the resumption of the pilgrim traffic made it imperative to send foodstuffs to Jeddah. One of the first duties, therefore, taken up by Mr. Gubbay and Mr. Hullah (who had been appointed Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner) was the devising of a rationing scheme. Certain countries, although large importers of rice from India, were eliminated altogether as having no special claim on India, and it was announced on the 17th December that it would not be possible to grant licenses for shipment to Australia, Canada, the Dutch East Indies, China and various other countries. 300,000 tons were then earmarked for the Royal Commission (it has already been mentioned that this quantity was subsequently reserved for India), and a preliminary estimate was made of India's probable requirements. The balance remaining for export was then divided up between countries regarded as having a special claim on India, and was distributed among the different Indian ports. Exports from Madras and Karachi were closed down altogether, and the bulk of the exports were made from Burma. Details of the rice rationing scheme as finally settled by Mr. Gubbay are given in appendix III to this report. In most cases the rations allowed were much below the quantities of rice normally imported by the countries concerned, and in order to give them time to exploit other sources of supplies, they were allowed to overdraw in the first quarter of 1919. The effect of the scheme was also obscured at first by the fact that at the end of 1918 the Royal Commission held large stocks of old crop rice in Burma for which it had not been able to provide shipping. Shipments of these stocks still continue, and this fact explains the exports to Egypt, Sweden and some other countries which appear in the sea-borne trade returns, and which have occasioned some comment in the press. I do not propose to enlarge on this matter. It is sufficient to remark that the rice was old crop rice bought at a price much above the controlled price for the 1919 crop and therefore useless to India, and that much of it had been bought for allied or neutral countries under agreements effected during the war and therefore could not have been resigned by the Royal Commission even if the Government of India had pressed this course. Moreover, it was shipped at a time when there was far more of the 1919 crop in the Burma ports than we could arrange to lift to India. I should explain that it was not possible absolutely to adhere to Mr. Gubbay's rationing scheme. Most of the modifications made were unimportant and consisted mainly of transfers of allotments from one port to another. But the allotment made to Ceylon had largely to be increased. This island, which contains more than 4 million people including a large resident Tamil population, has only a small area under food crops, and is almost entirely dependent on India for its food supplies. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter but which were accepted by the Government of India as satisfactory, the Government of Ceylon were not able to make up the deficiency between their ration and their normal supplies from India by imports from the only two free markets, Siam and Saigon, and the Government of India were compelled to assume responsibility for providing the Island's minimum requirements, namely 26,000 tons of rice a month. Had they not done so, the island would have starved, the tea and rubber industries would have been ruined, and there would have been a large influx of starving Tamil coolies back into Madras. The task of supplementing the sanctioned allotment was not easy. But as the situation in India improved with the harvesting of the *kharif* crops, licensed importers of Burma rice in various ports found themselves with stocks of Burma rice for which there was no demand and which could not be sold except at a loss. These surplus stocks were utilised in feeding Ceylon, and it was also found possible to make additional allotments from Burma. In the end we were able to make available for Ceylon during 1919 a large proportion of her normal supplies of Indian rice amounting to some 315,000 tons. A small additional allotment was also sanctioned for the Straits Settlements, but much of the Foodstuffs Commissioner's time was taken up in rejecting appeals from countries east of Suez for supplies of rice. Similar rationing schemes for wheat, wheat flour and other grain and pulse were drawn up in respect of exports from Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, but the amounts involved were small, and it is not necessary to go further into detail.



17. A statement is appended which exhibits statistically the effect of these measures. Effect of restrictions.

*Comparative Statement of exports.*

(Tons).

Grain.	Average nine years ending 1917-18.	1st six months 1918-19.	2nd six months 1918-19.	1st six months 1919-20.	Total columns 4 and 5.	Difference between columns 6 and 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice . . . . .	2,044,011	1,253,674	763,647	228,012	991,659	1,052,352
Wheat . . . . .	1,122,537	445,866	30,237	4,297	34,534	1,088,003
Jowar and Bajra . . . . .	44,937	4,165	1,231	2,278	3,509	41,428
Barley . . . . .	210,788	170,647	55,705	342	56,047	154,741
Gram . . . . .	120,143	223,653	53,539	2,561	61,100	59,043
Total grain, pulse and flour	3,534,757	2,243,487	1,003,823	312,144	1,315,967	2,518,790
Total grain, pulse and flour excluding Burma rice.	2,299,703	1,235,300	379,943	132,385	512,328	1,787,375

It will be seen that if exports of Burma rice be excluded, exports of grain, pulse and flour from India proper were reduced in the year ending 30th September 1919 to slightly more than 500,000 tons or rather more than one-fifth of the annual normal exports of just under 2,300,000 tons. A saving was affected to India in this way of about 1,800,000 tons of food grains.

(2) IMPORT POLICY.

(a) *Burma rice control.*

18. Before describing the measures adopted for the control of the Burma rice trade in 1919, it may be of interest to give a brief account of the inception and extent of the operations of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies in respect of Burma rice in 1918, especially as those operations have been the subject of considerable misapprehension in the press. In September 1917 it was evident from reports in the newspapers as well as from representations received by the Government of India, that the position of the Burma rice trade was becoming critical, and the Government of Burma were asked to report what the position actually was. In reply they stated that owing partly to the shortage of shipping and partly to the curtailment of markets, a large proportion of the 1916 crop was still on the local market, that the price of paddy had dropped to R78 per 100 baskets, a price which had not been touched at that season of the year in any of the previous 17 years, that if no relief could be arranged the price would probably drop to R60 when the new crop came in, and that the cultivators would be involved in very heavy loss. Urgent representations were at once made to the Secretary of State that additional tonnage should be provided for the Burma rice trade, and the suggestion was also made that the United Kingdom and her allies might welcome supplies of Burma rice. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Shipping Controller, was able at once to relieve to some extent the shipping position, but in December 1917 more important developments ensued. The Secretary of State cabled out that it was proposed to supply the allied countries with 100,000 tons of Burma rice monthly in 1918, and in view of the immense quantities involved, he asked that local arrangements might be made which would ensure continuous supplies at a reasonable price. These arrangements were made by the Local Government in consultation with the trade. The export of rice to all destinations was prohibited except under license, and purchases on behalf of the Royal Commission were entrusted to a Rice Commissioner who in distributing the contracts among the millers was assisted by an Advisory Committee. The Royal Commission naturally provided the

Operations of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies in 1918.

tonnage for the rice purchased on its account, and in this way the situation in Burma was saved. The amount of rice purchased for the Royal Commission in 1918 was 788,632 tons, and the price paid amounted approximately to £6,020,000.

Mr. Gubbay's  
scheme of control.

19. The Royal Commission originally agreed to pay for the rice supplied on its order on the basis of R105 per 100 baskets of first quality Europe paddy delivered at Rangoon or Bassein. This price was considerably higher than the Royal Commission had been paying, but they agreed to it on the representation of the Government of Burma that it was the average price of paddy in Rangoon in the three months January, February and March in the 20 years preceding the war, and that with due regard to the interests of the Burma cultivators, the price could not be fixed at a lower figure. As a matter of fact, the price was not fixed under the Defence of India Rules or otherwise made effective. Wide publicity was given to the fact that the Royal Commission had agreed to pay for the rice it required on the basis of R105 per 100 baskets of paddy, and it was hoped and believed that the cultivators would stand out for this figure. But the 1917-18 crop was an exceptionally good one, and paddy poured down into the ports in such quantities that the millers, especially as the supplies of tonnage were irregular, were able to obtain their requirements at a price much below Rs. 105, and it became necessary to revise the terms of the contracts between the millers and the Royal Commission. The price of paddy remained low in the first six months of 1918. It averaged R89 in May, R93 in June and R98 in July, but when it became apparent that the monsoon in India threatened to be a failure, prices rose rapidly. The average price in August was R112, in September it rose to R150 and in October to R162. When Mr. Gubbay arrived in Rangoon in the middle of November the price had touched R180, a figure never before reached at this season of the year. The market was in a very sensitive mood, and prices were rising in response to every demand from India. This sensitiveness was due to the fact that it was certain that India must require large supplies, and was accentuated by competitive buying in Burma by merchants from Bombay, Madras and Mysore. It was also thought that need for rice in India was so urgent that Mr. Gubbay must take over the balance remaining of the 1918 crop (which was estimated at between 100,000 and 150,000 tons) at any price which those who held that balance might choose to fix in combination with one another. Mr. Gubbay, however, destroyed these hopes by stating that he had no intention of taking over the balance of the 1918 crop, and he contented himself with devising in consultation with the big millers, the small millers and the Government of Burma, a scheme for the control of the 1919 crop. The main features of his scheme as announced in a press communiqué issued on the 25th November were as follows :—

- (1) Licenses would be required for export to any destination.
- (2) The quantities which might be shipped to any destination would be determined by the Government of India;
- (3) Licenses to ship rice of the 1919 crop to authorised destinations within the quantities allowed by the Government of India would be granted only on satisfactory evidence being furnished that the price paid or to be paid for the rice which it was intended to ship was not in excess of the controlled basic price, and
- (4) The maximum buying price for the Burma rice crop of 1919 was fixed at R335 *ex* hopper for the quality known as big mills specials.

It may be explained that the prices of other qualities of rice in the province bear a definite relation to the price of big mill specials, and that the price of rice in the Burma market bears a definite relation to the price of paddy. The rice price is made up of (1) the price of paddy, (2) the milling hire and (3) the cash out-turn *i.e.*, the quantities of white rice and *kuddis* or brokens obtained in the course of milling from a given quantity of paddy. (2) is a fixed charge and (3) depends on the milling quality of the paddy, but without going further into a very technical matter, it may be said that price of R335 fixed by Mr. Gubbay for 100 baskets (each of 75 lbs.) of big mills specials represented



a price of R124 for 100 baskets (each of 46 lbs.) of paddy. This price was undoubtedly fair and even liberal. In the 10 years preceding the war the medium average price for paddy in the first quarter of the year had been R116; in the three years ending 1917 the average had been R105; in 1918 the average had been R97, and the settlements in Burma assume a price of R105. Mr. Gubbay in fixing the price of big mills specials at R335 added about 20 per cent. to the price assumed by settlement officers, and in doing so he was guided by the considerations (1) that the paddy cultivator in Burma naturally expected that the necessities of the world for food would bring him compensation for the lean years which he had experienced since 1914, and (2) that his price must be sufficiently liberal to make it certain that paddy would come down freely. Mr. Gubbay's system of control, as already explained, applied only to the 1919 crop which would not come on to the market till January, but the issue of his press communiqué on 25th November 1918 led to an immediate fall in the price of old crop paddy. In the first week of December the price of paddy had dropped to R140 and during the course of the month it fell to R110, a figure well below the maximum permissible under the control scheme.

20. A number of officers were engaged in working the control. The Foodstuffs Commissioner, with the approval of the Government of India, fixed the quantities which might be licensed monthly for import into the different ports of India. The Agent to the Shipping Controller (or, as he afterwards became, the Shipping Controller in India) was responsible for providing the tonnage as far as it was available. The Directors of Civil Supplies in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, issued licenses for import up to the quantities allotted by the Foodstuffs Commissioner, and the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice) under which name Mr. Stevens, the Rice Commissioner, had been transferred to Mr. Gubbay's staff, supervised the working of the scheme in Burma. He licensed shipments and satisfied himself that the maximum buying price had not been exceeded by the shippers. The control came into force with the arrival of the new crop in January, and for the first three months of the year it worked, by common consent, remarkably well. Paddy poured down into the ports in normal quantities, and while shippers experienced no difficulty in obtaining all the rice they required at or below the control price, the cultivators obtained a reasonably good price for their paddy, as will

	R	be seen from the average prices for
January . . . . .	119	January, February and March noted in
February . . . . .	122	the margin. In fact when Mr. Gubbay
March . . . . .	128	visited Rangoon in March, the only

complaint made to him in respect of the working of the control was that sufficient tonnage had not been provided.

21. Even in March, however, the price of paddy had risen slightly above the parity of the maximum controlled price for rice, and in April it became evident that the control was breaking down. There was sufficient rice already licensed and contracted for to fill our steamers for some time to come, but Mr. Stevens reported that unless early action were taken the time would soon arrive when it would be difficult to find rice for the shipping provided. Accordingly at the end of April I, who had in the meantime succeeded Mr. Gubbay as Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, proceeded to Rangoon to investigate matters on the spot. The general position when I arrived was that the millers had stopped selling rice of the controlled qualities, and that the price of paddy had advanced far beyond the parity of the controlled rice price. As already noted, Mr. Gubbay had fixed his maximum price for rice on the basis of R124 for 100 baskets of paddy. At the time of my arrival transactions in paddy had been reported at R150 and R155, and one transaction at R165. It was evident therefore that the control scheme had temporarily broken down. It was freely said in the bazaar that the price control no longer existed, and it was an open secret that certain shippers were evading the control. The most common method of evasion was for the shippers to pay, in addition to the nominal control price, secret bonuses for the rice they bought.

22. My enquiries showed that this temporary breakdown of the price control was due to a variety of reasons. In the first place, the rule that rice

Working of the control.

Temporary breakdown of the control in April-May.

Its causes.

might not be exported unless Mr. Stevens was satisfied that the transaction was not effected at a price above the control price was not, and could never be, in itself a really effective safeguard against dishonesty. Up to the end of March, it worked well enough, but merely because owing to the arrival of the new crop and the glut of paddy in the ports the market price of rice was below the control figure. As soon as the point arrived when rice could not be bought at the control price, the rule ceased to be effective. It was not possible for Mr. Stevens to check every shipping bill, and even in cases where he was dissatisfied and called for further information, it was quite easy for a dishonest shipper to put in a false bill. The next point, which impressed itself on me, was that no system of control in Burma could by itself be effective. The first condition of success in Burma was that price control in India should be real, and there was little doubt that laxity of control in India had contributed to the temporary breakdown of control in Burma. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor laid great stress on this point, and it was emphasised by everyone whom I consulted in Burma. It was obvious that if the licensees could evade the price control in India, and if they could make large illicit profits on the rice which they imported from Burma, they would find means of evading the control in Burma. The first conclusion I came to, therefore, was that control in India must be tightened up, otherwise whatever measures were taken in Burma must prove ineffective. This point was important for other reasons on which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor laid emphasis. If we had not restricted the export of rice from Burma, prices would have been much higher than those fixed by the control. It might reasonably be argued that the necessities of India justified control in Burma, but obviously there was no justification for limiting the profits of the miller, the merchant and cultivator in Burma unless steps were taken to ensure that the consumer in India, and not the profiteer, got the benefit of the artificial lowering of the price. In addition to laxity of control in India, faulty methods of issuing licenses had also enhanced the difficulties of the position. Originally it was the intention that the Director of Civil Supplies of importing provinces should work as far as possible through the ordinary trade channels, and should issue licenses to established shippers. Moreover, in some provinces there was at first a reluctance on the part of merchants to take the risk of importing rice, and the Director of Civil Supplies welcomed any one who came forward to take up licenses. The result was that in some provinces the mistake had been made of issuing too many licenses and of issuing licenses for too small quantities. These licensees had competed against one another for rice in Burma, and, moreover, the greater the number of licensees, the greater the difficulties of control. Further, in the original control scheme the price of certain qualities of rice, such as Europe No. 1, boiled rice, and the lower grades of brokens, had been left uncontrolled. Fancy prices had been obtained for Europe No. 1 and boiled rice, and this fact had contributed to the rise in the price of paddy. The omission to control the lower grades of brokens had also opened the door to fraud. All these reasons had contributed to the temporary breakdown of the price control, but all whom I consulted were agreed that the main cause of the stagnation in the rice market was that the first rush of paddy had spent itself, and it is noteworthy that Mr. Gubbay in introducing the control scheme had clearly indicated his opinion that some raising of the control price would be necessary in April or May. At the time of my arrival in Burma, the cultivator was scarcely in the picture. The balance of the paddy had passed into the hands of the stock-holders. The exportable surplus was even smaller than had been supposed, and the Government of Burma had just issued a communiqué reducing its estimate of this surplus from 2,250,000 tons cargo rice to 2,110,000 tons. The stock-holders knew not only that the crop was short in Burma and that the exportable surplus was estimated officially to be nearly three-quarters of a million tons less than in the previous year, but also that famine conditions prevailed in India, and that India was in urgent need of large supplies of Burma rice. It was also believed that if the monsoon opened well in India, conditions would change and that the control would be relaxed in July. The stock-holders thought that then the Burma market would be opened again to the world generally, and that prices would rise to the extraordinary levels prevailing in Siam and Saigon. It was reported



that they could afford to hold till the end of the year, if necessary, or even longer, and it was obvious that they were in a strong position.

22. If I had been in a position to put up a bluff, the best course would undoubtedly have been to reduce the control price and divert the rice steamers for a month or two. This course was impossible for obvious reasons. In the first place, if I had diverted the rice steamers for a month or two it might have been impossible to collect the fleet again. Secondly, India was in urgent need of rice. I came to the conclusion, therefore, after consulting not only the Local Government but also the big millers, the small millers, and the Rice Merchants' Association, that there was only one way of inducing a free flow of paddy, and that was to raise the control price. Paddy had already been sold at R155 for 100 baskets, and I decided that no smaller price than R150 would have the effect of bringing out stocks. All whom I consulted were also agreed that it was essential that if the rice price was raised, the price of paddy should be fixed under the Defence of India Rules, and that it should be made clear to the stock-holders that if they continued unreasonably to withhold their stocks they would run the risk of having their stocks commandeered, and that if they sold above the maximum price, they would be liable to go to jail. Before, however, I could ask the Local Government to take action in this direction, it was necessary for me to satisfy them that I was offering a reasonable price to the stock-holders. It must be remembered that these stock-holders are an essential link in the chain of the paddy trade, and that it has been the policy of the Local Government in past years to encourage the ryot to hold up his stores of paddy. An examination of the statistics of paddy prices between May and December showed that in the previous ten years the average price in these months had been as high as R172 in 1912, and R155 in 1911. In 1915 it was R141. In no other year had it been more than R128, and in five years out of the ten it was less than R120. Judging by these figures, no reasonable cause of complaint would have been given if the paddy basis had been fixed at R145 or even R140. But the main thing was to tempt out stocks of paddy. It was doubtful whether commandeering on a large scale was possible, and in any case I regarded commandeering as a weapon to be held in reserve rather than as an ordinary means of bringing out paddy. For the purpose of bringing out the paddy, it was necessary to rely mainly on an attractive price. I therefore recommended to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the rice price should be increased so as to enable millers to pay up to R150. His Honour, after examining the price statistics submitted to him, accepted this price as a reasonable price in all the circumstances of the year. Accordingly on the 8th May, with his approval and that of the Government of India, I issued a press communiqué. I raised the maximum control price of rice in Burma from B335 per 100 baskets of big mills specials to R385, this being the equivalent of R150 per 100 baskets of paddy. The maximum prices of other qualities of rice were revised in the same proportion, and practically every quality of rice known in the trade in Burma was brought under control. It was announced that the Government of India had issued a notification under rule 11-J. of the Defence of India Rules declaring that it was necessary to control the supply of rice in Burma and that in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by this notification the Government of Burma intended to prescribe that the price at which paddy might be sold in Burma should not exceed R150 per 100 baskets delivered at the mills in the various Burma ports. It was also stated that there was no foundation for the belief that the rice control was likely to be relaxed in July or August, and that, if necessary, the Government of India would retain control until the 1919 crop had been completely disposed of.

23. For reasons for which the Local Government were in no way responsible, the notification prescribing the maximum price for paddy was not issued till the 17th May, and some further time elapsed before the news penetrated into the jungle. But as soon as my press communiqué was issued, the price of paddy dropped to R150, and as soon as stock-holders became aware of the Local Government's notification, paddy, arrivals of which had dropped alarmingly at the end of April, again began to move freely down to the ports.

On my return to India, I visited Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and discussed with the Directors of Civil Supplies the question of tightening up rice control in India. The measures adopted will be referred to later, but it may be mentioned that they consisted chiefly of a rigorous limitation of the number of licensed importers with the object of rendering control at once easier and more effective. For two months everything worked smoothly, but with the signing of the peace treaty in July, the rumour again revived that the relaxation of control was imminent, and the price of paddy at once hardened. Millers were unable to obtain paddy at controlled prices and consequently were unwilling to enter into fresh commitments, and complaints were received from Madras, Calcutta and Bombay that licensees were experiencing difficulty in securing rice. It was also reported that speculators in Burma had brought up large stocks of rice, and that large premia had been paid in addition to the control price. On the 31st July a press notice was issued that the control would not be relaxed until the 1919 crop had been disposed of and that in any event it would be maintained till the end of December 1919. On the 1st August the Local Government issued a notification prescribing the control prices for rice announced in the press communiqué of the 8th May as maximum prices under the Defence of India Rules, and authorising the commandeering of rice in the event of its being unreasonably withheld. Finally, it was decided to make an example of stock-holders who refused to sell paddy at the controlled prices by commandeering their stocks. The *modus operandi* as finally settled by the Local Government was as follows. The different centres for paddy were divided up by arrangement among the millers. The names of stock-holders, so far as they could be ascertained by Mr. Bower, who had succeeded Mr. Stevens as Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice) in May, were communicated to the millers, and they were instructed to approach the stock-holders with a firm offer for their stocks of paddy at the equivalent of control rates. In the event of a refusal, it was decided that notices should be served on the stock-holders requiring them to deliver the stocks at a specified wharf or station within a specified period, the millers being left to make their own arrangements to take delivery. A number of notices were served on stock-holders, but as was to be expected, it was not found easy actually to secure the paddy. The measures taken, however, had the desired effect, and very large quantities of rice were secured for India in August, September and October without any serious difficulty, nor was any shipping held up for lack of rice. Fortunately the final official estimate of the exportable surplus (2,100,000 tons cargo rice) turned out to be too low. By the middle of October 1,953,256 tons of white rice equivalent to nearly 2,300,000 tons cargo rice had arrived in the ports, and paddy was still coming down at the rate of some 20,000 tons a week.

Provision of  
shipping

24. I may here break off to refer very briefly to two questions which have had a very direct bearing on the supplies of Burma rice to India, namely, the arrangements for control over shipping and the rates of freight charged for the conveyance of rice to the different Indian ports. At the end of 1918, control was exercised over British vessels by arrangement with the Ministry of Shipping at home and in respect of foreign vessels by virtue of the powers conferred on the Government of India by rule 14-A. of the Defence of India Rules. The powers of control were vested in an officer styled the Agent to the Shipping Controller in the East, an appointment held by Major R. Douglas Story. In February 1919, however, the Government of India found it necessary to take further powers. Information had been received from home that it was proposed very shortly to terminate the Liner Requisition Scheme, but that the Ministry of Shipping would retain the powers of licensing and direction of vessels registered at ports registered in the United Kingdom. Control, therefore, could still be exercised over such vessels by arrangement with the Ministry of Shipping, but there was no power to control British vessels registered in Indian ports or ports other than those of the United Kingdom. Consequently the powers conferred by rule 14-A. of the Defence of India Rules were extended to include the licensing and direction of all vessels, whether British or Foreign, not registered at ports in the United Kingdom. The effect of the rule as amended was that owners of such vessels were required to obtain licenses from Major Story before proceeding to sea from an Indian



port, and to submit such licenses to the Collectors of Customs at the various ports when applying for Port Clearance.

This action was taken solely for the purpose of ensuring that adequate tonnage should be available for the conveyance of rice from Burma to India, and for the same reason, the Government of India resisted pressure from home that the policy in India with regard to shipping control should be brought into line with the policy decided on at home and that detailed control and direction of shipping should be dispensed with as far and as quickly as possible. But when the post of Shipping Controller was abolished at home, it was no longer possible to retain Major Story as Agent to that officer, and in March 1919 he was appointed Shipping Controller with the Government of India. As already explained, one of his duties was to provide the tonnage necessary for the execution of the Foodstuffs Commissioner's monthly programme, and in the first three months of the year his task was a very difficult one. The shipping available in Indian waters was very limited in comparison with the demands for rice for India, and the position in Bombay at the beginning of April was critical. Urgent representations were made to the Secretary of State as the result of which the Ministry of Shipping made additional tonnage available for the rice traffic and also expedited the return of requisitioned ships to the British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies. Thus in spite of the fact that successive reductions in the freight charges on rice gradually drove foreign ships (on which we relied greatly in the early part of the year) away from Indian waters, the tonnage position steadily improved. Indeed as the year advanced, the problem of supplying India with rice completely changed. In the early months of the year the difficulty was one of shipping. In the later months, as the exportable surplus in Burma gradually approached exhaustion, it was one of rice. Since May, indeed, a periodical anxiety has been the bunching of steamers and consequent congestion at the ports. However carefully the shipping programme was arranged and however meticulously steamers were spaced out, unforeseen accidents and delays would occur, and a bunch of rice steamers would arrive simultaneously at a port. Congestion in the docks would follow, and congestion in one port invariably led a month later to congestion in another. The most anxious time was at the end of May when I had 900,000 bags of rice in the Port Trust sheds at Bombay with another 80,000 tons afloat *en route* to the port. But by heroic efforts on the part of the Director of Civil Supplies, the Port Trust authorities, the railways and the merchants, the sheds were cleared in a remarkably short space of time, and the crisis passed away. The steamer companies also were sympathetic and forebore to press their claims for demurrage. I should here like to express my obligations to Major Story. His achievements in the matter of supplying shipping will be exhibited statistically below and will speak for themselves. But one of my chief difficulties was the bewildering rapidity with which the foodstuffs position was apt to change, and I was constantly calling upon Major Story to alter his programme and provide at short notice large quantities of tonnage for particular ports. He never failed me. Another pleasing feature of the shipping control (if I may be permitted to travel rather out of my sphere) was the complete absence of friction with the two great Indian Shipping Companies, the British India and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies. I had frequently to consult and negotiate with these two companies, and I should like to testify to the assistance and courtesy which invariably I received from them.

25. The following table shows the rates of freight on rice from Rangoon Rates of freight, which were in force at the end of 1918 :—

Port of destination.	Rate of freight per ton.	Pre-war rate per ton.	
	Rs	Rs	A.*
Madras . . . . .	42	9	8
Calcutta . . . . .	22	5	0
Bombay . . . . .	55	9	8
Alleppy . . . . .	55	9	8
Cochin . . . . .	55	9	8

\*Gross rates. Rebates were allowed.

A freight rate of Rs 55 per ton represented an addition of 52 per cent to the *ex-hopper* price of big mills specials as fixed by Mr. Gubbay, and as soon as he returned from Burma in the beginning of December, he was directed by the Government of India to consider whether some reduction of freight could not be secured. Under the system of control then in vogue, rates of freight were fixed by Major Story in consultation with the Shipping Controller at home, but the danger was that if freights were materially reduced, foreign ships would desert Indian waters for more remunerative markets, and much of our essential tonnage would be lost. After discussion with Mr. Gubbay, however, Major Story agreed with effect from January 15th to reduce the rates of freight on rice from Rangoon to Rs 40 per ton for Bombay, Rs 35 per ton for Tuticorin and West Coast ports, Rs 30 per ton for Madras, Negapatam and Cuddalore, Rs 20 per ton for Calcutta and Rs 42 per ton for Karachi. At the end of the month a further reduction was secured. The position had been entirely changed by the announcement of the approaching termination of the Liner Requisition Scheme, and questions of freight instead of being decided by the Shipping Controller were henceforward a matter for negotiation with the two companies chiefly concerned, namely the British India and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies. Negotiations were at once opened by Mr. Gubbay and Major Story, and on the 30th January the former was able to announce that the rates of freight for foodstuffs from Rangoon and Akyab were reduced as below :—

To—	R	
Bombay . . . . .	30	} Less a rebate of 10 per cent. on the usual terms.
Malabar ports . . . . .	32	
Madras and East Coast ports . . . . .	28	
Karachi . . . . .	35	
Calcutta . . . . .	20	

Slightly higher rates were fixed for Bassein and Moulmein and the revised rates were guaranteed for three months. On the expiry of this period in April, I again interviewed the two companies as to the possibility of securing a further reduction of the rates, and as the result of these negotiations, the rates were finally fixed with effect from the 1st June at Rs 24 for Bombay, Rs 26 for Tuticorin and Malabar ports, Rs 22-8 for Madras, Negapatam and Cuddalore and Rs. 16 for Calcutta. These rates, of course, are still high compared with those prevailing before the war, and they have been criticized on that ground. But they are much lower than those obtaining for other kinds of cargo—for instance Rs 72 per ton have freely been paid on timber from Rangoon to Madras—and it is, perhaps, a sufficient answer to criticism that the announcement of the new rates was followed by the disappearance of the Dutch tonnage which Major Story had hitherto been able to use for the transport of rice. These steamers henceforth avoided Indian waters lest they should be impressed into the service of the foodstuffs programme.

26. The following statement shows the amount of Burma rice shipped to India between the 1st January and 31st October 1919 :—

	Tons.
Bombay . . . . .	734,251
Calcutta . . . . .	442,609
Chittagong . . . . .	92,118
Port Blair . . . . .	1,418
Madras . . . . .	211,654
Negapatam . . . . .	30,756
Cuddalore . . . . .	20,321
Tuticorin . . . . .	59,532
Karachi . . . . .	7,128
Cochin . . . . .	59,247
Calicut . . . . .	10,096
Alleppey . . . . .	58,615
Other Madras ports . . . . .	4,898
Total . . . . .	1,732,643



In the ten years ending 1917-18 India's imports of Burma rice never exceeded 1,139,978 tons in any one year, and it will be seen that in the first 10 months of this year shipments of rice from Burma to India exceeded this figure by nearly 600,000 tons. Except a few thousand tons shipped in January, the whole of this quantity was rice supplied under the control scheme, and the saving to India must have been enormous. I do not propose to enter at any length into the price at which the rice was sold in India. The price varied, of course, not only according to the quality but according to the ex-hopper controlled prices in Burma, the f. o. b. charges (which were revised by Mr. Stevens in May with my sanction), the rate of freight, and the profit allowed to the importer. It is sufficient to say that in Bombay in July the whole-sale controlled prices of the different qualities of Burma rice varied from R6-4-0 per bag of 168 lbs. for the lowest quality of broken to R13-15-6 per bag for long grain special, the most expensive quality of boiled rice. The controlled price for small mill specials was R12-0-3 per bag of 168 lbs. or R8 per cwt., and it is interesting to note that according to information collected by Mr. Bower, this same quality of rice was selling about the same time at R14 per cwt. in Java and Saigon, at R15 in Siam and at R18 in Japan. In most cases, moreover, the prices quoted by Mr. Bower were controlled prices. It has been ascertained from the Government of Ceylon that they had to pay in Bangkok, Hong Kong and Singapore prices for rice varying from R27 to R57 per bag f. o. b. The f. o. b. prices of the corresponding qualities of Burma rice in Rangoon at the same time varied from R8-9-3 to R10-2-4 per bag. Mr. Gubbay's controlled ex-hopper price of R335 per 100 baskets of 7,500 lbs. of big mills specials is equivalent to R100 a ton, and my revised price of R385 per 100 baskets represents R115 per ton. It is generally agreed that if it had not been for the control the price of big mills specials would have risen to R500 (equivalent to R150 per ton) or even higher. But even if we make the very conservative assumption that had it not been for the control, the average wholesale price of Burma rice in India would have been R30 per ton higher, it means that the saving in India by the operation of the price control on the 1,700,000 tons imported amounted to more than 5 crores of rupees.

27. An equivalent loss was, of course, caused to Burma, and in Burma the whole scheme of control was fiercely assailed. It was asserted that the Government of India were feeding India at the expense of the Burman cultivator, and it was pointed out that instead of attempting to control the price of wheat in Canada and Australia, the British Government were paying £50 million sterling a year to keep the price of the quartern loaf at home at 9d. I do not think that I need reply at any great length to these criticisms. It is, of course, true that the prosperity of the cultivator in Burma is bound up with the prosperity of the export trade in rice. Indian cultivators had prospered greatly during the war owing to the high prices obtained for their cotton, their wheat, and their oil seeds. The Burman cultivator, on the other hand, had passed through a series of lean years and naturally looked to recouping his losses. Extremely high prices ruled for the rice exported from Siam and Saigon in 1919, and it must have been extremely galling to the Burman to find himself prevented from reaping similar profits. Quite naturally this point of view was strongly pressed in the press and on the platform in Burma, but I do not think that anyone in Burma ever expected that the Government of India or the Local Government would take this line of argument seriously. Reduced to its essentials, it amounted merely to a plea that the Government of India should stand aside and leave the rice trade of Burma to take advantage, for the purpose of profiteering, of the necessities of India and of the world shortage of food which was the direct consequence of the war. Mr Gubbay had shown how the rice trade of Burma could be brought under control, and having regard to the needs of India, of which Burma is a part, it would have been a clear dereliction of duty on the part of the Government of India if they had omitted to use the weapon which Mr. Gubbay had forged. At the same time, both Mr. Gubbay and I realised the necessity of dealing fairly with the cultivator, the stock-holder, and the miller in Burma, and had we not done so, the control scheme would at once have broken down. In making it effective, we had to rely very largely on the

Burman criticism  
of the control  
scheme.

co-operation of the Government of Burma, and at every stage we had to satisfy the Local Government that the interests of Burma had been duly safeguarded. With this aspect of the question I have already dealt. It is here sufficient to mention that the average price for paddy in this year has only twice been exceeded in the last 17 years, and I do not think that we can reasonably be accused of illiberality. The people of Burma, no doubt, will still continue to nurse their grievance, but at any rate they have the consolation of knowing not only that Burma rice has been the salvation of the situation in India, but also that had it not been for the control, their experience would have been the same as that of the people of Siam. Until the 12th June 1919, Siam was a free market for rice, and no embargo was placed on exports. Unprecedented prices were obtained, and exports were very heavy. They were so heavy in fact that the country was drained of rice. Prices were driven up for the consumer in Siam, and large sums of money had to be advanced by the Treasury "for the purpose of buying and transporting rice for the relief of the people." I quote from a notification issued by the Siamese Board of Rice Control on the 28th August 1919. It must also be remembered that while, on the one hand, we regulated exports of rice from Burma, we also provided the shipping necessary to take away that rice. I append below the latest statement of the rice position received from the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice):

*Rice position for the period ending 4th November 1919, in tons of white rice.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Port.	Estimated 1919 crop available for export.	Lardings in the ports.	Shipments of 1919 crop including all steamers cleared up to 14th October.	Balance awaiting shipment (3-4).	Quantity of 1919 crop still to arrive (2-3).	Tonnage now loading.	Tonnage expected.	Estimated balance for which no tonnage has been fixed.
Rangoon . .	1,567,143	1,548,701	1,395,546	153,155	18,442	12,500	54,350	86,305
Bassein . .	240,000	240,000	231,500	8,500	...	...	...	8,500
Akyab . .	187,000	187,000	180,303	6,697	...	...	...	6,697
Moulmein .	63,000	63,000	60,008	2,992	...	...	...	2,292
Total .	2,057,143*	2,038,701	1,867,357	171,344	18,442	12,500	54,350	104,494

\* Equivalent to 2,400,000 tons cargo rice.

acknowledgments

33. It will be seen that we lifted practically the whole of the 1919 crop, and that every port in Burma was extremely well served with shipping. Mr. Gubbay and I both owe a deep debt of gratitude to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, not only for his advice which was always freely at our disposal, but also for his consistent support of the control scheme when once he had accepted it. Mr. Stevens worked under me as Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice) only for a short time. But his unique experience of the rice trade in Burma was invaluable, and he was of great assistance both to Mr. Gubbay when he was working out the control scheme, and to me when I was revising it. Mr. Bower succeeded Mr. Stevens in May 1919. His previous training, both in the Customs Department and in the office of the Shipping Controller, served him in good stead, and he was a most useful Assistant. I venture to bring the good work done by both these officers to the notice of the Government of India. There is one other remark that I should like to make. I have made above certain criticisms on points of detail in Mr. Gubbay's scheme of control, and I should like to make it clear that every one whom



I consulted in Burma considered that the control had worked marvellously well, and that whatever scheme had been devised in December modifications would have been necessary in April.

(b) *Imports of Australian wheat.*

34. As soon as Mr. Gubbay returned from Burma in the beginning of December 1918, he was directed by the Government of India to consider the possibility of importing wheat from Australia. The wheat position in India was then very difficult. In spite of the announcement by the Government of India in the beginning of October of the termination of purchases for the Royal Commission, prices of wheat in the Punjab and the United Provinces had touched the record. The balance of the 1918 crop had passed into the hands of stock-holders, the prospects of the 1919 crop, owing not only to restricted sowings but also to the continued holding off of the winter rains, were not bright, and there was reason to believe that stocks were being hoarded up in the Punjab and the United Provinces in the hope of prices being forced still higher. It was impossible to apply to Indian wheat a system of control similar to that devised for Burma rice, and it was decided that there was no method either of tempting out the stocks of wheat held in the country or of keeping down prices other than that of turning the markets on to a new source of supply. Large stocks of wheat were known to exist in Australia, and on the 9th December preliminary enquiries were addressed to the Secretary of State as to the possibility of securing a share of these supplies for India. At first it was hoped that the business of import could be left to private firms, but the scarcity of tonnage, the high rates of freight, the uncertainty of the Indian market and the risk of serious loss all made it impossible for private enterprise to touch the business, and the Government of India were compelled themselves to assume the responsibility and to take the risk. Thanks to the good offices of the Secretary of State, however, very favourable terms were secured from the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies and the Australian Government. Both agreed to supply wheat at cost price, and in recognition of the assistance received by the Home Government from India during the war in the matter of wheat supplies, the Treasury agreed to freight being charged for at bare cost, the rate being estimated at 50 shillings per ton. It was stipulated, however, that the wheat should not be sold at a profit in India. These terms were gratefully accepted by the Government of India, and arrangements were made for the shipment to India of 50,000 tons of wheat in each of the months of February, March and April. Of this quantity, 120,000 tons were sold by the Royal Commission at cost price, namely shillings 44-6 per quarter of 480 lbs., while 30,000 tons were purchased from the Australian Government at shillings 44 per quarter f. o. b. Australia. Arrangements for import.

35. The next step was to settle the method of finance and to arrange for the handling of the cargoes on their arrival in India. At that time a large number of flour mills in India had been taken under control by the Controller of Contracts, and these mills were employed entirely on producing flour and *atta* for the troops, wheat being supplied to them for the purpose. It was originally intended that the bulk of the imported wheat should be utilised by these controlled mills and that the balance should be sold to uncontrolled mills in Bombay and Calcutta. It was arranged that payment for the wheat and freight should be made at home by the Secretary of State, and that the Government of India should recoup themselves from the sale-proceeds in India. Supplies made to controlled mills, of course, involved no payments by the mills, but it was anticipated that the reduction of the payments then being made for purchases of Indian wheat would reduce military expenditure, and that this reduction combined with direct recoveries from uncontrolled mills would tend to ease the strain on Indian balances. As a matter of fact, for reasons which will be explained later, supplies to controlled mills were small, and the great bulk of the imported wheat was sold to uncontrolled mills and merchants in Bombay and Calcutta. The arrangements for finance, therefore, whereby the wheat and freight were paid for in sterling in London while the sale-proceeds were recovered in rupees in India, were of some assistance in relieving the ways and means problem in India since, in effect, the rupee payments Method of finance

represented a retransfer to India of funds locked up in London. The successive rises in exchange, moreover, which took place between May and October 1919 also helped to protect the Government of India from loss in respect of transactions of an unusual character which involved very large sums of the taxpayers' money.

Handling and  
sale in India.

36. The condition that the wheat must not be sold at a profit made it necessary that the firms selected to deal with the wheat on arrival should work merely as agents of the Government of India. The firms selected were Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Company at Bombay and Karachi, and Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company at Calcutta, both these firms having offered to dispense with any commission and to charge merely on the basis of actual expenses incurred. After negotiations with these firms, *pro forma* charges were finally agreed to by the Foodstuffs Commissioner. In Bombay and Karachi they covered the following items:—(1) Terminal tax, (2) town duty, (at Bombay only), (3) weighing on arrival, (4) loading on boats, (5) unloading, (6) sewing on steamers and replacing gunnies, (7) weighing on delivery, (8) godown rent, (9) establishment charges, and (10) fire insurance. All these charges, except the first three, were arranged for on a contract basis. In Calcutta a similar *pro forma* was drawn up, though naturally the details differed, but Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company preferred to work on the basis of expenses actually incurred. In addition to the above charges, allowances were made for loss in outturn, quality, loss in interest and marine insurance (3-10%). Marine insurance was effected by Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company at the contract rate for all wheat ships arriving at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. The charges under the above heads amounted to As. 7.1 per maund in Bombay, As. 6.6 per maund at Karachi and As. 5.5 per maund in Calcutta. The basis for the sale price was arrived at by adding to the *pro forma* the f. o. b. price of the wheat in Australia *plus* the freight charges, both converted at the current rate of exchange. Special officers were posted to Bombay and Calcutta for the purpose of effecting sales. Mr. C. W. Jacob, I.C.S., who had previously held the appointment of Wheat Commissioner, was appointed Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Wheat) and was placed in direct charge of the operations under the Foodstuffs Commissioner with headquarters at Calcutta. Mr. O'Byrne, I.C.S., the Assistant Foodstuffs Commissioner (Wheat), was posted to Bombay. In June the need for a second officer having disappeared with the completion of sales in Calcutta, Mr. Jacob was transferred to Bombay, and Mr. O'Byrne reverted to his province. Both officers did very good work, Mr. Jacob's exceptional knowledge of the wheat trade due to his long connection with the operations of the Royal Commission being particularly useful. Sales at Karachi were small, and delivery orders were issued under the directions of the local Director of Civil Supplies.

The quantities.

37. The first wheat cargoes began to arrive from Australia in the beginning of March. In the meantime, the first forecast of the 1919 wheat crop had been received by the Government of India. It showed a decrease in the area cultivated with the crop of 33 per cent., compared with the previous year, and on the 11th February the Government of India had asked the Secretary of State whether supplies of Australian wheat to India could be raised to a total of 500,000 tons delivered at the rate of 100,000 tons a month. In view of tonnage difficulties and the demands of European countries, the Royal Commission were unable to accede to this request, but after some negotiations they agreed rather reluctantly to supply at a slightly higher price 75,000 tons in excess of the programme previously sanctioned. In the middle of April, however, the Royal Commission found it necessary to reconsider its decision. The United Kingdom, France and Italy had reached the period when home crops having passed into consumption, they were entirely dependent on imported supplies, and it was essential to utilise the limited shipping which the Shipping Controller was able to provide for the purpose of sending wheat to Europe. The Government of India accordingly were asked whether they would agree to the diversion to Europe of the 75,000 tons extra wheat previously promised them. At this period the wheat position in India was temporarily easier. Prices had fallen, and the new harvest was expected in the following month. The Government of India, therefore, agreed to the diversion of these



cargoes to Europe, but they stipulated that they should be regarded as having a preferential claim to an equivalent quantity of Australian wheat later in the year if it was required. Further supplies at a slightly enhanced price (shillings 46-6 per quarter) amounting to some 15,000 tons were secured in July and August, and a certain amount of wheat was shipped to India from time to time in liners up to the end of October. But at the end of September the improvement in the general agricultural outlook justified the Government of India in renouncing their lien on supplies of Australian wheat. In all 53 steamers (inclusive of liners) brought wheat to India on Government account in 1919, and the appended statement shows the total amount imported and the distribution among the different ports : --

	Tons.
Calcutta . . . . .	27,954
Bombay . . . . .	136,004
Karachi . . . . .	36,738
Total . . . . .	200,696

38. These imports of Australian wheat were arranged partly in order that the pressure on stocks of Indian wheat might be relieved and partly in the hope that we could use them as a lever on prices. At first our position was not easy. The *pro forma* price was so calculated as to cover reasonable risks, and strictly speaking it represented the best estimate we could make of the price at which we could afford to sell without incurring loss. At the same time, the stipulation made by the Treasury that we should not sell at a profit rendered it necessary at first that we should not go above the *pro forma* price. In the initial stages therefore the position was that, while we could not exceed the *pro forma* we might have to go below it if as we hoped the arrival of larger quantities of Australian wheat had the effect of bringing down the price of Indian wheat. Later on of course it might be legitimate to sell above the *pro forma* in order to cover losses previously incurred, but if the arrival of the wheat did result in a fall in the price of Indian wheat it was natural to suppose that the United Provinces harvest in April and the Punjab harvest in May would bring prices still lower. The Government of India therefore were quite prepared to face a considerable loss.

At first, it looked as if our expectations would be realised. Four steamers with more than 25,000 tons of wheat arrived in Bombay in the first half of March. The price of Indian *Pissi* wheat 70 per cent of which on the 2nd March had been quoted in Bombay for March delivery at R11-8-0 per cwt. dropped to R10-6-0 on March 14th and to R9-14-0 at the end of the month. Prices in Calcutta fell in sympathy, and in order to sell the first three cargoes which arrived in Calcutta at the end of March and in the beginning of April, we had to reduce our price well below the *pro forma*, and we sustained considerable loss. In Bombay great difficulty was experienced at first in finding a sale for the wheat. The *pro forma* price at that time was R9-8-0 per cwt. or As. 6 below the current price of *Pissi* wheat. But buyers held off possibly because they had no experience of Australian wheat, and also because with stocks beginning to emerge in view of the approaching harvest in the Punjab, they expected the prices of Indian wheat to drop and a corresponding reduction in our price. At the end of the first week in April, 72,429 tons of Australian wheat had been landed in Bombay but only 12,895 tons had been sold. Nearly 30,000 tons were due to arrive before the end of the month, and another disquieting fact was that it had not been possible to find covered storage for all the wheat which had arrived, and much of it was lying on open plinths at Sewri. Heavy showers of rain might do this wheat considerable damage. In order to expedite the rate of sale, the price was reduced to R9-4-0 per cwt. from the 6th April, and arrangements were also made to secure covered storage for the wheat lying in the open at Sewri. Sales, however, continued to be small till the 3rd week in April, but in that week, probably owing to the disturbances in the Punjab, prices of Indian wheat began to harden. *Pissi* wheat, which had dropped to R9-10-0 per cwt., rose sharply to R10. Simultaneously, a brisk demand for Australian wheat sprang up from Berar, and in the week ending 26th April, 8,215 tons were sold. The outbreak of the Afghan War

followed, and in spite of the harvest of the new crop in the Punjab, the price of wheat in Bombay continued to rise till *Pissi* wheat reached R11 per cwt. in the middle of May. Our selling price was gradually raised to the maximum allowed by the original *pro forma viz.*, R9-8-0 per cwt., but the wheat was eagerly bought up, and by the end of the first week in June 76,446 tons had been sold out of arrivals in Bombay aggregating 107,641 tons. By this time the risk of serious loss had disappeared. In the first place, in the original *pro forma* the estimates for quality allowance and loss in outturn had necessarily been pitched high, as we had no experience to guide us in dealing with Australian wheat, and moreover it was known that the wheat which was being supplied to us had been for a long time in storage in Australia. After the first few cargoes had been handled, however, it was found that the estimate for quality allowance and loss in outturn might safely be reduced from 2 per cent. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. respectively to  $\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. These reductions reduced our *pro forma* price to Rs. 9-4 per cwt., but it was decided to retain Rs. 9-8 as our maximum, partly because of losses which had occurred in Calcutta and were expected in Karachi, and partly because there was no object in making a present of As. 4 per cwt. to uncontrolled flour mills in Bombay. But what really saved us from loss was the rise in exchange from 1s.6d. to 1s.8d. on the 13th May, followed by the further rises in August and September. With the advent of the monsoon, prices of Indian wheat began to drop, and sales fell off. The price was again reduced, and a temporary improvement was effected in the rate of sales, but as the monsoon developed, increasing difficulty was experienced in disposing of the wheat which had arrived in April and May, and which had deliberately been kept back at Mr. Keatinge's request as a reserve against the trying times expected in Bombay in the monsoon. This difficulty was not felt in respect of fresh cargoes arriving from Australia. The 5,000 tons which arrived by the S.S. *Orissa* were sold within two hours of the vessel's arrival on the 19th June. But the other wheat had previously been treated for weevil in Australia, and as invariably happens with wheat so treated, when the weevils again made their appearance, they increased and multiplied at an incredible rate. I inspected the stocks then amounting to 18,000 tons at the end of July, and again reduced the price. But at the end of August 11,000 tons still remained unsold. There was no demand either in Bombay or elsewhere in India. Merchants refused to buy the wheat for sale as wheat, and the mills whose markets had been contracted by the restrictions on the export of flour were fully stocked. Mr. Jacob reported that no reasonable reduction in price was likely to have any appreciable effect on the rate of sale. On the other hand, he stated that weevilling was proceeding at such a pace, that unless early measures were taken to get rid of the stocks, there was every likelihood of large quantities of valuable foodstuffs, which if not required in India were in urgent request in countries ordinarily dependent on India for their supplies, being entirely destroyed without anyone being benefited. It had been previously arranged that the Controller of Contracts should take over 2,000 tons of this wheat for use in controlled mills, and it was now decided that other millers who bought the balance of the wheat should be given not only an allowance for loss in weight, but also export licenses for flour up to 90 per cent. of the quantity of wheat purchased. No difficulty was experienced in selling off the weevilled stocks on these terms, and such odd liner cargoes as continued to arrive in Bombay were readily sold at prices which the fall in exchange enabled us to pitch fairly low. In Karachi the imports of Australian wheat gave greater trouble. Mr. Gubbay had despatched five steamers to this port, and it was originally intended that the whole of this wheat should be made over to the Controller of Contracts for use in the controlled mills. The first two cargoes, aggregating 13,774 tons net, which arrived on the 21st March and the 1st April, were accordingly made over to Messrs. Ralli Brothers on military account, but the flour and *atta* made from the wheat did not keep quite so well as the products of hard Punjab wheat, and it was decided that the remaining cargoes should be utilised for civil requirements. There was, however, only one uncontrolled mill in Karachi, and the Indian population of Sind much preferred the qualities of wheat to which they were accustomed. Moreover, Punjab wheat was considerably cheaper in Sind than in the Bombay Presidency proper. The price of the Australian wheat was reduced at the end of



June, but the reduction had little effect on the rate of sales, and a further complication ensued in the setting in of weevilling at an even more rapid rate than in Bombay. It was found necessary to go to the expense of cleaning the wheat, but at the end of July there were still more than 13,000 tons in stock. The price was again reduced, but by this time the demand had died away altogether, and practically no sales were effected. At the end of August, therefore, the balance of the wheat remaining at Karachi, amounting to 11,300 tons, was made over to the Controller of Contracts for use in the controlled mills. It was agreed that an allowance should be made based on the actual loss in outturn experienced in milling, and that this loss should be charged to the wheat account.

39. I regret that I am not yet able to state accurately the financial results of the transactions. Account sales for several cargoes are still due from the agent firms, and until all these accounts have been received the audit cannot be begun. Mr. Jacob hopes that it will be possible to begin the audit before the end of the current month (November), and the audited accounts will be published as soon as possible. In the circumstances, only an approximate estimate can be offered at present of the financial results of the transactions. No intimation has yet been received from the Secretary of State of the amount paid on account of the freight and cargoes of three steamers totalling about 4,000 tons which arrived in Bombay only recently. Excluding these three steamers, payments by the Secretary of State on the account of the Government of India in respect of Australian wheat have been as below:—

Financial results.

£	s.	d.	s.	d.	R	A.	P.
1,269,120	5	2	at 1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,69,51,032	5	2
1,002,206	18	8	„ 1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,26,46,025	1	10
251,998	14	7	„ 2		25,49,987	4	8
<hr/>					<hr/>		
2,526,325	18	5			3,15,47,044	11	8

Add—

Freight paid in Bombay	...	67,514	7	2
		<hr/>		
		3,16,14,589	2	10

The net receipts from the sale proceeds of all cargoes for which account sales have been received amount to more than R254 lakhs. But account sales have yet to be received in respect of nearly 50,000 tons of wheat, and I prefer at this stage not to commit myself too far. As far as can be seen, however, the final accounts when received are certain to show a profit. This profit was due partly to the fact that we had the Controller of Contracts to fall back upon in case of need, and, as has already been explained, we should have lost heavily on our stocks in Karachi in August had he not taken them over for use in the controlled mills. But the main factor was the rise in exchange. Our *pro forma* was drawn up on the assumption that payments would be made by the Secretary of State on receipt of cable advice of shipment, and as a very large proportion of our wheat ships sailed from Australia in February, March and April, exchange was calculated at 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. But some delay took place in payment in London and we got the benefit of the 1s. 8d. exchange on an unexpectedly large proportion of the earlier payments. If there is any loss on the guarantee given to Distributing Agent firms in Calcutta, as explained in paragraph 51 of this report, it will be more than covered by the profits on the Australian wheat transactions.

40. In all about 200,000 tons of Australian wheat were imported into India. This quantity is a mere fraction of the amount of wheat consumed in India which has been estimated at some 8 million tons in a normal year. But the imports combined with the stocks conserved for Indian consumption by the restriction on exports helped to relieve the situation caused by the serious

General effect of wheat policy.

shortage of the wheat crop in 1919. The stocks of Australian wheat in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi eased the pressure on the Punjab and the United Provinces, and undoubtedly they contributed to the result that the retail price of wheat in the Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bombay was cheaper in September 1919 than it had been in September 1918. It was in Bombay of course that the effect of the imports of Australian wheat on retail prices was most marked. The average retail price in the Presidency was three seers and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  chittaks for a rupee in January 1919. In September 1919 it was four seers six chittaks. It is noteworthy that in the latter half of October, when imports of Australian wheat were known practically to be at an end, the wholesale price of wheat in Bombay rose rapidly. A desire was expressed in some quarters that Government should continue to import wheat from Australia, but with exchange at 2s., the freight position becoming easier and all danger of an actual shortage of food in India at an end, it was thought that there was no reason why Government should continue to interfere in a sphere which properly belongs to private enterprise. I have had applications from more than one quarter for permission to import Australian wheat and I take this opportunity of noting that no permission is required. On the contrary, in order to encourage private imports of foodstuffs, Government have removed temporarily all import duties on grain and pulse imported.

Quality of  
Australian wheat.

41. The wheat was shipped under a certificate from the Australian Government that it was of fair average quality. Mr. Jacob reports that in quality it most nearly resembled Indian *Pissi* wheat. It was practically clean containing only about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of dirt and  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of foreign grain. It appeared, however, to have been treated for weevil in Australia, and there was a fair proportion of shrivelled and weevilled grains averaging about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and varying in different cargoes from 2 to 6 per cent. Though Australian wheat has been shipped to India in the past, the majority of the mills had had no experience of it, and at first they showed some reluctance to take it. The wheat being rather soft, it was considered at first that the best milling results would be obtained by mixing Australian wheat with Indian in the proportion of 60 to 40. After some experience had been gained, however, some mills found it unnecessary to mix Australian wheat with Indian wheat and there was a keen demand for the wheat not only because it was cheap but also because the flour made from it was popular with the public. Unlike Indian wheat, Australian wheat was passed through the mills without being washed, and though the mills lost the advantage of the gain in weight which follows washing, compensation was afforded by the greater speed with which the wheat could be passed over the mill and by the better yield of flour. At first, before the mills had gained experience of the wheat, the bulk of it was sold to merchants. Thus between the middle of March and the end of June some 44,000 tons were sold to merchants for distribution in the Bombay Presidency, while during the same period only 16,000 tons were sold to the mills. After the end of June, the demand from the interior declined while that from the Bombay mills increased. Thus between July and September private merchants bought only 5,000 tons against 40,000 tons purchased by the mills. Nearly 9,000 tons were taken at intermittent intervals by the Central Provinces and Berar merchants.

the Agent Firms.

42. My acknowledgments are due to the two agent firms Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co. and Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., and in particular to Mr. Henchoz of the Bombay Branch of the former firm on whom the bulk of the agency work fell. As already stated, these firms gave their services without charge except for actual expenses incurred.

(c) *Burma white beans and South African maize.*

beans and maize

43. Two other possibilities in the way of imports were examined. The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies had bought practically the whole of the 1918 crop of Burma white beans amounting to upwards of 110,000 tons. In October 1918 the unshipped balance of the crop amounted to more than 40,000 tons, and the question was considered whether these stocks should be



taken over for use in India. But the price of the beans was high, and it was ascertained that opinion in the provinces was much in favour of the limited shipping available being utilised for the carriage of rice. In the meantime the 1919 crop was coming on. The cultivators had been warned that there would be little demand for beans in 1919, but in view of the high prices obtained in 1918 they had disregarded these warnings and had planted a large area with this crop. It was suggested that these beans might be utilised for feeding the Central Empires in Europe, but the Government of India were advised by the India Office that the prospects of finding a market for the crop in this way were small. A limited amount of space was set aside in every rice steamer loading for India for general cargo, and in March Mr. Gubbay offered to allow the shipment of 5,000 tons of beans in the space so set aside in order that the market for beans in India might be tested. Subsequently as the demand for rice slackened, the space reserved for general cargo was increased and there was a certain demand for beans in India. In all nearly 40,000 tons of beans were shipped to India between the 1st January and the 30th September 1919. The efforts to secure maize from South Africa were entirely unsuccessful. A Calcutta firm was encouraged to make enquiries in South Africa, and the Secretary of State was asked whether there was any objection to the Government of India endeavouring to arrange for import. The Secretary of State's reply was that almost the whole of the South African crop had been purchased by the Royal Commission for use in Europe and that none could be spared for India. The matter was not pressed since the private firm already referred to had ascertained that the price obtaining for maize in South Africa was so high as to rule out any possibility of import into India except at a very heavy loss.

### (3) INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION.

44. The primary object of the appointment of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner was to secure the most effective distribution to deficit provinces of the supplies of wheat, rice and gram, and subsequently of other foodstuffs which were not required for local consumption in surplus provinces. Originally it was intended that the Foodstuffs Commissioner should arrange through the agency of selected firms for the actual purchase of grain and for its despatch to the destinations and consignees indicated by the Directors of Civil Supplies in the deficit provinces. On further examination, however, this idea was given up. It was considered to be too risky to endeavour to substitute a Government distributing agency for the private distributing agency created by generations of small traders. Only three foodgrains were brought under strict control, wheat, rice and gram, and it was decided to limit the intervention of the Foodstuffs Commissioner to the fixation, subject to the approval of the Government of India, of certain allotments within which ordinary trade agencies should be allowed to import into the deficit provinces. Eventually the system developed into the following arrangements :—

(a) *Wheat, gram and rice* :—These grains could not be moved from one province to another save within the limits of allotments sanctioned in each month by the Government of India. The procedure was that the Director of Civil Supplies of the importing province issued railway priority certificates to selected merchants up to the limit of the amount sanctioned by the Government of India. The certificates, however, were not honoured by the railways until the counter-signature of the Director of Civil Supplies of the exporting province had been obtained. Except in Madras, where the certificate was in force for a shorter period, the period of validity was 21 days.

(b) *Foodstuffs other than wheat, gram and rice* :—In British provinces Local Governments had no power to prohibit the export of flour or foodgrains other than wheat, gram and rice. The Directors of Civil Supplies of the importing provinces were at liberty to issue certificates for their requirements, and these certificates

Internal restriction  
on the movement  
of foodgrains by  
rail.

did not require the counter-signature of the Directors of the exporting provinces. But the Directors were expected to work in consultation with one another, and to avoid issuing certificates on scarcity areas or areas where stocks were known to be low.

(c) *Intra-provincial movements*:—Local Governments were given full powers, in consultation with the railways concerned, to restrict the movement of foodgrains from one district to another within their provinces.

Working of the  
system.

45. As has already been explained, these restrictions were necessitated by the congestion on the railways, and it is not necessary to discuss at any length the question how the system of control, which circumstances compelled the Government of India to impose, worked in actual practice. It is probable that the measures taken tended to reduce speculation, to conserve supplies, to keep down prices in exporting provinces, and to facilitate price control in importing provinces. On the other hand, the Government of India always recognised that the system had grave disadvantages, and as far back as December 1918 they considered seriously whether they would not be justified in abolishing the railway priority system altogether. The system afforded opportunities for bribery and corruption, and as the year advanced, there was reason to believe that it was increasingly lending itself to evasion. The delays inseparable from certification hampered trade operations which often depend on the immediate seizure of favourable opportunities, and when, as not infrequently was the case, merchants who had been accustomed to buy in one province, were unavoidably diverted to another, the difficulty of forming new trade connections at short notice led in some cases to the priority certificates not being implemented, and the failure of supplies which may have been urgently required. The main objection to the system was that it hampered and embarrassed private trade, and the Government of India always kept before them the desirability of allowing trade to resume its normal course and of leaving the movement of foodgrains within India to the regulation of the laws of supply and demand as soon as the railway position and the agricultural outlook justified this step.

controlled  
ins.

46. Some comment is necessary on the orders relating to the movement of foodgrains other than wheat, gram and rice. Originally Local Governments had been given power to prohibit the export of such foodgrains from their provinces. Some Local Governments promptly exercised this power with the result that certain areas, especially in Western India, owing to the closure of their usual markets, soon found themselves in a condition of serious deficit. It was considered whether the detailed control exercised over wheat, gram and rice should not be extended to other foodgrains, but effective control was impossible unless the available supplies of the controlled commodities and their location had been ascertained with some approximation to accuracy. More information of this kind was available in respect of wheat, gram and rice than in respect of other foodgrains, and the Government of India decided that the information at their disposal in regard to available stocks of these other foodgrains did not justify them in extending their control further than it already existed. They came to the conclusion, therefore, that in respect of these foodgrains the dangers inherent in the restrictions imposed by Local Governments were greater than those to be apprehended from the removal of these restrictions. Accordingly it was decided in December 1918 to withdraw from Local Governments the power of prohibiting the export of these foodgrains from their provinces. The orders aroused some protest, especially from the Government of Madras. On the whole, however, they worked well. Difficulties at one time seemed likely to arise in respect of a threatened denudation of stocks of jowar, bajra and ragi in certain deficit areas in Madras owing to heavy purchases by Bombay merchants. But a compromise was effected, and the danger was averted. No attempt, however, was made to enforce these orders on Native States. The Darbars of some of these States considered that the interests of the people committed to their charge rendered



it essential that a complete embargo should be placed on the export of food-grains from their States. Pressure might have been put on at least some of the Darbars to come into line with the policy adopted in British India by depriving them of supplies of Burma rice. But though they were placed in possession of the Government of India's views on the subject, it was decided that the Darbars should be allowed to decide for themselves what policy they would adopt.

47. Another question which was referred to the Government of India on more than one occasion by more than one Local Government was the question whether movements of foodgrains by road, river and canal should be brought under control as well as movements by rail. The Government of India decided against this proposal. Their policy was to confine their interference with the ordinary course of trade within the narrowest possible limits, and further, it was considered that it would be very difficult to make the control of movements by road effective while the attempt to do so would inevitably open the door to petty blackmail and oppression. Another reason for rejecting the proposal was that it meant the addition of a new rule to the Defence of India Rules, and as the year advanced the Government of India became more and more reluctant to use these rules for the purpose of dealing with economic distress in India and still more reluctant to extend them.

48. Price control in India was no part of the Foodstuffs Commissioner's duties. With the approval of the Government of India, he made monthly allotments of wheat, gram and rice, but Local Governments through their Directors of Civil Supplies made their own arrangements for licensing importers, for distributing the grain when received and for price control. Intervention by the Foodstuffs Commissioner was necessary only when laxity of control in India threatened to upset his arrangements in Burma. Even then no orders were issued. The matter was discussed in person with the Directors concerned. It may be remarked parenthetically that both Mr. Gubbay and I toured incessantly, and that in this way we were able to keep not only the Government of India advised of the position and prospects in the different provinces but also the Director of Civil Supplies in one province in touch with developments in another. Railway priority certificates and import licenses offered Local Governments a useful lever for control, and all Local Governments had power not only to commandeer stocks of foodgrains unreasonably withheld from the market under the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, but also to delegate their powers to their officers. Some use was made of these powers from time to time, but generally speaking the policy of attempting to keep down prices artificially by drastic penal legislation was avoided. After the outbreak of the Afghan War, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province was authorised to fix maximum prices for foodstuffs under the Defence of India Rules, and for special reasons similar action was sanctioned in two districts of Bombay and in respect of ragi in Bangalore. But as a matter of general policy the Government of India disapproved of the fixation of maximum prices under the Defence of India Rules. They attributed the high range of prices to an actual shortage of foodstuffs aggravated in particular areas by difficulties of railway transport, and apart from the difficulty of enforcing maximum retail prices over wide areas, there was the obvious danger that the prices, if fixed too low, would deter the merchants from importing and thus accentuate the shortage. There was little divergence of opinion on this point, only one or two Local Governments being desirous of making the fixation of prices an integral part of their price policy. The policy favoured in most provinces was that of controlling prices by opening cheap grain shops. In most of these shops Burma rice was used for purposes of control, and the first essential, of course, was that strict supervision should be exercised over the importers at the ports of entry in order both that the rice might be distributed where it was most required and that it might reach the consumer without unnecessary or undue intermediate profits. This was a question in which I was deeply interested from the point of view of the maintenance of the rice control in Burma, and I give below a brief account of the methods adopted in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Control in Bombay.

49. No great measure of success was attained in the early months of the year in any of the ports, but gradually an improvement was effected. In Bombay drastic methods were employed, and licenses for import after the beginning of May were granted only to a few reliable firms. 10,000 tons a month were earmarked for Bombay city, and the import of this amount was entrusted to a single firm, Messrs. Currimbhoy, Ebrahim and Company. The remaining licenses were divided up in fixed proportions between the big millers in Rangoon and two Indian firms, Messrs. Tata Sons and Company and Messrs. Amarchand Madhowji and Company. These arrangements naturally caused strong resentment among the merchants established in the Bombay-Burma rice trade, but unfortunately the interests of the trade had to be sacrificed to other more important considerations. The problem of control was extremely difficult. The difficulty arose from the fact that we were endeavouring to place Burma rice on the market at a price much below its real market value. It was obvious, therefore, that unless control was real right up to the point when the rice reached the consumer, some one would snatch an illicit profit at some link in the chain, and it was the fact that these illicit profits were made that led to the secret bonus system, which threatened to render nugatory the rice control in Burma in April. Apart from price control the mere problem of sending the rice from the port to the numerous districts which were clamouring for it was very complicated where the Director of Civil Supplies had to deal with immense quantities of rice and a very large number of small importers. The main justification for the revised arrangements made by Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, whose health unfortunately broke down under the strain in May, was that they were successful. The distribution to districts was entrusted to whole-sale agents selected by the Collector. These men took over the rice from the importers at prices fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies and railed it up-country on priority certificate. The business thus was reduced to manageable proportions, and Mr. Brander, Mr. Keatinge's successor, had no difficulty in maintaining a steady stream of rice to the districts which required it. The whole-sale district agents distributed to retail dealers under the supervision of the district officers, and as a further check against profiteering, nearly 400 cheap grain shops were opened. Ten thousand tons of Burma rice were allotted every month to the Bombay Famine Relief Fund, which by the end of May had sold three lakhs of maunds of rice at or below cost price, and loans amounting to more than R9 lakhs were advanced by the Government of Bombay to District Boards and Municipal Councils for the purpose of enabling them to open similar shops. Similar measures were taken in the Presidency Town. The distribution of rice to the retail shops was entrusted, at a fixed rate of commission, to a single firm; the prices at which the rice might be sold were fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies; and Inspecting officers were employed to see that these prices were not exceeded. In addition, the Bombay Merchants Cheap Grain Agency opened 23 cheap grain shops in the town and sold more than R16 lakhs worth of rice at or below cost price.

Control in Madras.

50. In Madras very similar methods were employed by Mr. Moir, the Director of Civil Supplies. The number of licenses was cut down. It was made a condition of the license that all rice imported under license should be held at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies. The importers' profit was cut down to annas 4 a bag, and licensees were required to deposit, as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of these licenses, a sum of R5 per ton up to a maximum of R1,000. In this way Mr. Moir was able to arrange to supply rice to up-country merchants nominated by the Collector and to Local Boards. In Madras city Messrs. Best and Company opened several retail shops where Burma rice was sold at cheap rates, and shops were also opened by the Madras Corporation, supervision being entrusted to an Emergency Committee presided over by the Commissioner of Police. In Madras there were other stores of rice to draw upon. Owing to the policy of inter-district control, a small reservoir of rice was maintained in the Kistna district, and supplies from this reservoir were carefully regulated. A Deputy Director of Civil Supplies was posted to Bezwada. Monthly allotments were made to specified districts, and supplies were arranged through the Deputy Director. A limit of price was fixed, and



tenders were called for. No attempt was made to finance the transactions. The licensed merchants were merely put in touch with the millers whose tenders had been accepted, and priority certificates were issued in the names of the millers as consignors and the licensed merchants as consignees. Over 50,000 tons were obtained in this way between May and October.

51. In Calcutta the problem was somewhat different in that until August the port was merely a distributing centre for rice required not in Bengal but in other provinces. As elsewhere the policy of relying on established shippers failed. It was a condition of their licenses that at first half, and subsequently the whole, of the rice imported under license should be held at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, but it was found impossible to ensure that the rice reached the provinces to which it had been allotted. There were incessant disputes between the importers and the up-country merchants. Frequent complaints were received that rice could not be obtained at the controlled prices, and there was reason to believe that much of the rice landed in Calcutta evaded control in the early months of the year. Licenses for import were granted accordingly only to a limited number of firms, and a system of distribution was devised by Mr. Townend, the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal. Four Calcutta firms, Messrs. Becker Gray and Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, Messrs. Amarchand Madhowjee and Company, and Messrs. Chaudhuri and Company, were appointed agents for distribution. These firms took over the rice from the licensed importers under Mr. Townend's instructions. Only merchants nominated by the Director of Civil Supplies in the importing province were allowed to import rice into that province, and they were placed by Mr. Townend in touch with one or other of the distributing agent firms. The rice was placed on rails by these firms, and the railway receipt was sent to the consignee through the District Officer. In this way it was ensured both that the rice was sent where it was required, and that the nominated merchants secured it at the control price. Large quantities of rice were supplied under this system to the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces, and, on the whole, the system worked extremely well. But it was open to certain disadvantages. In the first place, as invariably happens when control is applied, Burma rice steadily deteriorated in quality, and the licensed importers, secure in the knowledge that the heavy demands would compel us to take over all the rice brought over from Burma, embarrassed us by importing large quantities of inferior brokens, or of brokens of a quality not ordinarily eaten in Northern India. The demand for rice was so keen in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa that even these brokens were accepted, though with reluctance at first, but the despatch of brokens to the Central Provinces in response to indents for rice led to some troublesome disputes. Secondly, it was found necessary to guarantee the agent firms against loss. They were remunerated only by a small commission, and there was obvious danger that in the event of a sudden break in the demand for rice and a fall in prices they might be left with large stocks of rice on their hands which they could not sell except at a loss. It was decided to protect them against this risk. The guarantee applied only to rice taken over from importers under the instructions of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, for supply to nominated merchants and left on the hands of the agent firms by the failure of the merchants actually to accept the rice. The extent of the guarantee was limited to the difference between the price paid for the rice and the price at which it could be sold in the open market, and it was further stipulated that the guarantee would not become operative unless one month's notice were given me together with full particulars of the stocks in respect of which the guarantee was claimed and unless the rice were held at my disposal during that period. The object of this stipulation, of course, was to enable me to dispose of the rice whether to any other province in India, or by export. The guarantee was first given up to September 1st, but at the request of the Government of Bengal it was extended first up to the 1st October and then up to the 1st November. In September and October the system was very useful in ensuring the prompt despatch of rice to the districts affected by the cyclone of September 24th, but it was not found necessary to take over all the rice imported, and the difference in price between controlled and uncontrolled

The distributing agent system in Calcutta.

Burma rice in Calcutta was so small in the second half of October that it was decided to terminate the system on November 1st. On this date nearly ten thousand tons of rice were left on the hands of the agent firms, and preliminary notice was given that the guarantee was claimed in respect of this quantity. It was considered, however, that it would be a useful lever on prices if this rice were retained for some time in Calcutta, and no effort was made to dispose of it to outside countries. By the middle of the month one firm, Messrs. Amarchand Madhowji and Company, had intimated that it did not propose to press its claim for the benefit of the guarantee, and of the stocks held by the other firms, all but 1500 tons had been sold locally without loss. It was left to the Government of Bengal to decide whether this small amount should be sold in Calcutta even at some sacrifice or whether it should be offered to export firms. The agent firms distributed in the manner explained more than 150,000 tons of rice and rendered at very small profit to themselves but at the expense of much time and trouble, very useful service. In particular I must mention Mr. C. F. Beadell of Messrs. Becker Gray and Company. This gentleman who was the first Director of Civil Supplies in Bengal was always most helpful.

#### IV.—Conclusion.

Results of the control.

52. Put statistically, the main result achieved by the Government of India was that in the year ending 30th September 1919, they converted a normal net export of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million tons of grain, flour and pulse from India (excluding Burma) into a net import of rather more than 1,400,000 tons. They also did something to ensure an equitable distribution among deficit areas of such stocks of foodstuffs as were available in surplus provinces. The different Directors of Civil Supplies will no doubt report in detail how their respective provinces fared. Only the most general summary can be attempted here, written partly from the point of view of prices and partly from that of supplies.

Supplies in the different provinces.

53. To take the latter first, our chief anxiety first centred on the Bombay Presidency. This Presidency is never self-supporting in the matter of food-supplies, and Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Civil Supplies, an officer of great experience who is an acknowledged authority on all questions relating to rural economics, originally estimated that in order to keep the people alive, the Bombay Presidency would require in the year ending the 15th November 1919 a net import of more than 1,800,000 tons of foodgrains. At the beginning of April, prices were extraordinarily high and things were critical. Through no fault of his own, Major Story had lifted 100,000 tons less Burma rice than Mr. Gubbay had allotted for Bombay in the first three months of the year. On the other hand, it was a matter of urgent importance to stock the Konkan districts before with the advent of the monsoon communications were interrupted. There were ample stocks of Australian wheat in Bombay, but the demand was all for rice. On the urgent representations of the Bombay Government, a special allotment of 10,000 tons of Bengal rice was sanctioned for Bombay, but owing, it is reported, to reckless buying by the Bombay merchants in Bengal, this allotment while it did harm in Bengal was of no benefit to the Bombay Presidency. Burma rice saved the situation. Over 90,000 tons were poured into Bombay in April, and of this amount nearly 500,000 bags were despatched to the Konkan districts. In May nearly 160,000 tons were landed, and further large supplies followed in June. These measures, combined with favourable monsoon prospects, had the desired effect. In the second half of July, prices of foodgrains began to fall, and there was a sudden break in the demand for Burma rice. Bombay was over the worst of its troubles and ceased to be an anxiety. In May the situation in Bihar and Orissa became disquieting. In March the Local Government in a closely reasoned letter had given reasons why the province could not be treated as a surplus area, and had estimated that 345,000 tons of foodstuffs would be required in the six months ending the 30th September. Railway and other difficulties had prevented Mr. Gubbay from arranging for the monthly supply of the 59,000 tons reported by the Local Government to be the minimum required, and in May there was a sharp



rise of prices. The position was discussed at Ranchi with the Local Government, and the critical months of June and July were tided over by increased allotments of Bengal and Burma rice. In July rice prices showed a tendency to fall, and in August, with the maize crop beginning to ripen and the autumn rice crop promising well, there was a general improvement in prospects, though the demand for Burma rice lasted well on into September. But the necessity of providing large supplies of Bengal rice for Bihar and Orissa reacted on Bengal. At the end of 1918 it was known that there were large surplus stocks of rice in Bengal, and in the early months of 1919 these stocks were freely drawn upon for other provinces. In May there was a sharp rise in prices. The allotments on the province for June, though increased for Bihar and Orissa, were cut down materially in the aggregate, and further reductions were made in July and August. Small supplies of Burma rice were also placed at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, in May, June and July for the purpose of testing the market and ascertaining whether there was any real demand for additional supplies of rice. These measures were at first successful. The average retail price of common rice remained steady in June and by the 15th July, though the average price had risen, it was still lower than in any other important province. Moreover, there was little demand for Burma rice, and in the beginning of July the Director of Civil Supplies reported that the cheap grain shops opened in Calcutta by the Municipal Corporation for the sale of Burma rice had definitely proved a failure. In August, however, a crisis arose. The trouble began with a temporary shortage of stocks in certain districts of Eastern Bengal. The merchants from these districts scoured the country for rice, and a general panic followed in the Bengal markets. Prices rose rapidly, and grain looting followed in the beginning of September in the Burdwan Division. Arrangements were at once made to pour in supplies of Burma rice into Bengal. 44,000 tons of rice from Burma were shipped to Calcutta in the first fortnight of September and 15,000 tons to Chittagong. By the third week of September the tide had definitely been turned, and the price of common rice fell in that week in more than thirty reporting stations. But on the 24th September a disastrous cyclone devastated Eastern Bengal and caused a distinct set back. The first reports of damage to standing crops turned out to be exaggerated, but stocks of food were destroyed, flats were sunk, and communications were interrupted. A brisk demand for Burma rice sprang up from the affected districts, and it was necessary to arrange for imports on a large scale right up to the end of October. Between the 31st August and the 31st October 149,007 tons of rice were despatched to Calcutta and 40,851 tons to Chittagong. By the end of the latter month the demand had ceased, and though prices were still high they were falling steadily. There was no sudden crisis in Madras, but there were more grain riots in the Presidency than in any other province, and prices reached unprecedented heights. Mr. Gubbay had promised an allotment of 30,000 tons of Burma rice a month for the Presidency including Travancore, but as the tonnage position improved, we were able to make larger supplies available. In arranging shipments to Madras ports we had always to take into account not only the capacity of the ports but also railway facilities, but in the ten months ending 31st October 455,119 tons of rice were shipped to Madras ports from which Travancore and Mysore were fed as well as the Presidency proper. There were stores of rice also available in the Kistna district, and additional supplies were also made available from Bengal. In spite, however, of these large imports, we were not able to prevent the price of rice from rising slowly till September, and much hardship was caused by the extremely high prices prevailing for jawar, bajra and ragi. At the end of July, the prospects of the season were very favourable, and it was hoped that August would see a distinct fall in prices. But a prolonged break in the monsoon in that month caused a set back, especially in the Ceded Districts, and it was not till October that the demand for Burma rice broke, and prices began seriously to fall. The control worked smoothly in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. In both provinces, particularly the latter, prices were very high but they were fairly stable, and both provinces stood up to them in remarkable fashion. The Punjab was the granary of India in respect of wheat and gram, and the main object of the control was so to regulate export as to prevent stocks from being

rapidly exhausted. The control was so far successful that prices in the Punjab were kept materially lower than those in other provinces.

Rise in prices.  
General causes.

54. I do not propose to deal at any length with the general causes which have operated to raise prices in India since the war began. The rise has not been confined to India of course, and it is a commonplace that it is mainly due partly to the facts not only that a large proportion of those ordinarily engaged in production in the principal European countries were called up for military service but also that the energies of the rest were concentrated mainly on producing commodities required for the maintenance and supply of the armies in the field, and partly to the simultaneous creation of a huge additional volume of credit and currency for the purpose of financing the war. The cost of producing almost all the ordinary necessities of life naturally increased, and the increase in the cost of living led to demands for higher wages. These higher wages increased still further the cost of production, and a further rise in price levels followed. India has to some extent been protected from the operation of these factors. Shortage of freight limited the demands for her raw materials in 1917 and 1918. Exchange difficulties had the same effect, and in the last year the export of all foodstuffs has been prohibited. But the exigencies of the war forced the Government of India to make large additions to their rupee and note circulation with the result that the purchasing power of money declined, and though India was to some extent sheltered from the full operation of the causes which led to the great increase of prices in other countries, it was not to be expected that she could remain unaffected by the general upheaval in price levels which has taken place throughout the civilised world since the war began. The increase in the price of imported articles naturally reacted on the price of commodities produced in the country.

Causes of rise in  
prices of  
foodgrains in  
India.

55. But I am concerned principally with the prices of foodstuffs, and I append a table showing wholesale prices of certain foodgrains in India together with index numbers. The figures are based on statistics supplied by the Director of Statistics. The quotations are wholesale price quotations and were compiled on a uniform basis, *viz.*, the average price prevailing in January and July of each year. Information regarding the markets selected will be found in appendix 4. I have included the quotations for the year 1900, a year of severe and widespread famine, in order that they may be compared with those of 1919.

Wholesale prices of certain foodgrains in India.  
Average prices.

Article.	Rate per.	1900.	1910-1913.	1914-1917.	1918.	1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat . . . . .	Maund . . . . .	3 9 0	3 7 0	4 6 1	5 0 5	7 1 4
Barley . . . . .	Do. . . . .	2 9 11	2 2 2	2 14 6	2 15 4	4 11 2
Rangoon rice . . . . .	Cwt. . . . .	3 12 6	5 0 9	4 4 5	3 8 9	5 5 0
Country rice . . . . .	Maund . . . . .	3 7 9	4 6 2	5 2 5	4 3 9	7 7 7
Jowar . . . . .	Do. . . . .	3 12 1	2 9 7	2 12 2	4 6 2	7 10 10
Bajra . . . . .	Do. . . . .	3 8 2	2 14 2	3 3 10	4 9 4	8 5 1
Maize . . . . .	Do. . . . .	3 3 0	2 4 6	3 1 10	3 5 11	5 8 3
Ragi . . . . .	Do. . . . .	2 9 6	2 14 1	3 0 11	3 4 0	7 5 0
Gram . . . . .	Do. . . . .	3 1 4	2 4 10	3 8 2	3 4 8	5 15 3

Index Numbers.  
(Average of 1900-1909=100).

Article.	1900.	1910-1913.	1914-1917.	1918.	1919.
Wheat . . . . .	106	102	130	149	211
Barley . . . . .	120	98	133	136	215
Rangoon rice . . . . .	94	125	106	88	131
Country rice . . . . .	83	104	123	101	178
Jowar . . . . .	147	102	108	171	300
Bajra . . . . .	136	111	125	177	321
Maize . . . . .	131	94	128	139	227
Ragi . . . . .	109	121	129	137	309
Gram . . . . .	117	87	133	125	223
Average	116	105	124	136	235



The above tables, I think, fully bear out what has been said in the previous paragraph. Prices of foodgrains rose in the four years ending 1917, no doubt owing to the operation of the general causes to which I have referred. But the rise was comparatively small, and India escaped lightly in the first three years of the war. In 1918 the rise in price levels continued. It was accentuated by the sharp increase in the price of jawar and bajra following on the failure of those crops in 1917-18. Moderating factors were a slump in rice prices in Burma, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, due in the first case to shortage of freight, and in the last two to shortage of railway wagons. Then came the crowning disaster of the widespread crop failure of 1918-19, and prices in 1919 rose by 73 per cent. compared with the previous year.

56. The above prices are the average of prices recorded at a few selected markets which are mostly big towns. In appendix V, I give a series of statements showing the trend of retail prices of different foodgrains in India since July 1913. The statistics represent the average of the retail prices recorded at numerous markets in each province and published fortnightly in the *Gazette of India*, and have kindly been furnished by Mr. Findlay Shirras. I have selected the prices prevailing in July 1913 as the pre-war level, since 1913-14 was a scarcity year in Northern and Central India, and in July 1914 there were still 150,000 people on relief in the United Provinces. The average index numbers given in the tables have not been properly weighted, and are merely a rough guide to the average rise in retail prices. I do not propose to comment at any length on these figures. They indicate clearly the extraordinary heights to which prices of foodgrains have risen in India in the past year. Wheat prices have risen more than those of rice over the whole period, but in the last year rice rose in price while the price of wheat slightly declined. The prices given, it may be noted, are those of 'common rice' in which term Burma rice is not included in most provinces. The biggest rise took place in the price of jowar and bajra, no doubt owing to the fact that these two crops failed in 1917-18 as well as in 1918-19. The control tended to equalise prices in the different provinces. For instance, in the rice-eating provinces (excluding Burma) prices of rice in September 1918 varied between a maximum of 4 seers and 7 chittaks per rupee in Bombay and a minimum of 9 seers per rupee in Assam. In September 1919 the variations were much smaller, the maximum being 4 seers and 2 chittaks in Madras, and the minimum 5 seers 15 chittaks in Assam. The control also tended to stabilise prices in deficit provinces, but in the country as a whole Government were not able to prevent prices from rising to heights which never before had been reached.

57. These high prices have caused the greatest distress and embarrassment in India. They have pressed most hardly on the poorer classes and on people living on small fixed incomes in the towns, but the effect of them has been felt by every section of the community as well as by Government and by other large employers of labour. It is small comfort to the Indian to be told that on the whole he has escaped more lightly than the people in most other countries. For instance, in Japan in July 1919 the wholesale prices of rice in Tokyo were 305 per cent. higher than in October 1910. But the fact which is painfully brought home to the Indian is that prices in 1919, as the table in the margin

Grain.	Previous.	Maximum.	1919 price.
	Year.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat . . . . .	1915	4 15 0	7 1 4
Barley . . . . .	1908	3 5 9	4 11 0
Rice (country) . . . . .	1908	5 12 2	7 7 7
Jowar . . . . .	1900	3 12 1	7 10 10
Bajra . . . . .	1908	3 10 6	8 5 1
Maize . . . . .	1908	4 2 0	5 8 3
Ragi . . . . .	1909	3 5 9	7 5 0
Gram . . . . .	1915	4 1 5	5 15 3

*Note.*—1918 excluded. Prices given are average wholesale prices prevailing in selected marts in January and July of each year.

shows, have been considerably higher than ever before. High prices have promoted crime, unrest and discontent, and there has been a tendency to lay them at the door of Government. No one would pretend that the control has been perfect or that it has benefited all provinces in the same degree. It would have suited Bengal best if we had closed down exports of rice to all other provinces, but the adjoining provinces would have been

gravely embarrassed. On the other hand, if we had consulted only the interests of the wealthy province of Bombay, we should have controlled only Burma rice and have allowed all other foodgrains to move freely within India. But in that case prices would have been driven up in less wealthy provinces. But it is hoped that this report will show that the rise of prices in India in 1919 was due to causes beyond control by any Government and that it will place the foodstuffs problem in its proper perspective. The crop failure of 1918-19 was one of the worst on record. It was not only severe, but it affected every province in a greater or less degree, and moreover the failure of the rains was aggravated in most provinces by a disastrous epidemic of influenza just when the sowing of the rabi crop should have been proceeding. In a normal year, the total production of foodstuffs in India, including Native States, may be estimated at somewhere near 80 million tons. Last year the loss of production due to the failure of the rains may be put, at a conservative estimate, at not less than 20 million tons. This crop failure moreover followed on a failure of the jowar and bajra crops in the previous year; it came at a time when prices had already begun to rise under the pressure of world causes; and the difficulties of the situation were increased by the fact that the Railways were not able properly to perform their normal functions of distribution. Whatever measures of control Government might take, they could only palliate these difficulties. All this year, India has been drawing largely on reserve stocks of food grains, and it was inevitable that prices should rise and that much hardship and distress should be caused. It was foreseen from the beginning that nothing could prevent this rise of prices, and as I have already said, the main preoccupation of the Foodstuffs Commissioner has always been with the question of supplies, not with that of prices. Literally we were afraid that in the middle of the year there would not be enough food to go round in some provinces, and the people of India have much to be thankful for. Had this year's monsoon again failed, instead of being on the whole exceptionally good, nothing could have saved India from appalling disaster. Reserve stocks of food must now be very depleted, and had there been this year, as there was last, a deficiency of production amounting to 20 million tons, it is impossible to see how the deficiency could have been made good. Now, of course, the problem has changed. The agricultural outlook is excellent almost every where in India, and all immediate difficulties as regards supplies are at an end. The Railway position has also improved, and the problem is now purely one of prices. The prices of *kharif* grains has already begun to fall owing to the harvest, and prices of rice are beginning to show a downward tendency. But reserve stocks must be so low that it will probably be a long time before grain becomes really cheap, and it is doubtful whether prices will ever return to their pre-war level. The Government of India have decided to keep on, for some time longer, their embargo on the export of foodgrains from India, and they propose to go as far as they safely can in removing all restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within India. But there are obvious dangers in the former measure. If the embargo is maintained too long, it will tend to drive the cultivator to grow other crops of which the export is not prohibited, and the safety margin afforded by the surplus foodgrains which ordinarily are exported will disappear. Regarded purely as a temporary measure, however, the continuance of the policy of the ring fence should help to bring down prices in India, and even when the fence is removed, the rising exchange should assist in the same direction. For the rest we can trust only to time and good harvests and to the restoration of more normal conditions not only in India but in the world generally.

58. There is one other remark which I must make before I close this report. We have just passed through the worst crop failure India has experienced since the famine of 1899-01. The crop failure was complicated by other factors to which I need not refer again, and prices of food grains were 100 per cent. higher than in 1900. Nevertheless, nothing has impressed me more in my numerous tours round India than the comparative absence of visible signs of distress, and the apparent ease with which the people stood up to the unprecedented level of prices. The same fact is commented upon by more than one Director of Agriculture in the Season and Crop Reports for the year 1918-19. Prices were nowhere higher than in the Central Provinces, yet the report records that distress was nowhere really serious or severe and that



the agricultural population had come through a period of anxiety extremely well. The report for the United Provinces bears similar testimony. The agriculturists 'weathered the season without much apparent difficulty' and 'over a great part of the provinces,' it is said 'a degree of protection seems to have been attained which removes the worst danger of a failure of the rains.' Famine and scarcity were declared in numerous areas, and all the usual measures were taken. It would not have been surprising if the circumstances of this disastrous year had been reflected in the famine returns, but as a matter of fact, the numbers on relief were never very large. In 1900 the maximum number on relief at any one time was 6,332,211; in 1919 it was 565,348. In the five war years, rupees were absorbed in India at the rate of 22.08 crores per annum compared with an average of 8.78 crores in the preceding quinquennium. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Mant in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 17th September, the balance of trade, as deduced from the excess of exports of merchandise over imports *minus* private imports of treasure and council bills, was against India in the five years ending 1913-14 to the extent of 23 lakhs per annum; in the five years of war the balance in India's favour averaged 20.90 crores per annum. These figures point to an increase of wealth in India, and the history of the year which is just over indicates that no small portion of this wealth has passed into the hands of the cultivator. At any rate the most hopeful feature of a year, which otherwise was disastrous, is the clear evidence it affords of India's increasing power to withstand crop failure and famine prices.

59. This report has been written entirely from the point of view of the Foodstuffs Commissioner. The Directors of Civil Supplies in the different provinces were not my subordinate officers, and it would be impertinence on my part to comment on their work. But I should like to make it clear that the burden and heat of the day have been borne by them and by District Officers, ably assisted in many provinces by various non-official and semi-official organisations. Mr. Gubbay, I am aware, received the greatest assistance from Mr. Hullah, the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner, and when the latter was promoted, his place was ably filled by Mr. Hardy. Mr. Green, the Superintendent of the Foodstuffs Branch, has been most useful. His work, like that of the Branch generally, was at times very heavy, and it was always cheerfully and satisfactorily done.

C. A. INNES.

*The 18th November 1919.*

# Appendix I—(Paragraph 9).

*Exports of Jowar and Bajra, Gram, Maize, Barley, Wheat and Rice, during the ten years 1909 to October 1918.*

(In tons).

Year.	Jowar and Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Barley.	Wheat.	Rice.
1909-10 . . .	41,317	53,497	...	22,444	1,050,574	1,919,755
1910-11 . . .	25,953	45,451	...	13,346	1,266,150	2,365,141
1911-12 . . .	22,308	346,742	...	292,428	1,361,166	2,568,607
1912-13 . . .	31,891	144,919	26,531	615,177	1,660,187	2,716,220
1913-14 . . .	84,294	69,597	2,881	190,400	1,202,205	2,419,862
1914-15 . . .	105,206	23,298	1,429	29,317	706,382	1,538,290
1915-16 . . .	41,846	32,494	4,066	165,757	652,878	1,339,789
1916-17 . . .	36,044	38,097	24,873	209,446	733,663	1,588,978
1917-18 . . .	13,938	326,459	90,954	358,395	1,432,563	1,939,450
April to October 1918	5,266	259,151	13,405	197,745	485,452	1,416,572
Average 1909-10—1913-14.	41,153	132,041	...	226,759	1,308,056	2,397,917
1914-15—1918 (October)	44,966	151,000	...	213,480	891,320	1,738,462



## Appendix II—(Paragraph 9).

### Comparison of Yield of Certain Food Crops with Exports.

#### RICE.

Period.	Yield. (000's of tons.)	Export. (000's of tons.)	Balance available for consumption in India. (000's of tons.)
1910-11 to 1914-15 (average)	28,517	2,322	26,195
1915-16	32,831	1,340	31,491
1916-17	34,791	1,589	33,202
1917-18	35,952	1,939	34,013

#### WHEAT.

1910-11 to 1914-15 (average)	9,657	1,116 (1)	8,541
1915-16	8,652	734	7,918
1916-17	10,234	1,433	8,801
1917-18	10,162	485 (2)	9,677

(1) Average of exports in five years ending 1915-16. Wheat is a *rabi* crop, and exports are made against the crop of the preceding year.

(2) 6 months' figures only.

#### GRAM.

Year.	Yield.	Export in succeeding year.	Balance.
1911-12	4,402	145	4,257
1912-13	3,376	70	3,306
1913-14	1,937	23	1,914
1914-15	3,841	32	3,809
1915-16	3,428	38	3,390
1916-17	4,216	326	3,890
1917-18	4,400	259 (1)	4,141

(1) 6 months' figures only.

#### BARLEY.

Year	Yield.	Export in succeeding year.	Balance.
1913-14	2,681	29	2,652
1914-15	3,061	166	2,895
1915-16	3,164	209	2,955
1916-17	3,331	358	2,973
1917-18	3,328	198 (1)	3,130

(1) 6 months' figures only.

#### MAIZE.

Year.	Yield. (000's of tons.)	Export. (000's of tons.)	Balance available for consumption in India. (000's of tons.)
1912-13	2,211	27	2,184
1913-14	2,084	3	2,081
1914-15	2,682	1	2,681
1915-16	2,502	4	2,498
1916-17	2,344	25	2,319
1917-18	2,317	91	2,226

# Appendix III—(Paragraph 16).

## Rationing Scheme of rice.

Country to which export of rice is permitted.	Port from which export is permitted.	Quantity of rice allowed.	Period during which the quantity stated in column 3 should be exported.	Quantity shipped from 1st January to October 1919.	REMARKS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
South Africa	Calcutta	Tons. 9,000	January to December 1919.	Tons. 6,680	
BRITISH WEST INDIES.					
Trinidad	Do.	6,000	Ditto	3,940	Balance of allotment was cancelled.
Jamaica	Do.	200			
Barbados	Do.	1,740			
China (Hong Kong)	Do.	3,750	Ditto	Nil	Allotment transferred for shipment from Burma.
Turkey Red Sea (Jeddah)	Do.	2,000 monthly [or 18,000 tons in all.]	January to September 1919.	9,451	Balance transferred for shipment from Bombay.
Muscat and Oman	Do.	2,600	January to December 1919.	Nil	Allotment transferred for shipment from Karachi.
Other Arabian States (Koweit).	Do.	4,000	Ditto	3,769	Balance transferred for shipment from Karachi.
Bahrein Islands	Do.	4,000	Ditto	4,038	
Ceylon	Do.	30,000	Ditto	35,559	* A extras and other Burma broken.
		1,000*			
		31,000			
Aden and Dependencies	Bombay	12,000	Ditto	8,611	† Inclusive of British Somaliland. ‡ Exclusive of British Somaliland.
		Distributed	as under:—		
		3,000†	October 1918 to March 1919.		
		3,000	April to June 1919		
		2,700†	July to September 1919		
		3,000‡	October to December 1919.		
Mauritius and Dependencies.	Do.	1,200	October 1918 to March 1919.	279	
Bahrein Islands	Do.	5,500	Ditto	4,425	
		900	April to June 1919		
		900	July to September 1919		
Zanzibar and Pemba	Do.	5,600	October 1918 to March 1919.	2,983	
East Africa Protectorate	Do.	3,300	October 1918 to March 1919.	2,262	§ Inclusive of 650 tons allotted during the quarter July to September and 450 tons sanctioned as a special case.
		650	April to June 1919		
		1,100§	July to September 1919.		
		650	October to December 1919		
Seychelles	Do.	800	October 1918 to March 1919.	873	Of this 117 tons were allowed to be shipped from Calcutta instead of from Bombay.
		320	April to June 1919		
		900	July to September 1919		
		300	October to December 1919.		



*Rationing Scheme of rice—contd.*

Country to which export of rice is permitted.	Port from which export is permitted.	Quantity of rice allowed.	Period during which the quantity stated in column 3 should be exported.	Quantity shipped from 1st January to October 1919.	REMARKS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Tons.		Tons.	
Somaliland, (British)	Bombay	400	October 1918 to March 1919.	741	*Allotment for the quarter April to June 1919 for British Somaliland was included in the allotment for Aden.
		300*	July to September 1919		
		300	October to December 1919.		
Portuguese East Africa	Do.	2,400	October 1918 to March 1919.	1,118	
		400	April to June 1919		
		400	July to September 1919		
		400	October to December 1919.		
German East Africa	Do.	1,000	October 1918 to March 1919.	1,134	
		1,050	April to June 1919		
		1,050	July to September 1919		
		1,050	October to December 1919.		
Italian East Africa	Do.	200	October 1918 to March 1919.	Fully shipped.	
Natal and Cape Colony	Do.	1,800	Ditto	197	
Persia	Do.	3,100	October 1918 to March 1919.	3,604	
		1,800	April to June 1919		
		1,200	July to September 1919.		
		700	October to December 1919.		
Turkey-Asiatic, Red Sea, (Jeddah).	Do.	4,100	October 1918 to March 1919.	3,359	†Transferred from Calcutta for shipment from Bombay.
		8,500†	January to September 1919.		
Turkey-Asiatic. Persian Gulf, (Basrah)	Do.	4,800	Ditto	1,788	†Transferred for shipment from Karachi.
		750	April to June 1919		
		375	July to September 1919.		
		500†	October to December 1919.		
Muscat and Oman	Do.	1,600	October 1918 to March 1919.	3,782	
		1,500	April to June 1919		
		700	July to September 1919		
		700	October to December 1919.		
Other States in Arabia* (Koweit).	Do.	2,700	October 1918 to March 1919.	923	
		650	April to June 1919		
		650	July to September 1919		

*Rationing Scheme of rice—concd.*

Country to which export of rice is permitted.	Port from which export is permitted.	Quantity of rice allowed.	Period during which the quantity stated in column 3 should be exported.	Quantity shipped from 1st January to October 1919.	REMARKS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Tons.		Tons.	
French Somaliland .	Bombay . . .	50	April to June 1919 .	50	
Ceylon . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	6,100	October to December 1919.	Nil. "	
Ceylon . . . . .	Burma ports .	160,000	January to December 1919.	152,334	
		10,000	Ditto . . . . .		
		1,250	Ditto . . . . .		
		35,000	Ditto . . . . .		
		206,250			
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.	Ditto . . .	100,000	January to December 1919.	99,119	
		10,000	January 1919. (Special allotment)		
		110,000			
Zanzibar and Pemba .	Ditto . . . . .	6,000	January to December 1919.	6,294	
Egypt. . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	10,500	Ditto.	Nil.	Allotment cancelled as no rice required by Egypt.
Turkey—Asiatic, Persian Gulf (Basrah).	Ditto . . . . .	2,550	Ditto.	Nil.	
Muscat and Oman . .	Ditto . . . . .	4,800	Ditto.	Nil.	
Bahrein Islands . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1,000	Ditto.	Nil.	
Mauritius and Depend- encies.	Ditto . . . . .	30,000	Ditto.	29,987	
Fiji and Pacific Islands .	Ditto . . . . .	2,000	February to September 1919.	2,000	



#### Appendix IV—(Paragraph 55).

##### *List of Articles and Markets Selected.*

Article.	Market Selected.
Wheat . . . .	Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Patna, Bombay and Calcutta.
Barley . . . .	Cawnpore, Patna, Lahore.
Rangoon rice, (Ngatsein) .	Rangoon.
Country rice . . . .	Calcutta, Sylhet, Patna, Fyzabad and Madras.
Jawar . . . .	Cawnpore, Ahmednagar, Nagpur and Bellary.
Bajra . . . .	Cawnpore, Rawalpindi, Ahmednagar, Coimbatore.
Maize . . . .	Muzaffarpur, Benares, Lahore.
Ragi . . . .	Salem.
Gram . . . .	Muzaffarpur, Cawnpore, Lahore.

# Appendix V—(Paragraph 56).

*Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain provinces in India.*

(1) RICE COMMON.

Province.	Rate per.	AT THE END OF										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Bengal . . .	Rupee	7 0	6 14	6 6	7 0	10 13	11 8½	7 11	7 2	6 15½	5 3½	4 6
Bihar and Orissa .	"	7 9	7 10	6 14	8 0	11 0	11 2½	7 2	6 8	6 8½	4 11½	4 15
Madras . . .	"	6 13	7 5	8 4	7 7	7 2	7 5	6 5½	6 11	4 14¾	4 12	4 2
Burma . . .	"	9 10	10 3½	9 0	11 3	12 12	14 8	9 2	9 1	9 14½	8 9¾	7 14
United Provinces .	"	7 9	7 1	7 0	7 10	8 12	7 8	5 8½	5 7	5 2	4 13	4 11
Central Provinces and Berar .	"	8 6½	7 9	7 15½	8 15½	8 9	8 1	5 15	5 3	5 0½	4 5½	5 1
Assam . . .	"	8 0	8 3	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 9	9 0	9 8	9 2¼	6 12	5 15
Bombay . . .	"	7 0	7 0½	7 3	6 15	6 10	5 3	4 7	4 6	4 5½	4 8	5 0
Sind and Baluchistan . .	"	7 0	6 0	6 14	6 10	5 13	5 0	3 14	3 8	3 8	3 6	3 15
Punjab . . .	"	7 0	7 0	6 4	7 0	7 0	6 1	5 0	4 8	4 4	4 6½	4 11

## Index Numbers.

(July 1913=100).

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Bengal . . .	100	102	110	100	65	61	91	93	100	134	160
Bihar and Orissa . .	100	99	110	95	69	68	106	116	116	160	153
Madras . . .	100	93	83	92	96	93	107	120	138	143	165
Burma . . .	100	94	107	86	75	66	105	106	97	112	122
United Provinces . .	100	107	108	99	86	101	137	139	148	157	161
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	100	111	105	94	98	104	143	162	167	194	166
Assam . . .	100	98	114	114	73	64	89	84	88	119	135
Bombay . . .	100	100	97	101	106	127	158	160	161	156	140
Average . . .	100	100	104	96	83	85	117	123	127	147	150



*Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain provinces in India—contd.*

(2) WHEAT.

Province.	Rate per.	AT THE END OF										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Punjab	Rupee.	s. c. 12 0	s. c. 11 12	s. c. 9 0	s. c. 10 8	s. c. 8 2	s. c. 9 0	s. c. 6 8	s. c. 6 6	s. c. 5 12	s. c. 6 12	s. c. 7 0
United Provinces	"	11 8	9 8	8 8	10 0	8 4	9 8	5 9	6 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 7	5 14	5 12
Central Provinces and Berar	"	11 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 0	8 8	10 2	7 12	7 12	5 2	4 15	4 12	4 12	5 7
Bombay	"	8 13	8 0	7 7	8 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 8	5 12	4 0	4 0	3 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 4	4 6
Bihar and Orissa	"	10 8	9 6	7 10	9 8	8 2	9 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	5 7
North-West Frontier Province	"	11 4	11 1	9 1	10 0	8 2	7 10	7 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 4	6 9	7 3	6 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sind and Baluchistan	"	9 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 12	8 10	8 12	6 8	7 0	5 4	5 2	4 8	4 12	5 7

*Index Numbers.*

(July 1913=100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Punjab	100	102	133	114	148	133	185	185	209	178	171
United Provinces	100	121	135	115	139	121	207	188	211	196	200
Central Provinces and Berar	100	129	136	115	150	150	226	235	244	244	213
Bombay	100	110	118	102	136	153	220	220	237	207	201
Bihar and Orissa	100	112	138	111	129	117	175	175	191	210	193
North-West Frontier Province	100	102	124	112	138	148	144	155	171	157	161
Sind and Baluchistan	100	101	114	113	152	141	188	192	219	208	182
Average	100	111	128	112	142	138	192	193	212	200	189

(3) BARLEY.

Province.	Rate per.	AT THE END OF										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces	Rupee.	s. c. 16 8	s. c. 12 6	s. c. 12 4	s. c. 13 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	s. c. 13 2	s. c. 14 8	s. c. 8 0	s. c. 8 0	s. c. 7 0	s. c. 8 0	s. c. 7 11
Bihar and Orissa	"	14 13	12 8	11 8	13 12	16 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	7 1
Punjab	"	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	13 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 14	9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
North-West Frontier Province	"	16 0	19 0	14 5	15 4	13 0	11 6	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	11 4

*Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain Provinces in India—contd.*

(3) BARLEY—*concl'd.*

*Index Numbers.*

(July 1913=100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces . . .	100	133	135	124	128	114	206	206	236	208	215
Bihar and Orissa . . .	100	118	129	108	93	93	135	148	185	212	210
Punjab . . . . .	100	107	123	123	139	123	168	188	200	180	178
North-West Frontier Province . . .	100	84	112	105	123	141	145	160	160	136	142
Average . . . . .	100	111	115	115	120	118	163	175	195	183	186

(4) JAWAR.

Province.	Rate per.	AT THE END OF										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Bombay . . . . .	Rupee.	11 10½	11 5	11 4½	13 0	9 2	6 7½	4 7	3 12½	3 15½	4 7½	4 15
Madras . . . . .	"	12 9	13 8	13 9	13 0	9 13	9 9½	7 15	7 8	6 14	6 2	5 5
Central Provinces and Berar.	"	13 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	10 6½	7 0	5 6	4 7½	5 6	4 12½	6 2
United Provinces . . .	"	16 0	9 8	11 0	14 4	12 12	11 8	6 12	7 4	6 8½	5 2	6 7
Punjab . . . . .	"	14 4	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 0	7 0	5 0	3 0	5 4	4 0	8 12½
Sind and Baluchistan.	"	13 0	11 4	11 0	11 4	8 15½	8 8	6 0	5 12	4 2	4 8	6 9
North-West Frontier Province.	"	12 4½	13 12	11 15½	13 1½	13 12	8 3	...	...	6 4	5 12	...

*Index Numbers.*

(JULY 1913=100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Bombay . . . . .	100	103	108	90	128	130	263	308	294	261	235
Madras . . . . .	100	98	93	97	128	131	158	167	183	205	235
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	108	100	68	125	186	242	291	242	272	212
United Provinces . . .	100	168	145	112	125	140	237	221	245	312	248
Punjab . . . . .	100	142	142	104	130	204	255	178	271	356	163
Average . . . . .	100	123	117	94	127	168	237	233	247	281	219



*Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain Provinces in India.—contd.*

(5) BAJRA.

Province.	Rate per.	AT THE END OF.										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Bombay . . .	Rupee	10 15	9 10	9 12	10 12	8 0	5 14	3 10	3 8	3 5	3 14	4 13
Madras . . .	"	10 4	10 15	12 5	11 13	10 15	11 7	7 14	7 9	6 15½	5 8	6 2
Punjab . . .	"	12 0	10 0	9 7	10 0	10 8	9 12	5 12	6 4	4 14	4 3	7 5
United Provinces	"	15 0	9 14	9 0	12 0	11 3	8 12	6 0	6 8	5 8	5 0	6 1
Sind and Baluchistan.	"	12 0	9 14	9 8	10 6	8 4	6 15½	5 8	5 0	4 1	4 3½	5 5½
North-West Frontier Province.	"	10 13	10 8	11 13	10 10	12 0	11 2	7 8	7 4	6 1	5 7	7 7

*Index Numbers.*

(JULY 1913=100).

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Bombay . . .	100	114	112	102	137	186	302	312	330	282	227
Madras . . .	100	94	83	87	94	99	130	136	147	186	167
Punjab . . .	100	120	127	120	114	123	209	192	246	287	164
United Provinces	100	152	167	125	134	171	250	231	273	300	247
Average . . .	100	120	122	108	120	142	223	218	249	264	201

(6) RAGI.

Province.	Rate per.	AT THE END OF										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Madras . . .	Rupee	12 10	12 14	14 1	13 5½	12 12	11 14	9 7	9 4	7 14	6 3	6 1
Bihar and Orissa	"	16 0	12 6	12 8	14 8	20 7	18 0	13 14	11 0	9 7	7 8	8 10
Bombay . . .	"	11 8½	12 8	11 0	13 4	12 9	9 7	5 7½	6 0	5 8	5 3	5 13
United Provinces	"	14 8	9 8	11 4	12 0	14 0	10 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	5 5½	7 3

*Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain provinces in India—contd.*

(6) RAGI—concluded.

*Index Numbers*

(July 1913=100)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Madras . . . .	100	98	90	95	99	106	134	136	160	204	208
Bihar and Orissa . .	100	129	128	110	78	89	115	145	170	213	178
Bombay . . . .	100	92	105	87	92	122	211	192	210	222	199
United Provinces . .	100	153	129	121	104	145	181	193	242	271	202
Average . . . .	100	118	113	103	93	115	160	166	195	227	197

(7) MAIZE.

Province.	Rate per.	AT THE END OF										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
United Provinces	Rupee	16 0	11 1	11 0	15 0	15 4	14 4	8 11	8 14	7 0	6 12	8 2
Bihar and Orissa	"	13 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	18 0	13 8	12 0	9 15	7 15	6 0	8 3
Punjab . . . .	"	14 4	12 0	8 0	14 8	10 12	10 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 10
North-West Frontier Province	"	12 1	11 12	10 5½	13 8	12 3	11 14	9 6	11 0	10 0	10 0½	8 8

*Index Numbers.*

(July 1913 =100)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces . .	100	145	145	107	105	112	184	180	229	237	197
Bihar and Orissa . .	100	108	113	100	72	79	108	131	164	217	159
Punjab . . . .	100	119	178	98	133	142	190	178	190	178	165
North-West Frontier Province . .	100	103	117	89	99	102	129	110	121	120	143
Average . . . .	100	119	138	99	102	109	153	150	176	188	160



*Retail prices (with Index Numbers) of food grains in certain provinces in India—  
concluded.*

(8) GRAM.

Province.	Rate per.	AT THE END OF										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	Decem- ber 1917.	April 1918.	Septem- ber 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	Septem- ber 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
United Provinces	Rupee	15 5½	10 0	11 4½	12 8	12 8	13 0	7 3	7 8	6 6	5 12	5 9
Punjab . . .	"	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 10	11 4	8 2	8 0	7 12	6 14	6 9
Bihar and Orissa	"	12 12	9 14	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 6	8 0	7 14	6 12	5 11	5 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	"	13 1	9 8	10 1	11 9½	10 0	9 0½	6 10½	6 0	5 14	5 5½	5 5
Bombay . . .	"	11 1	9 0	9 0	9 14	8 5	8 0	6 0	5 12	5 5	4 11½	4 15
Sind and Balu- chistan.	"	12 4	10 8	10 0¾	10 8	8 0	8 7½	7 14	7 4	7 0	5 11	5 13
North-West Fron- tier Province.	"	14 0	13 10	11 0	10 12	9 10	8 0	8 13	8 12	8 7	6 9	6 7

*Index Numbers.*

(July 1913=100).

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	Decem- ber 1917.	April 1918.	Septem- ber 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	Septem- ber 1919.
United Provinces . . .	100	153	130	123	123	118	213	205	241	267	275
Punjab . . . . .	100	125	125	125	156	133	185	187	194	218	229
Bihar and Orissa . . .	100	129	127	116	106	103	159	162	189	224	222
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	137	130	118	131	145	196	218	222	244	245
Bombay . . . . .	100	123	123	112	133	138	184	192	208	234	225
Sind and Baluchistan . .	100	117	122	117	153	145	156	169	175	215	211
North-West Frontier Province.	100	103	127	130	145	175	159	160	166	213	217
Average . . . . .	100	127	127	119	135	137	179	185	199	231	232



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1920.

## PART IA.

### ***Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.***

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 1st January 1920.*

*No. 5-Est.A.*—Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., on return from leave, resumed charge of his appointment as Political Secretary to the Government of India, with effect from the 21st December 1919.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

*Delhi, the 3rd January 1920.*

*No. 1022-D.*—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 21st November 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

22, CARLISLE PLACE,

WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

#### LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, ETC., 21ST NOVEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for exports—Appendix No. 1.



General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This Consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

##### APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

- (a) Full name and address of Consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.  
2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (k) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (i) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

*P.S.*—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

##### APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Secretary, Import and Export Licensing Section,

Board of Trade,

22, Carlisle Place,

Westminster, S. W.-1.

## LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.</p> <p>(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.</p> <p>(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.<br/>Alumnia, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.</p> <p>(A) * Animals, living, for food, 12-12-16.</p> <p>(A) * Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.<br/>Apatites, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.</p> <p>(A) Armoured motor-cars.</p> <p>(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.<br/>Bacon, <i>see</i> Meat.<br/>Bags, <i>see</i> Nitrate.<br/>Banknotes, <i>see</i> Notes.</p> <p>(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.</p> <p>(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.</p> <p>(A) Basic slag.</p> <p>(A) Bayonets and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots.<br/>(<i>See, however, Appendix No. 1.</i>)</p> <p>(A) Bean flour and meal.</p> <p>(A) Boats and craft.<br/>Bran, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.</p> <p>(A) Bread.<br/>Brewers' grains, <i>see</i> Grains.</p> <p>(B) Bristles, of European origin.</p> <p>(A) Buckwheat.<br/>Bullion, <i>see</i> Gold and Silver.</p> <p>(A) Butter.</p> <p>(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Calf meal ;<br/>Coconut and poonac cake ;<br/>Compound cakes and meal ;<br/>Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal ;<br/>Gluten meal or gluten feed ;<br/>Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal ;<br/>Hemp seed cake and meal ;<br/>Husk meal ;<br/>Linseed cake and meal ,<br/>Locust bean meal ;</p> | <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Maize germ meal ;<br/>Maize meal and flour ;<br/>Meat meal ;<br/>Palm nut cake and meal ;<br/>Poppy seed cake and meal ;<br/>Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal ;<br/>Sesame seed cake and meal ;<br/>Soya bean cake and meal ;<br/>Sunflower seed cake and meal ;<br/>Whale cake ;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Calf meal, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.</p> <p>(A) Calfskins.</p> <p>(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filing and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.<br/>Castings, <i>see</i> Armour Plates.<br/>Cattle foods, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.<br/>Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, <i>see</i> Patent.<br/>Cattle hides, <i>see</i> Hides.<br/>Caustic potash, <i>see</i> Potash.</p> <p>(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes. (<i>See, however, Appendix No. 1.</i>)</p> <p>(A) Cheese.</p> <p>(A) Chicory.</p> <p>(A) Chick peas.</p> <p>(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.</p> <p>(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid) suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.</p> <p>(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.<br/>Coconut cake, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.</p> <p>(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder.</p> <p>(B) Cocoa butter.</p> <p>(A) Cocoa husks.</p> <p>(A) Cocoa shells.</p> <p>(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cold liver oil.</p> <p>(A) Coffee (<i>see, however, Appendix No. 1.</i>)<br/>Coin, <i>see</i> Gold, Silver.</p> |
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\* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.



- (A) Coke, and manufactured fuel.  
Combings, *see* Malt.  
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.  
Corn offals, *see* Offals.  
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.  
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.  
Craft, *see* Boats.  
Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.  
Dhol, *see* Gram.  
Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- \* (A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.  
Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.  
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.  
Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives.  
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.  
Flour, *see* Barley, Bean, Lentil, Maize, Pea, Rice, Rye, Wheat.  
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.  
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—  
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Game.  
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
- (A) Gram or dhol.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.  
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.  
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.  
Haricots, *see* Beans.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts.  
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.  
Horses, *see* Animals.  
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.  
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.  
Iron the following :—  
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
- (A) Scrap.
- (A) Jute, raw and carded.
- (A) Lard, except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.  
Latch needles, *see* Needles.  
Lentil flour and meal.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Livestock, *see* Animals.
- Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Lupin seed.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.  
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.  
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
- (A) Margarine.  
Meals, *see* Barley, Bean, Cakes, Lentil, Pea, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.  
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings.  
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk condensed or preserved.  
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.  
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
- (A) Needles, hosiery, machine, latch.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
- (B) Nitrate bags.  
† Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.
- (A) Oats.

\*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes.                      Drummer dyes.  
Diamond dyes.                  Dixon's home dyes.  
Maypole dyes.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following —

- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
  - Coconut oil,
  - Groundnut oil.
  - Palmkernel oil.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts seeds, and products of all kinds except castor seed.
- (A) Oleo-margarine.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.
- Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Pea flour and meal.
- (A) Peas, other than split peas.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina.
- (A) Pigeon peas.
- Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Poppy seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
- Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate.
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
- Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.
- Rifles, *see* Firearms.
- Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Scrap metal, *see* Iron, Steel.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
- Seeds, *see* Lupin; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
- Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Sheep, *see* Animals.
- Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
- Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Steel, scrap.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (A) Tomatoes, fresh.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes, Tomatoes.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone.
- Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen Goods:—
  - (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
  - (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
  - (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
  - (A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof.
  - (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
  - Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast.

## LIST C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.



**APPENDIX No. 1.****General Licences for Exports.**

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.  
Bird seed.  
Blanc-mange powder.  
Cake mixture.  
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
Cement for building and engineering purposes.  
Chillies.  
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.  
Coffee, the following varieties :—  
Pernambuco.  
West African.  
Liberian.  
Rio.  
Bahia.  
Victorian.

Custard powder.  
Dates.  
Gloy.  
Horseflesh.  
Koffio.  
Lactol.  
Loctogol.  
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.  
Marmite.  
Mincemeat and mince pies.  
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.  
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  
Paisley flour.  
Paint, other than gold paint.  
"Phosto" animal food.  
Pudding powder.  
Puddings.  
Vanilla custard.

**SAMPLES.**

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

**Open General Licence for the Export of Explosives,  
Double-Barrelled Guns, &c.**

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.  
French Possessions and Protectorates.  
United States of America.  
South America.  
Africa.  
Japan and Korea.  
Asiatic Russia.  
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

### Open General Licence for the Export of Aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—“Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds ; and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

### Open General Licence for the Export of Parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

### General information with regard to Export Regulations to certian Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, &c.

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#### Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

#### Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

#### Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

#### Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy. Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.



**Belgium.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

**Bulgaria.**

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Czechoslovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia).**

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsböcke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

**Denmark.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

**Esthonia (principal port—Reval).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Finland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**France.**

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences, are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C.-2.

**Germany.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

**Germany, Austria, Hungary and Arabia.**

In view of the raising of the blockade the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W.-1.

**Exports to unoccupied Germany.**

A licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of goods other than those mentioned below. Before goods other than those enumerated are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Luetzowufer 6-8, Berlin, W.-10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the parcel.

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.
2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.).
3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.
4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).

A further list of goods which may now enter Germany without import licence appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th October last, and any further relaxations will be announced in that Journal from time to time.

#### Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

#### Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C.-2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.  
There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

#### Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

#### Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

#### Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

#### Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).

#### Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

#### Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
As a consequence of the exemption of so many classes of goods from the necessity of obtaining import licences, the issue of licences by the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency in London has been suspended. A list of goods which do not now require Polish import licences and the new procedure to be followed with regard to exports are indicated in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th October 1919.



**Portugal.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Roumania.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

**Russia (Asiatic).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Russia (European).***(a) Northern District—approached via \*Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department) and except "food-stuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

*(b) Southern District—approached via Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

*(c) Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

**Serbia.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Spain.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Sweden.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

**Switzerland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

**Turkey (including Asia Minor).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

\* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

## NOTES.

## FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

## OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

*British Zones.*—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch, Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münsterifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden, (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

*American Zone.*—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Junkerath Kelberg, Kemperich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves, (Tri r), Ulmen, Waxweiler Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

*French Zone.*—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Gernersheim, Groszgran, Hahn, (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim, (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlah stein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhausen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

*Belgian Zone.*—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefold, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Greffrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

## URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Licence Section, announces that in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

## TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.



It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list —

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).  
 Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.  
 Synthetic dyestuffs.  
 Ergot.  
 Quinine sulphate.  
 Caustic potash.  
 Potassium carbonate.  
 Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.  
 Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.  
 Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Simla, the  $\frac{24th}{30th}$  December 1919.*

No. 2212-F. E.—The Honourable Mr. H. F. Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has been granted combined leave for 10 months with effect from the 24th December 1919.

H. G. HAIG,

*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following resolution issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 3rd January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 1514-C.S.R.

*Simla, the  $\frac{29}{30}$ th December 1919.*

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE LEAVE RULES OF OFFICERS SUBJECT TO THE EUROPEAN AND INDIAN SERVICE LEAVE RULES.

##### RESOLUTION.

(LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.)

HAVING considered the recommendations in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India for the improvement of the leave rules of officers subject to the European and the Indian Service leave

rules, the Government of India are pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to sanction the following rules :—

- (1) Gazetted officers subject to the European service or the Indian service leave rules may in future accumulate privilege leave up to a total of four months.
- (2) Officers who take furlough under the European service leave rules may be granted by the authority sanctioning the furlough full average salary as defined in article 16 of the Civil Service Regulations, subject to the following conditions :—
  - (a) Average salary will be granted during furlough for a total period not exceeding one year in an officer's whole service.
  - (b) When an officer has taken furlough on average salary, he will be treated for all purposes as having taken furlough on half average salary for twice the period actually taken on average salary; provided that, for the purposes of article 408 of the Civil Service Regulations, the actual period of furlough during which he has drawn average salary will count as service.
  - (c) The maximum period of furlough on average salary in each separate period of leave is eight months.
  - (d) The period during which an officer may draw during furlough average salary in lieu of the allowances ordinarily admissible should be so regulated that at the termination of the period he will still have six months' furlough due to him: but this condition is not absolute and may be relaxed at its discretion by the authority granting the furlough.
  - (e) The officer's average salary, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, will be converted into sterling at the same rate of exchange as ordinary furlough allowances, subject to the condition that it must not exceed the maximum limit of £2,400 a year. Orders as to a maximum rupee limit of allowances when drawn in India will be issued later.
  - (f) Privilege leave to the extent due may be prefixed to furlough on average salary, subject to a maximum of eight months for the two kinds of leave combined, on each occasion of such combination.
  - (g) Furlough on half average salary may be granted in continuation of furlough on average salary or of combined privilege leave and furlough on average salary.
- (3) Article 264 and note 2 to article 826 of the Civil Service Regulations will be cancelled, and all officers will be permitted to take privilege leave or furlough on average salary or both combined preparatory to retirement. Similarly, officers who have passed the age of superannuation will be allowed to take privilege leave preparatory to retirement.

2. These orders will take effect from November 18th, 1919, the date of issue of the Secretary of State's sanction, and officers who were on furlough or combined leave on that date may be permitted to commute into furlough on average salary the furlough portion of the leave which they were then enjoying.

3. The concession sanctioned for officers subject to the European service leave rules in clause (2) of paragraph 1 above will be extended to gazetted officers who come under the Indian service leave rules on conditions which will be announced as soon as possible.

4. The necessary additions and corrections to the Civil Service Regulations will be issued in due course.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. M. COOK,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 10th January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 8th January 1920.*

No. 9.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Kiran Chandra De, C.I.E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

H. M. SMITH,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 10th January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### CUSTOMS—WAR.

*Delhi, the 10th January 1920.*

No. 110-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 5th December 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,  
BOARD OF TRADE,  
22, CARLISLE PLACE,  
WESTMINSTER S. W.-1.

#### [LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.,

5TH DECEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports—Appendix No. 1.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing money-orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

##### APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary

to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the abovementioned form of application :

- (a) Full name and address of Consignor.
- (b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.
- 2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
- (d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- (e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- (f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- (h) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.
- (i) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- (t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

#### APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,  
Board of Trade,  
22, Carlisle Place,  
Westminster, S. W.-1.

#### LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.</li> <li>(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.</li> <li>(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.</li> <li style="padding-left: 2em;">Alumina, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</li> <li>(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.</li> <li>(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).</li> <li style="padding-left: 2em;">Apatites, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</li> <li>(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.</li> <li>(A) Armoured motor-cars.</li> <li>(A) Arms, not being firearms and their component parts.</li> <li style="padding-left: 2em;">Bacon, <i>see</i> Meat.</li> <li style="padding-left: 2em;">Banknotes, <i>see</i> Meat.</li> <li>(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.</li> <li>(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.</li> <li>(A) Basic slag.</li> <li>(B) Bayonets and their component parts.</li> <li>(A) Boats and craft.</li> <li style="padding-left: 2em;">Bran, <i>see</i> Offials of Corn.</li> <li>(A) Bread.</li> <li style="padding-left: 2em;">Brewers' grains, <i>see</i> Grains.</li> <li>(A) Buckwheat.</li> <li style="padding-left: 2em;">Bullion, <i>see</i> Gold and Silver.</li> <li>(A) Butter.</li> </ul> |
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\* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.



(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—

Calf meal;  
Coconut and poonac cake;  
Compound cakes and meal;  
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;  
Gluten meal or gluten feed;  
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;  
Hemp seed cake and meal;  
Husk meal;  
Linseed cake and meal;  
Maize germ meal;  
Maize meal and flour;  
Meat meal;  
Palmnut cake and meal;  
Poppy seed cake and meal;  
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;  
Sesame seed cake and meal;  
Soya bean cake and meal including soya bean cake, meal and flour;  
Sunflower seed cake and meal;  
Whale cake;

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle Hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder.
- (B) Cocoa butter.
- (A) Cocoa husks.

- (A) Cocoa shells.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
- Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari,
- Dhol, *see* Gram.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- Dried fruit, *see* fruit.
- (A) \*Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives.
- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, and prawns and lobsters.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Barley, Maize, Rye, Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.
- (A) Forage, green.
- (A) Fruit dried, and preserves.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Game.
- Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Gold coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
- (A) Gram or dhol.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts.
- Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

<sup>a</sup> The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.  
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.  
Maypole dyes.

- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
- (A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.
- Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (C) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
- Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
- Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings.
- Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
- Milk dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Millet.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
- \*Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.
- (A) Oats.
- Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
- Cocoonut oil;
- Groundnut oil;
- Palmkernel oil;
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds and products of all kinds, except castor, sunflower, poppy seeds and rhea, illife and babassa nuts.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
- Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
- Preserves, *see* Fruit.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate.
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
- Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.
- Rifles, *see* Firearms.
- Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
- Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Sheep, *see* Animals.
- Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
- Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
- Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Swords and their component parts.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
- Venison, *see* Game.

\* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.



- (A) Vessels.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone.  
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal,  
and all articles, mixtures and pre-  
parations containing wheat, wheat  
flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.

- Wool and Woollen Goods :—
- (A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof,  
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel  
hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
  - (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
  - (A) Wool noils and wool waste and  
mixtures thereof.
  - (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and  
mixtures thereof.  
Yarns, *see* Wool.
  - (A) Yeast.

#### LIST C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.  
Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which  
trading is allowed.

### APPENDIX No. 1.

#### General Licences for Exports.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following  
goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except  
those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* above) are prohibited from  
export.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns<br>thereof.  | Koffio.   |
| Bird seed.  | Lactol.   |
| Blanc-mange powder.   | Lactogol.   |
| Cake mixture.   | Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and<br>tomato ketchup.   |
| Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns<br>thereof.  | Marmite.  |
| Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns<br>thereof.  | Mincemeat and mince pies.   |
| Cement for building and engineering<br>purposes.  | Mixtures and preparations containing not<br>more than 10 per cent. aniline colour,<br>not otherwise prohibited. |
| Chillies.   | Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.  |
| Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, choco-<br>late and milk, sweetened or unsweetened,<br>in tins. | Paisley flour.  |
| Custard powder.   | Paint, other than gold paint.   |
| Gloy.   | "Phosto" animal food.   |
| Horseflesh.   | Pudding powder.   |
|   | Puddings.   |
|   | Restorine.  |
|   | Vanilla custard.  |

#### Samples.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ-fide*  
samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with  
which trade is now permitted (*see* above). Samples exported under this licence may be  
used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and  
may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but  
such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the  
country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will  
be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under  
this licence are *bonâ-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative  
shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the  
particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the  
sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported,  
could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

#### Open General Licence for the Export of Explosives, Double- barrelled Guns, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc.,  
industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given

below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

### Open General Licence for the export of Aircraft, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

### Open General Licence for the Export of Parcels containing Miscellaneous Foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

### General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, &c.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.-2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.



**Alsace-Lorraine.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

**Arabia.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).****Austria, Hungary.**

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Syria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

**Belgium.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Bulgaria.**

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**Czecho-Slovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czecho-Slovakia*).**

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to, the Czecho-Slovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke-Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czecho-Slovakia. Czecho-Slovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

**Denmark.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Esthonia (principal port—Reval).**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

**Finland.**

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

**France.**

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

**Germany.**

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only:—

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.
2. Soaps, candles and starch, of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs).
3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee, with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs).

5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on list A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.



(b) *Southern District*—approached via *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov*.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts*.

No licences are being granted at present.

#### Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

#### Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

#### Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

#### Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.  
Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and far east (as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A parcel post service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

#### Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

### NOTES.

#### FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

#### OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

*British Zone*.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensburg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burschid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemund, Grafath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hurtgen, Kulk, Kerpen (Bz. Cöln.), Langerwehe, Lechnich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mulheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Reinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

*American Zone*.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hilleshaim (Eifel), Junkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuweid, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg, (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winnigen (Mosel), Wittlich.

*French Zone.*—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine).—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellnan, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn, (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreurnach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langensohwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebech, Mainz, Merzig, Nasstätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismühle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

*Belgian Zone.*—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler Gellenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich, Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland) Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

#### URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, care of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s. 3d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.-1.

#### TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

- Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
- Butter and cheese.
- Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

- Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Synthetic dyestuffs.
- Ergot.
- Quinine sulphate.
- Caustic potash.
- Potassium carbonate.
- Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
- Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
- Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 10th January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

NOTIFICATION.

*Delhi, the 9th January 1920.*

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 61.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

*Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Maxwell Mackelvie, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).	} Dated 28th December 1919.
Walter Valentine Coppinger, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	
William Gavin Hamilton.	

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1920.

## PART IA.

### **Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.**

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th January 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### INSURANCE.

*Delhi, the 17th January 1920.*

No. 275-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 27 and 39 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5555-97, No. 2184-6 and No. 2298, dated, respectively, the 19th July 1913, the 1st April 1914 and the 6th March 1915, and of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1913, published therewith, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1919.
2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
  - (a) “the Act” means the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912;
  - (b) “Company” means a Life Assurance Company to which the Act applies;
  - (c) “dividing insurance business” means any form of insurance business under which the policy money payable on the happening of the contingency insured against is not fixed, but depends either partly or wholly on the results of the division of any portion of the premium income or funds amongst the policies which have become due for payment in proportion to the premiums received under each class in any specified period.
3. Any person who, as an actuary, investigates the financial condition of a Company, signs valuation returns of a Company, or reports on any proposed amalgamation or transfer in conformity with clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Act, shall be either—
  - (a) a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; or



(b) where application is made by a Company and where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, special circumstances exist:—

- (i) an Associate of such Institute of Actuaries or of such Faculty of Actuaries; or
- (ii) such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Governor General in Council may authorize to be employed to perform the duties of an Actuary;

(c) every application by a Company for permission to employ as an Actuary any person other than a Fellow of the Institute or Faculty of Actuaries shall state the work for the performance of which such person is required, and the Governor General in Council, if he grants the application, shall cause a certificate to be issued to the Company permitting, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, the employment of the person mentioned in the application.

4. Any person who, as an Auditor, audits the accounts of a company shall be either—

Qualifications of Auditors under the Act.

(a) a member of any of the following Institutes and Societies, namely:—

- (i) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales;
- (ii) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh;
- (iii) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow;
- (iv) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen;
- (v) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland;
- (vi) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;

or

(b) the holder of a certificate granted by any local Government under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, entitling him to act as an Auditor of Companies under the said Act, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be contained in the said certificate.

5. An Actuary, when investigating the financial condition of a Company, shall either satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the particulars extracted from the books or

Accuracy of particulars.

require a certificate of their accuracy from the manager and one other responsible officer of the Company.

6. An Actuary, after investigating the financial condition of a Company, shall, along with the statement required by the

Particulars to be given by Actuary.

Fourth Schedule to the Act, furnish a statement regarding the following matters, namely:—

- (a) whether the calculations are correct and made on the principles which are contained in the statement furnished under the Fourth Schedule to the Act;
- (b) whether these principles have his approval;
- (c) whether he has obtained all the information and explanations that he has required;
- (d) what adjustment was used in the valuation to allow for unequal incidence of the premium income, and for premiums payable more often than once a year;
- (e) the method by which both the ages at entry and the ages at valuation were arrived at;
- (f) the rate at each age of the mortality assumed and of the annuity values used in the valuation where the tables employed are not published;
- (g) whether all negative values were eliminated from the valuation; and
- (h) the reserve values which the methods of valuation adopted would show as held against policies effected at ages 20, 30, 40 and 50 and which have been in force for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, respectively, in respect of—
  - (i) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable throughout life;
  - (ii) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable for 20 years;
  - (iii) Endowment Assurances payable at age 60 or previous death.

7. In the event of the Actuary finding that the financial condition of the Company is such that, in his opinion, no payment should be made either of bonus to policyholders or of dividend to shareholders he shall, along with the statement required by the Fourth Schedule to the Act, state whether or not he finds the Company to be solvent. If he finds it to be insolvent—

Further particulars in case of Company not in a position to distribute surplus.

(a) he shall state whether he considers that the Company could be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of its subscribed capital (whether paid or unpaid) to make good the deficiency in the life assurance fund. If so, he shall state what in his opinion is the amount so required, and whether or not any alteration should be made in the rates of premium for future entrants;

(b) if he considers that the Company cannot be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of the whole of the subscribed capital to the credit of the life assurance fund, he shall state what proportion of the sum assured the Company would, in his opinion, be able to meet under such contracts if all subscribed capital were fully paid up and transferred to such fund, and (1) if all the premiums thereunder were reduced proportionately with the sum assured, and (2) if the premiums were not reduced.

8. (a) Any sum for which credit is taken in the balance sheet as an asset and which represents either the adverse balance of any profit and loss or revenue account or such bad debts and preliminary or organisation expenses as may not have been included in the profit and loss or revenue account either as loss or outgo must be considered as a deduction from the capital for the purpose of transfer under clause (a) of rule 7.

(b) No sum shall be treated as divisible surplus which includes either the paid up capital or any sum by which the assets referred to in sub-rule (a) exceed the paid up capital.

(c) Particulars of the assets referred to in sub-rule (a) shall be drawn up each year in Form I set out in the schedule to these rules and submitted and published with the balance sheet. The statement shall be signed by the persons who signed the balance sheet.

9. The accounts of every Company not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force in British India regarding the registration of Companies shall be audited in accordance with that law.

Audit of accounts of Companies not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

10. No actuarial investigation of a Company's financial condition as at a date other than the close of the Company's financial year shall be made public or used as a basis for the distribution of profits unless the accounts up to the date as at which such investigation is made have been audited and dealt with in the manner prescribed for the accounts up to the close of a financial year.

Audit necessary at time of valuation.

11. Every Auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a Company shall, in his report to the members, state the following particulars along with those specified in sub-section (2) of section 145 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, namely:—

Particulars to be stated in Auditor's report.

(a) whether the provisions of these rules, so far as they affect the accounts, have been complied with;

(b) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness;

(c) whether, in the certificate given in conformity with Note 2 to Form (A) and Note 4 to Form (B) of the Third Schedule to the Act, stock exchange securities have, in his opinion, been assumed to have a value which, after due allowance is made for any relative investment reserve fund, is not in excess of the market value at the close of the valuation period less an allowance for accrued interest in cases where it is included in the market price and taken credit for in the balance sheet; and



(d) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the shareholders or policyholders of the Company.

12. Companies transacting life assurance business only may include in the life assurance revenue account the paid-up capital and all the other funds of the Company, such as investment reserve fund, dividend reserve fund, sinking fund, etc., stated separately both at the beginning and at the end of a year, so as to show any increase or diminution in such individual funds during the year.

Alterations permissible in the form of accounts.

13. Every Company which has any policies remaining in force under either life assurance business on the dividing insurance principle or any other form of insurance business besides that of life assurance shall submit a separate revenue account for each different class of insurance business which it transacts and if under any class of dividing insurance business which it transacts, the sum assured or benefit receivable in the event of the happening of the contingency insured against in the period immediately after issue of the policy be less than might be receivable after it is qualified for maximum benefits, both the premium income and the amount of benefit or sum assured payable under that class shall be shown in the accounts separately for each period in which a different method obtains for the determination of the benefits or sum assured.

Separate revenue accounts for business other than ordinary life assurance.

14. Every Company shall, in a footnote to the balance-sheet required by section 7 of the Act, state whether or not there is any mortgage or charge on any of its assets. If any such mortgage or charge exists, the Company shall state which of the assets has been so dealt with, the amount of the mortgage or charge and the name of the mortgagee or person in whose favour the charge is created.

Hypothecation of assets.

15. If, in the preparation of the accounts required by section 7 of the Act, credit is being taken for any premiums or instalments of premiums which have not actually become due for payment, or in respect of which the periods during which payment may be made without penalty have expired before the close of the financial year, such premiums or instalments of premiums shall be stated separately both from the other premium income in the revenue account and from the other outstanding premiums in the balance sheet, and shall be described in each of these accounts as nearly as may be as follows :—

Outstanding premiums.

“Outstanding premiums and instalments of premiums which have not actually fallen due for payment or in respect of which the periods during which payment may be made without penalty have expired.”

16. Every Company shall, along with the particulars specified in Form D to the First Schedule to the Act, submit a statement of the number of policies issued under each different class of policy.

Statement of new policies issued.

17. Every Company shall, in depositing with the Governor-General in Council, as required by section 11 of the Act, the annual accounts referred to in section 7 thereof, deposit four copies of a statement showing :—

Additional information required from all Companies in respect of the financial year to which the accounts relate.

(a) the stock exchange securities set forth in the balance sheets of the Company with particulars regarding (1) the par value of each different security, (2) the value placed on each in the balance sheets after allowing for any relative investment reserve fund, and (3) the market value of each at the close of the financial year, less an allowance for accrued interest in cases where it is included in the market price and taken credit for in the balance sheets. The information relating to market values must be given in respect of each financial year at the end of which an actuarial investigation falls to be made in compliance with section 8 of the Act, but it may also be given in respect of the other financial years if the Company so desires;

- (b) in Form II set out in the schedule to these rules, the additions to and the deductions from the number of policies and the sums assured thereunder, for each class of life assurance or dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted;
- (c) in Form III set out in the schedule to these rules, particulars of the policies forfeited or lapsed under each class of life assurance or dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted; and
- (d) the method of apportioning the interest and other income and the expenses between each class of business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.

18. Every Company which has any policies remaining in force under dividing insurance business shall, in depositing with the Governor General in Council, as required by section 11 of the Act, the annual accounts referred to in section 7 thereof, deposit four copies of a statement showing:—

Additional information required from Companies transacting dividing insurance business.

- (a) the provision, if any, made by its rules as to the proportion of premiums under each different class of dividing insurance business which may be applied to expenses of management and commission;
- (b) the total amount of outgo due to expenses in respect of each year since the passing of the Act under each different class of dividing insurance business, the expenditure due to (i) new business charges, (ii) renewal commission, and (iii) management and other expenses being, if the Company so desires, shown separately;
- (c) the ratio of total expenses to premium income in each year since the passing of the Act under each different class of dividing insurance business;
- (d) particulars in Form IV set out in the schedule to these rules of the relationship existing between the lives assured and those effecting dividing insurance policies in the last financial year under review insuring sums payable at death;
- (e) particulars in Form V set out in the schedule to these rules of the numbers of dividing insurance policies effected at different ages in the last financial year under review insuring sums payable at death;
- (f) particulars in Form VI set out in the schedule to these rules showing, for the last financial year under review, the number of dividing insurance policies of each different class which became claims by the happening of the contingency insured against, and the total sum assured or benefit paid under such claim policies, arranged according to the duration of the policies;
- (g) the total amount of the sum assured or benefit paid in the last financial year under review under policies of each different class of dividing insurance business which became claims, and the amount by which it exceeded the corresponding minimum amount guaranteed by the Company;
- (h) particulars in Form VII set out in the schedule to these rules showing the number of dividing insurance policies of each different class which were effected in each year since the formation of the Company, the number of these policies which still remain in force, and the number which have gone off the books for various reasons;
- (i) particulars, as nearly as may be, in Form VIII set out in the schedule to these rules of the exact method adopted in past years for determining the sums payable on the happening of each of the contingencies insured against under dividing insurance policies of each different class;



- (j) particulars in Form IX set out in the schedule to these rules giving examples of the sums assured or benefit paid in past years on the happening of each different class of contingency insured against under dividing insurance business ;
- (k) particulars of such surrender value, advance or loan as may be guaranteed after payment of premiums for a stated number of years under each class of dividing insurance business ; and
- (l) particulars of any method adopted, such as ballot or the relative order either of the occurrence of the contingency insured against or of the date on which intimation of the claim to the sum assured was received or admitted, which might secure a larger payment to the legal holder of one policy than of another of the same class of insurance business under which the same amount had been paid as premiums and under which the claim arose in the same distribution period.

19. Copies of the reports mentioned in section 12 of the Act and of the documents mentioned in section 14 of the Act shall be deposited at the head office and the principal branch office in each Province in which the Company transacts business, for the inspection of any shareholder or policyholder of the Company.

20. Copies of all documents deposited with the Governor General in Council under the Act, except reports on the affairs of the Company submitted to the shareholders or policyholders, shall be kept by the Registrar of the Province in which the head office in British India of the Company is situated, and shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee : and any person may procure a copy of any such document or any part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

21. Notice under section 19 of the Act of any alteration in—

- (a) the charter, statute, or memorandum and articles or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of a Company constituted outside British India, or
- (b) the list of directors of such Company, or
- (c) the names and addresses of persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of such Company service of process and other notices required to be served by the Act

shall, within three months from the date upon which such alteration was effected, be filed with the Registrar of the Province in which the head office in British India is situated in Form X set out in the schedule to these rules. The notice shall be signed by the person or persons authorised under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Act, or of some other duly authorised agent of the company in British India, and, with regard to any alteration specified in sub-clause (a) of this rule, must be accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution, order, deed or instrument effecting the alteration.

22. If any portion of any document required to be deposited under the Act is not in the English language, a translation thereof, certified by a responsible officer of the Company to be correct, shall be furnished along with each copy deposited with the Governor General in Council.

## THE SCHEDULE.

## Form I.

(See rule 8).

Statement regarding preliminary expenses, etc., submitted by the  
Company for the year ending 19 .

	Rs.
Balance at beginning of year either of the adverse balance of any profit and loss or revenue account or such bad debts and preliminary and other expenses as may not have been included in the profit and loss or revenue account either as loss or outgo but for which credit is taken in the balance sheet as assets	...
Addition thereto during the year not shown as loss or outgo in either the profit and loss or revenue account	... ..
Less amount written off during the year as per profit and loss or revenue account	... ..
Balance at the end of year still shown as assets in the balance sheet	...
Total Rs.	...

## Form II.

See rule 17.

Submitted by the

Company for the year ending

19 .

	Ordinary life assurance policies insuring money to be paid on death or survivorship.			Annuities.		Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on death.		Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on marriage.		And so on for each other class of dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.
	No.	Sum assured.	Reversionary Bonus additions.	No.	Annuity per annum.	No.	*Minimum sum assured guaranteed.	No.	*Minimum sum assured guaranteed.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Policies at beginning of year										
(2) New policies issued as per Form D of the First Schedule to the Act										
(3) Old policies revived										
(4) Old policies changed and increased										
(5) Bonus additions allotted										
Total										
Discontinued during year.										
(6) By death										
(7) By survivorship or the happening of the contingencies insured against other than death										
(8) By expiry of term under temporary insurances										
(9) By surrender of policy										
(10) By surrender of bonus										
(11) By forfeiture or lapse										
(12) By change and decrease										
(13) By being not taken up										
Total discontinued										
Total existing at end of year										

\*If there be no minimum amount guaranteed to be paid on the happening of the contingency insured against, the column may remain blank.



**From III.**

(See rule 17.)

Submitted by the

Company for the year ending

19

Particulars of the policies forfeited or lapsed in the last financial year under review, less those revived and reinstated for full benefits, classified according to the year in which they were issued :—

Financial year in which the policies were issued.	Number of policies forfeited or lapsed.	Sum assured under policies forfeited or lapsed.
		Rs.
Year ending under review ; 19 , being the year	.....	.....
Year ending previous to that under review ; 19 , being the year	.....	.....

And so on, the number of and sum assured under policies forfeited or lapsed in the last financial year under review being stated after classification according to each of the preceding years in which they were issued.

A separate statement must be given in respect of each class of life assurance or dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.

**From IV.**

(See rule 18.)

Submitted by the

Company for the year ending

19

	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death.		
	Under table No. 1.	Under table No. 2.	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death.
(1) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a male life—			
effected during the year by the life assured			
" " his wife			
" " son			
" " daughter			
" " father			
" " mother			
" " brother			
" " sister			
" " any person other than the above relations			
(2) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a female life—			
effected during the year by the life assured			
" " her husband			
" " son			
" " daughter			
" " father			
" " mother			
" " brother			
" " sister			
" " any person other than the above relations			
Total number of Policies (assuring money to be paid on death) effected in the year under each different class.			

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers, as assumed in the above Form, the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly.

**Form V.**

(See rule 18.)

Submitted by the

Company for the year ending

19 .

Age of life on the death of whom the policy monies become payable.	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death.			
	Under table No. 1.	Under table No. 2.	Under table No. 3.	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death.
Under 5 years ... ..				
Over 5 and under 10 ... ..				
" 10 " 15 ... ..				
" 15 " 20 ... ..				
" 20 " 25 ... ..				
" 25 " 30 ... ..				
" 30 " 35 ... ..				
" 35 " 40 ... ..				
" 40 " 45 ... ..				
" 45 " 50 ... ..				
" 50 " 55 ... ..				
" 55 " 60 ... ..				
" 60 " 65 ... ..				
" 65 " 70 ... ..				
" 70 " ... ..				
Total number effected under each of the life assurance tables.				

(These totals should agree with the totals in Form IV.)

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers, as assumed in the above Form, the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly.

**Form VI.**

(See rule 18.)

Statement submitted by the

of claims by death in the year ending

19 .

Company

Number and amount of claims by death under dividing insurance business—

After payment of premium.	Number.	Amount.	Method by which sum assured under the claim policies in each different period stated in column (1) was determined.
1	2	3	4
for less than one year ... ..		Rs.	
" one year but less than two years ... ..			
" two years " three " ... ..			
" three " four " ... ..			
" and so on ... ..			

If the amount of the sum payable in event of death in the first few months be ascertained by a different rule than for deaths occurring later, the first column should be altered accordingly, so that the deaths may be ascertained during each period for which a different method of calculation applies. For instance, in the case of a Company paying nothing in event of death before six months' premiums have been paid and returning the premiums paid in the case of claims when six but less than nine months' premiums have been paid, the first column would be shown as follows :—

For less than six months ;  
 " six months but less than nine months ;  
 " nine months but less than twelve months ;  
 " one year but less than two years ;  
 and so on.

A similar statement must be given of claims payable on marriage, on birth or under any other class of dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted, and a reconciliation shown between the figures in such statements and the amounts shown in the revenue account.



**Form VII.**

(See rule 18.)

Submitted by the

Company up to the close of the year ending

19 .

Showing the number of dividing insurance policies of each different class which were effected in each year since the formation of the Company, the number of these policies which still remain in force and the number which have gone off the books for various reasons such as by the happening of the contingencies insured against, by surrender, by forfeiture, etc.

Financial year when policy effected.	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in each financial year.	Number remaining in force at end of financial year under review.	The difference between the figures of columns (2) and (3) being made up of the following.				
			Claims by deaths.	Claims by maturity of policy other than by death.	Surrenders.	Forfeitures or lapses.	Other causes, if any to be stated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1st year up to 19 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd year up to 19 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd year up to 19 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And so on up to and including the last financial year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A statement in similar form must be given for each different table under which the Company has at any time issued dividing insurance policies.

**Form VIII.**

(See rule 18.)

Statement submitted by the  
19 , giving particulars of the terms of the dividing insurance policy contracts in force in past years and of the rate of distribution which was adopted on the happening of the contingency insured against.

Class of insurance \_\_\_\_\_ (a)

Age at entry \_\_\_\_\_ (b)

Amount of premium payable each month Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

*Terms in force and result of division of premium income in each year since policies of this class were first issued.*

Year.	Number of months after date of entry during which the Company pays nothing in the event of a claim occurring.	Number of months thereafter during which the Company pays a sum (in event of claim) which is either fixed in amount or which bears to the amount of the premiums received a ratio which is fixed before issue of policy.	Ratio referred to in column 2 which the sum paid bears to the premiums received under the policy.	Minimum guaranteed amount payable by the Company in event of claim after policy is fully qualified.	Ratio which the total amount of claim actually paid under fully qualified policies bears to the total amount of premiums received under such claim policies.
	1	2	3	4	5

(a) State here "death," "marriage," "birth" or whatever may be the contingency on the happening of which the policy money is payable.

(b) If the particulars required by the form of statement vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for oldest ages at entry for which policies have been obtainable according to the rules of the Company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly.

**Form IX.**

(See rule 21).

Statement submitted by the \_\_\_\_\_ Company  
 \_\_\_\_\_ up to the close of the year ending \_\_\_\_\_ 19 , \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ relating to claims by death under each class of its dividing  
 insurance business.

Statement showing what, according to the rate actually adopted in each year since the formation of the Company, would have been the total sum paid under a policy if it had become a claim by death immediately after payment of premiums for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 full years, respectively.

TOTAL SUM WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN PAID AT DEATH UNDER A SINGLE POLICY IN RETURN FOR  
 PREMIUMS OF RS. \_\_\_\_\_ RECEIVED IN EACH YEAR \_\_\_\_\_

if death had occurred in each of the under-noted financial years.	and if premiums had been paid for the under-noted number of years.				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19 (this being 1st year of company)	...				
19 ...	...	...			
19 ...	...	...	...		
19 ...	...	...	...	...	
19 ...	...	...	...	...	...
19 ...	...	...	...	...	...
19 ...	...	...	...	...	...
19 ...	...	...	...	...	...
and so on up to and including the last financial year.	...	...	...	...	...

If the particulars required by the above table vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which such policies have been obtainable according to the rules of the Company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly.

A similar statement must be given of claims by marriage, by birth and under each other class of dividing insurance policy issued by the Company.

**Form X.**

(See rule 18.)

In pursuance of section 19 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, notice is hereby given by the \_\_\_\_\_ Company  
 constituted in \_\_\_\_\_ which has established a place of business  
has appointed an agent to obtain life assurance business  
 at \_\_\_\_\_ in British India, of the following  
 alterations in the \_\_\_\_\_.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_.



## CUSTOMS DUTIES.

*The 17th January 1920.*

*No. 296-D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book in German entitled "Indiens Elend", and of its translation into English with the title "The True Verdict of India", issued by the Indian Nationalist Committee (European Centre) and published by Ferdinand Wyss, Berne.

## CUSTOMS—WAR.

*The 17th January 1920.*

*No. 254-D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to this department notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

*Add as a new entry—*

(a) Russian rouble notes.

## MINES REGULATIONS.

*The 17th January 1920.*

*No. 219-D.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the rules regarding Mines Managers and their certificates published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2968-82 (G. and M.), dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) For rule 29 of the said rules the following shall be substituted namely :—

"29. Certificates of competency under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout British India, and shall be of two classes, namely, first and second class".

(2) Rules 38, 39 and 40 of the said rules are hereby cancelled.

2. The amendments shall take effect from the 30th June 1920.

A. H. LEY,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th January 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Branch.

*Bengal Establishment.*

*Delhi, the 16th January 1920.*

*No. 149.*—Under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the promotion of Captain Henry Mansfield, notified in Army Department notification No. 2666, dated the 15th November 1918, is antedated to the 27th October 1917.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 150.—The following extract is published for general information:—

\* \* \* \* \*

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officer:—

\* \* \* \* \*

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Calvert, C.I.E., M.B. 6th October 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General.*

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

PUBLIC.

*Delhi, the 16th January 1920.*

No. 165.—The following addition to the rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India is published for general information, in continuation of the Home Department notification No. 534, dated the 30th June 1916.

*Rule 11 (17).*

When the petition refers to matters in which the petitioner has not a direct personal interest, unless it is a petition of the kind described in the note to clause (7).

H. D. CRAIK,

*Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*





# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1920.

## PART IA.

### ***Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.***

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 19th January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### PURCHASE SCHEMES.

*Delhi, the 19th January 1920.*

No. 366-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry "(A) Rice" in the Schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, shall be amended to read "(A) Rice and rice flour."

A. H. LEY,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 24th January 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,  
*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Delhi, the 22nd January 1920.*

No. 133.—The following rules, approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the appointment of Natives of India and Burma to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by Open Competitive Examination, are published for general information.